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RFE/RL INC.
BROADCAST ARCHIVE

DAILY BROADCAST
ANALYSES

RL - Russian
1977 Jan - Feb

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 18

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 18
for Friday, 21 January 1977
D. Felton

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

1. The Death of Soviet Ballet Dancer Yuri Solovov. NOTE (Mirsky, M 4) quoted from obituaries in Le Monde and the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on this dancer, a member of the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theater in Leningrad, who, the latter newspaper says, evidently committed suicide, although TASS is silent on the cause of death. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung was also quoted on the talent drain suffered by the Kirov Theater as a result of the intolerable atmosphere of isolation and cultural stagnation.

2. Dissidents. The interrogation of Vladimir Albrecht, by the KGB about the Moscow subway explosion of January 8 was the subject of NOTE (Matusevich, M 4:30). The script noted the statement by Soviet journalist Victor Louis that "official sources hint that the bomb could have been laid by a group of Soviet dissidents," Sakharov's rejection of this "clearly provocative version," and the previous interrogation of Sakharov's acquaintance Vladimir Rubtsov on the explosion. The script noted that Albrecht, the acting secretary of the Soviet section of Amnesty International, has long been in disfavor with the KGB, and described the Soviet authorities' attempts to link the dissidents with the subway explosion as base and absurd.

Nadezhda Mandelstam's Second Book of Reminiscences continued to be read in UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 676 (Kunta, M 29) which featured the chapters "The Renegade" and "The Prodigal Son."

3. CPSU-CPGB Relations. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 2:30) gave the essence of an article by former CPGB General Secretary John Gollan in Marxism Today in which he said the USSR has made no substantial progress towards democracy since his article of a year ago condemning Stalinism.

4. The Manpower Situation. ON EVERYDAY LIFE No.49 (Glasenapp, M 4:30) pointed to the labor shortage with which the Soviet economy may be expected to be confronted in the near future largely as a result of the falling birth rate, due to poor living conditions and overstaffing. The program suggested that efforts to raise labor productivity will consist not in purchasing expensive foreign machines but in raising work norms.

5. A Talk with Natalya Rubinstein, a literary expert who 2½ years ago emigrated from the USSR to Israel, was featured in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.197 (Zuckerman, NY 12:30). In particular, Rubinstein pointed to the vitality of Russian culture in Israel, which helped her to overcome her homesickness.

6. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS NO. 9 (Schajovicz, M 13:30) featured excerpts from unpublished talks between dissident priest Dmitriy Dudko and parishioners in the summer of 1974 (Vestnik Russkogo Khristianskogo Dvizheniya, No. 118) and notes on the consecration of a Russian Orthodox Church in Sitka, Alaska (Novoye Russkoye Slovo, December 4, 1976); and the 50th anniversary of the death of Russian composer and expert in Russian church music Aleksandr Kastalsky (Novoye Russkoye Slovo, December 18, 1976).

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

1. East European Dissidents. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, Bensi, and Predtechevsky, M 3:30) quoted Newsweek, which drew a parallel between the mishandling of Kohout and his wife by Czechoslovak security officials, and the forcible search of Orlov's Moscow apartment by militiamen; and Le Monde on the continued repression of the signatories of the Charter 77 -- such as the dismissal of Zdenek Mlynar from the National Museum -- and the Hungarian intellectuals' letter of solidarity.

LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 5) noted protests by the British CP against repressive measures taken by the Czechoslovak authorities against the signatories of Charter 77. On January 19 a Morning Star editorial said that it was difficult to see how Charter 77 could be considered subversive since it appealed for observance of the Helsinki Final Act and the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that a witch-hunt was no substitute for political argumentation. A statement of the CPGB's political committee published in the January 21 issue of the newspaper rejected Rude Pravo's attacks against the Charter 77 signatories, saying they were reminiscent of those made in 1952 against Slansky, and blamed the 1968 invasion as being responsible for the present situation.

Pegged to the January 9 letter signed by 30 Hungarian intellectuals for the signatories of the Czechoslovak Charter 77, BACKGROUNDER (Predtechevsky, M 5) gave background information on the Hungarian dissident movement, noting the period of cautious relative democratization of social and cultural life which began in the late fifties. This led to a movement for economic reforms (the "New Economic Mechanism"), and the "Budapest school" of philosophy which rejected the dogmas of historical and dialectical materialism in favor of Marxist pluralism. The letter of support by the Hungarian intellectuals was described as a completely new development in Eastern Europe. Specific reference was made to Miklos Haraszti and Ferenc Donath.

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30) quoted from an article in France Soir by former Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Arthur London, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Slansky trial. In the article London compared the political insults hurled at the signatories of Charter 77 to those made at that trial. However, they are now devoid of any of their former plausibility.

ANATOLIY KUZNETSOV'S TALK NO.166 (Kuznetsov, L 13) gave some of the points made by Polish dissident writer Jerzy Andrzejewski, a member of the Workers' Defense Committee, in an interview given to West German television. In particular, Andrzejewski said that he was against the present socio-economic system in Poland, which had been imposed on the suppressed peoples of the Soviet empire, and was an enemy of progress and human dignity. Kuznetsov said this statement struck him all the more in view of the very much greater degree of freedom existing in Poland as compared with the USSR.

2. Yugoslav-Bulgarian Relations. EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE No.162 (Pusta, M 11:30) noted that the Bulgarian press has again raised the Macedonian question by claiming that Macedonians are Bulgarians; quoted a Tanjug bulletin of last December 23 rejecting an assertion by the Bulgarian newspaper Zemedejsko Zname that Macedonian politician Dame Gruyev was a Bulgarian; cited an interview given to Dnevnik by Mihajlo Apostolski, President of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, in which he pointed to Bulgaria's minor role in the fight against Nazism. The script viewed the Macedonian issue in the context of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in general, and Brezhnev's visit to Yugoslavia last November in particular, during which Tito rejected his proposal for closer political and military ties.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Carter's Inauguration. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, Predtechevsky, and Bensi, M 4) quoted The Baltimore Sun on the efficiency of the power transfer system in the USA; The Washington Post that in the past four years the American people have come to realize that the American political system is characterized by great vitality, but at the same time considerable vulnerability; the Sueddeutsche Zeitung on the realism Carter seems to have shown

in, for example, agreeing to continue the SALT talks on the basis of the Vladivostok agreement; l'Aurore that Carter's call for morality and truth in politics will be put to the test; and Les Echos that Carter has every chance of becoming a great president.

Carter's inauguration ceremony was the subject of a detailed report by RL correspondents in WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky and Savemark, W 16). A voice cut of Carter was featured.

2. Ford's Departure from the White House. NEW YORK REPORT No.42-77 (Davydov, NY 4) noted Ford's final proposals on a Vietnam amnesty and oil prices, his phone calls to Brezhnev and other world leaders, and his pardoning of "Tokyo Rose."

3. Kissinger's Farewell Interview to "The New York Times" was the subject of NEW YORK REPORT No.40-77 (Hendler, NY 3:30), which among other things, noted his regret on not being able to bring the SALT talks to a successful conclusion, his optimistic statement on the future of Western civilization, and his reminder to critics of the political agreements accompanying economic agreements with the USSR.

4. The Situation in India. NOTE (Rahr, M 3) asked whether Indira Gandhi's announcement of free parliamentary elections in March, the release of the majority of imprisoned opposition leaders, and the abolition of censorship mean a return to democracy for India. The script pointed to the possibility of an economic recession in the next few months and India's prestige in Asia as possible motives for Gandhi's decision, and noted that the opposition leaders will, in any case, have little time to prepare for the elections.

5. Arab Unity. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No. 50 (Perakh, I 9:30) said the only genuine unifying element in the Arab world is its enmity towards "imperialism," and in particular toward Israel. The script pointed to past and present friction between Syria and Iraq, Iraq and Egypt, Syria and Egypt, and Libya and Egypt, ineffective attempts at unions between Egypt and Syria and Egypt, Libya, and the Sudan, and the dispute between Morocco and Algeria over the Western Sahara.

6. The UN Conference on Asylum. GENEVA REPORT (Mikhelson, M 4) said that the conference appears to be going well, and noted that the Ukrainian delegate vainly insisted on the removal of the phrase "acting in an international and humane spirit," on the grounds it was vague, from a clause stipulating that states should not turn back political refugees. On the insistence of the Soviet delegation the phrase "serious non-political crimes" was replaced, in a clause on persons not having the right to asylum, by the phrase "serious offences, in accordance with the laws and norms of the state offering asylum."

7. The French and Political Strikes. In THE FRENCH TRADE UNION MOVEMENT No. 8 (Shchetinsky, P 9), a former Soviet worker who now works in Paris gave his first-hand impressions of the strike called last October 7 by the communist, socialist and teachers' trade unions in protest against Prime Minister Barre's anti-inflation policies. The author concluded that the strike was political, and that whatever the French Communists may say, the French people do not like political strikes.

8. A Meeting with Nazi War Criminal Erich Koch, the former Gauleiter of Poland and the Ukraine responsible for the death of two million Jews, was described by Eduard Stein, who lost his entire family in Auschwitz, in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.197 (Zuckerman, NY 1). Stein, who lived in the USSR and Poland before emigrating in the sixties to the USA, where he is now a professor at Yale University, briefly met with the gravely ill Koch in a prison hospital in Warsaw in 1967 when both were undergoing treatment.

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

1. A Profile of Russian Artist Vasilii Kandinsky, who is officially ignored in the USSR, was given in SPECIAL FEATURE (Golomshtok, P 10:30) on the occasion of an exhibition of his works which has just been opened in Munich's Haus der Kunst.

2. The Moral and Political Philosophy of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and its influence on the political philosophy and politics of subsequent generations was discussed in EUROPEAN PHILOSOPHY No. 11 (Pyatigorsky, L 13:30).

3. Eugene Ionesco's "Le Roi se meurt" ("Exit the King") was reviewed in THEATER HORIZONS No.116 (Ye. Igoshina, P 9) on the occasion of a performance of the play by the Comedie Francaise.

4. Two New Museums in the US, one on Ellis Island, the other a museum of the history of American Jewry in Philadelphia, were reported on in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.197 (Zuckerman, NY 4).

5. The Broadway Comedy "Something Old, Something New" was reviewed in THEATER IN NEW YORK No. 9 (Gabay, NY 6).

NEWS COVERAGE

21 January 1977

Sadat says on Swedish TV that Arabs and Israelis can reach rapid agreement.

Members of an underground communist group arrested in Egypt.

Morning Star praises Leningrad nonconformist art exhibition.

The end of press censorship in India.

Italian and Japanese CP's pledge adherence to the principles of Western democracy.

A Plenum of the PUWP CC held.

The Senate confirms more of Carter's appointments.

Al Ahram blames Communists for this week's riots in Egypt.

Radio Moscow says the riots in Egypt were against foreign investment in the Egyptian economy.

Swedish Communists support the signers of Charter 77.

Spanish-Yugoslav talks in Madrid on diplomatic ties.

The World Congress of Free Ukrainians asks UN for observer status.

The Bijedic funeral takes place today.

Carter to confer with his supporters.

The director of US Institute in USSR gives a positive appraisal of Carter's inauguration address.

Richard confers with Smith.

Olszewski complains about the EEC 200-mile coastal economic zone.

Italian CP official optimistic about possibility of agreement between unions and industrial leaders on economic problems.

A former Portuguese secret police agent is sentenced for torturing prisoners.

Bukovsky conferred with Kohl; will take part in panel discussion on Sunday.

The Sakharov Committee in Copenhagen calls for a general amnesty for Soviet political prisoners; Yelena Bonner tells of interrogations.

The British CP calls on Czech authorities to stop the persecution of dissidents.

East German media charge the West Berlin Mayor with interference in East German affairs.

Sadat confers with his advisors on this weeks' riots.

No newspapers in Paris due to printers strike.

Alexander Zinoviev dismissed from Moscow State University Institute of Philosophy.

British trade union leader supports Czech dissidents.

Hungarian declaration of solidarity with Czech dissidents signed by 34 people.

Tanjug criticizes Voprosy Filosofii KPSS.

Guayana applies for formal links with Comecon.

Husak joins campaign against Charter 77.

Patocka defends Charter 77.

Bukovsky says international attention hinders Soviet authorities in repressing opposition.

Gierek promises support for private farmers.

Vance may travel to USSR for SALT talks.

Carter grants pardon to draft evaders.

Saudi Arabia promises to back Egypt.

Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon authorized to search for hidden heavy weapons.

Senate committee criticizes France over Daoud affair.

Catholic schools in South Africa face closure for admitting non-white pupils.

Mihajlov ends hunger strike.

Police detain visitors to Leningrad art exhibition.

Lyubarsky reports resistance by Soviet political prisoners.

Ruling Portuguese Socialist Party attacks left-wing militants.

Romania and Spain establish diplomatic relations.

Richard confers with Smith.

Peoples Daily publishes readers' complaints.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS No. 19

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 19

for Saturday and Sunday, 22 and 23 January 1977

J. Vale

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

1. Dissidents. RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 152 (Belotserskovsky, M 5) of January 22 reported on the press conference of the editor-in-chief of Literaturnaya Gazeta, Chakovsky, in Italy, organized by an Italian-Soviet friendship society. Chakovsky admitted the existence of persons in the Soviet Union who oppose the Soviet socialist system, but denied that there is no freedom of speech in the USSR. Commenting on the release of Bukovsky, Chakovsky noted that it was not worth keeping people who hate the socialist system and are dedicated to the subversive changing of the system at the expense of the people. He called Sakharov "a great scientist who is a child in politics." The program pointed out that the Literaturnaya Gazeta would hardly be able to print the statements of its own editor-in-chief. Sakharov's article of January 18 in the Norwegian press was also discussed. It analyzed the suspicious circumstances surrounding the deaths of several dissidents, and made special reference to the death of Evgeny Brunov, who was thrown in the way of a tram upon leaving Sakharov's apartment, whom he had asked for help in arranging a meeting with foreign journalists. It was also noted that human rights activist Vladimir Borisov has been in a psychiatric hospital already for nine years, although he has been judged sane by several doctors.

SPECIAL REPORT (Matusevich, M 9) of January 22 continued the discussion on latest developments in the Agapov case. On January 5 Ludmilla Agapova was placed in a psychiatric hospital for protesting the refusal of her reunion with her husband living in Sweden by the authorities. After a wave of protests in Sweden, she was released from the hospital on January 18. It was noted that Swedish Foreign Minister Karin Seder announced in a speech to parliament that the governments and the peoples of the Scandinavian countries would continue to fight for the reunification of the Agapov family.

The complicated life of Irina Astakhova-McClellan was discussed in HELSINKI AND HUMAN RIGHTS No. 51 (Dudin, NY 9) of January 22. An article by Christopher Wren in The New York Times on this family reunification case was quoted at length. Prof. McClellan of the University of Virginia was leading a tour in the Soviet Union in 1972 when he met Irina Astakhova, who was working as a translator. They were married, he was forced to leave the Soviet Union and she has been refused an exit visa to join her husband in the States. It was noted that the Soviet handling of the case is a clear violation of the CSCE Final Act.

Two press conferences in defense of Soviet political prisoners were reported in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 335 (Salkazanov, P 5) of January 22. The first was given by Leonid Plyushch who talked on the repressions against the national minorities in the Soviet Union and called upon French society to fight for the freeing of Soviet political prisoners. The second conference dealt with the use of psychiatry as a means of political repression and included the participation of Viktor Fainberg, Vadim Delon, and Leonid Plyushch, who are former political prisoners having personal experience with Soviet psychiatric hospitals.

RELIGION IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD No. 269 (Bourdeaux, P 9) of January 22 described the events which followed the petition of Lev Regelson and Father Gleb Yakunin to the World Council of Churches conference in Nairobi. As a result of this petition, which drew attention to the violation of religious freedoms in the USSR, a resolution was passed to form a committee which would survey all violations of religious freedoms in countries which signed the CSCE Final Act. This committee publicized the repressions directed against believers in the Soviet Union, and the Soviet authorities responded with a campaign discrediting the findings of the commission. However, only one Soviet priest could be found who would participate in this government plan. He gave a sermon, accusing Yakunin and Regelson of working against detente and called upon the congregation to sign a petition against them. It was noted that this was done during a weekday mass so that members of the working intelligentsia could not be present. During the service, an old woman cried that the petition was really for the uniting of the Orthodox with the Catholic Church, and the majority of the congregation headed for the Church doors. It was noted that there has been a reawakening of religion in the Soviet Union and that the Soviet authorities have been unsuccessful in their campaign against the Church and its supporters, Regelson and Yakunin.

An exhibition of Nonconformist Art in Leningrad on January 18 was reported in RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 152 (Mirsky, M 5) of January 22. The program noted that the Soviet authorities threatened the owner of the apartment in which the exhibition was held with dismissal from his job. The police held artists on their way to the show on various pretexts.

Natalya Rubinstein was interviewed in GUEST OF THE WEEK No. 13 (Rudolf, NY 18) of January 23. She discussed her former work in the Pushkin Museum in Leningrad, and her husband's support of Jewish activists there. The Rubinsteins' difficulties in emigrating to Israel were mentioned, as well as Natalya Rubinstein's present work on the editorial staff of the Russian language journal Vremia i My. The couple also gave their impressions from their present trip to the United States.

An article by Francois Bondy in Die Weltwoche entitled "The Other Soviet Union," discussing the dissident movement in the USSR, was featured in PANORAMA No.680 (Predtechevsky, M 5) of January 23. Reference was made to the West European CPs' criticism of the Soviet Union, the Bukovsky-Corvalan exchange and the reaction of the Soviet press to the exchange.

An article in The Chicago Tribune analyzing the Moscow subway explosion was featured in PANORAMA No.680 (Predtechevsky, M 5) of January 23.

Nadezhda Mandelshtam's Second Book of Reminiscences continued to be read in the series UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No.677 (Kunta, M 23) of January 22 and (Kunta, M 24) of January 23.

Selections for Andrei Sinyavsky's Voice from the Chorus were featured in WE ABROAD No.45 (Sinyavsky, P 29) of January 23. It was noted that this book was written when Sinyavsky was in a prison camp from 1966 to 1971. It was first published abroad in 1974.

2. The Influence of Emigration on Soviet Ideology - Part 1. AGURSKY: THE SITUATION OF SOCIETY IN TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES No. 27 (Agursky, P 8:30) of January 22 showed how the successive waves of emigration influenced Soviet ideology. The program concentrated on those of the twenties and thirties and pointed out how they were utilized by Stalin to strengthen his personal power. Special reference was made to the emigration of members of the Young Russian party, constituted of the former "Whites" whose rightist ideology, challenged that of Stalin in the early thirties. It was noted that many of these ideological dissidents were "invited" to leave the country. The speeches of Kazem-Bek, the principal ideologist of the Young Russians, were highlighted to explain the ideological differences between Stalin and the Young Russians.

3. HUMAN RIGHTS No. 164 (Fedoseyev, M 9) of January 23 discussed a report on the degree of freedom enjoyed in different countries, published in the January issue of Freedom at Issue. It was explained that countries are evaluated according to a seven-point system, one signifying the most free society and seven the least. The degree of a country's political emancipation was judged by whether a citizen could freely choose the members of his government and whether he could express his views without fear of reprisal. Civil freedoms included freedom from political censorship, to lead politically ideological discussions, and were evaluated according to

the law and not the ruling party. According to these criteria, the Soviet Union and its "socialist" allies were graded 6 or 7, as were a number of developing countries in Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

4. Soviet-Cuban Relations were the topic of PANORAMA No.680 (Storozhenko, NY 5) of January 23, which featured an article by Fred Ward in The National Geographic. The massive Soviet aid program for Cuba was discussed. It was noted that notwithstanding Cuba's attainment of a higher standard of living, the country still rations many food items. It was pointed out that Soviet and East European technicians living in Cuba live separately and, in comparison with Cubans, in luxury. This fact has occasioned tension between Cubans and their "socialist" friends.

5. The Results of Forlani's Visit to the Soviet Union were discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK No.335 (Bensi, M 6) of January 22. It was noted that the joint communique on the visit promised that both sides would fully support all provisions of the CSCE Final Act, indicating that the Italian delegation was not satisfied with the Soviet Union's fulfillment of the provisions of the document. Recently, Literaturnaya Gazeta published an attack against Piero Ostellino, the Moscow correspondent of Corriere della Sera, for having written negative articles about the Soviet Union, threatening him with expulsion from the country. These threats were noted to be inconsistent with the CSCE Final Act. The Soviet-Italian communique also discussed economic matters. It was pointed out that Italy had been forced to deny a loan to the Soviet Union because of its own poor financial condition.

6. Soviet Economy was a topic of RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No.152 (Kroncher, M 5) of January 22. The program said that the Soviet economy was threatened by the three-headed hydra of general low economic effectiveness, insufficient agricultural production and inadequate industrial output which cannot fulfill the people's needs. It was pointed out that all plans to increase the effectiveness of the system which did not provide additional material incentives were a failure.

The increase of retail prices in the Soviet Union was shown to be directly related to the recent announcement of salary increases in the USSR. ECONOMISTS ABOUT THE SOVIET ECONOMY No.109 (Ghianurov, M 9) of January 22 pointed out that the situation reflects a common Western phenomenon. When the price index has gone up for a particular period, the labor unions demand a corresponding rise in salaries. In that context it was noted that the Soviet Union was also affected by inflation despite the frequent claim by the regime that the socialist economies are not subject to inflation like the economies of the West. The RL Research paper RS 9/77 of January 10 was used.

7. The Growing Soviet Might. PANORAMA No.680 (Gendler, NY 5) of January 23 featured an article in The New York Times by Drew Middleton which discussed Carter's statement that the Soviet Union is not militarily superior to the US. The article summarized recent expert studies which concluded to the contrary. Although Middleton noted that critics of the studies pointed out that the growing military potential of the Soviet Union is directed against China rather than the US and that the superiority is quantitative and not qualitative, Middleton came to different conclusions.

The military aspects of Brezhnev's speech in Tula on the occasion of presenting the General Secretary with the medal "The Golden Star," were discussed in SIGNAL No. 406 (Predtechevsky, M 9) of January 23. Brezhnev spoke of the Soviet peace initiative at the UN where the Soviet Union proposed an international treaty on the desistance from using force in international relations, the Soviet initiative to stop the development of new types of weapons capable of mass destruction, and a complex of Soviet proposals on disarmament. It was pointed out that the Soviet defense expenditures are inconsistent with the regime's talk of disarmament, as is the Soviet Union's opposition to NATO proposals at the MBFR talks, which aim at a balanced reduction of forces so that the end result is an equality of military capabilities in Europe.

Army General Radzievsky's interview in Literaturnaya Gazeta of January 18 was discussed in RADIO JOURNAL : THE SOVIET UNION No.151 (Predtechevsky, M 5) of January 22. This interview appeared to be in response to the American press debate over the significance of the growing Soviet military potential. Radzievsky advanced the standard propaganda theses on the lack of a Soviet threat and pointed out that when the US was building up its civil defense, the Soviet Union did not declare that the US had aggressive plans toward other countries. This statement was proved false, citing from the Soviet press campaign against the building up of American defense in the fifties.

8. FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK No.125 (Gendler, NY 13:30) of January 23 discussed material in the Soviet press on January 21, 1927, which was the third anniversary of the death of Lenin. A poem in Pravda by Demyan Bedniy, an article by Grigoriy Zinoviev on "Lenin's Study of War and our Battle for Peace" which challenged the statement that "whoever attacks is guilty," and an article by Karl Radek entitled "Lenin and the Chinese Revolution" in which Lenin is praised for developing a socialist model not only for the Soviet proletariat, but also for the proletariats of Western Europe and China, were discussed.

9. The Personality Cult of Lenin, Mao and Dimitrov were compared in RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW No.690 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) of January 22. The author reminisced about the construction of the Lenin mausoleum in the center of Moscow 53 years ago and noted that Karl Marx disapproved of all personality cults.

10. DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME No.97 (Schlippe, M 29:30) of January 22 continued reading Boris Shragin's article "Anguish over History" which was published in Samoznanie. Shragin is a philosopher, living in the United States since 1974, and a professor at Amherst College. "History" was discussed as existing only when it had been realized by a nation which had acted freely. Shragin noted that by this definition Russia has no "history."

11. "Sacred Simplicity," a Play by Andrei Makaenok, was discussed in THEATRICAL HORIZONS No.117 (Igoshina, P 9) of January 22. Named a "dangerous comedy" by the author himself, the play mocks life abroad in such a way that its satirical jibes could be applied to conditions in the Soviet Union as well. It was noted that Makaenok's plays are very popular in the Soviet Union. Tablet on Language was played 1020 times in 53 theaters and Tribunal 599 times in 65 theaters.

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

1. Dissidents. ROUND TABLE TALK No. 252 (Krassovsky, Matusevich, Bensi, Pilyar, M 20) of January 22 discussed the problem that arose for the governments of Eastern Europe by the publishing of Charter 77. The problems of East European society were examined in connection with the CSCE Final Act and in light of the broadening of the human rights movement in Eastern Europe.

ROUND TABLE TALK No.253 (Krassovsky, Matusevich, Mirsky, Pilyar, M 20) of January 23 discussed the human rights movements in the countries of Eastern Europe and the solidarity in Western Europe with the human rights activists. Special reference was made to the reaction of the West European CPs toward the heightening of repression against the East European dissidents.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Unrest in Egypt, occasioned by the raising of prices, was discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK NO.335 (Minsky, M 6) of January 22. The unrest, which began with student demonstrations and developed into street fighting, was noted to have had a programmed character due to the similarity of the disturbances in separate cities. The program pointed out that leaflets of the Egyptian CP criticized the Egyptian government for the abrogation of the friendship treaty with the Soviet Union. L'Aurore opined that the disturbances were prepared jointly by Libya and the Soviet Union. The French paper pointed out that Pravda gloated over the disturbances.

2. Waldheim's Comments on the Situation in the Middle East were the subject of WORLD THIS WEEK No. 335 (Bykovsky, NY 3) of January 22, which discussed the new diplomatic initiatives of the US and the UN to the Middle East peace talks. Waldheim announced his intention of travelling to the capitals of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon,

Jordan, and Israel in the beginning of February to prepare the foundation for a new Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East. At the same time it became known that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance would be making a trip to the same countries and Saudi Arabia in February to reactivate the negotiations for the normalization of the situation in the Middle East.

3. Carter's Inauguration Speech was discussed in THE WORLD THIS WEEK No.335 (Orshansky, W 3) of January 22. Carter's greeting to the citizens of the US and the world was quoted; reference was also made to his avowal of the importance of the adherence to and support of human rights.

4. The Creation of a New World Economy System with fixed prices for raw materials was discussed in ON DIFFERENT THEMES No.158 (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) of January 22. Raw materials would become the new world "currency," taking over the role that was accorded to gold. It was pointed out that, if such a system were implemented, the richest countries would be those having the most raw materials and among these are countries presently among the wealthiest in the world -- the US, Canada, Sweden, Australia, South Africa, and the Soviet Union. Similarly, the underdeveloped countries, most of which are not rich in natural resources, would remain poor.

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

1. The Poetry of Polish Poet Boleslaw Lesmian (1877-1937), who wrote in Polish and Russian, was featured in A POET ON POETRY No.129 (Betaki, P 7:30), of January 22. It was noted that a book of Russian translations of his poetry in Polish was recently published in the Soviet Union. However, his Russian language poems were not mentioned, as if they did not exist.

2. The Works of French Artist Jean Goubellini were described as a language of abstract forms in CULTURE, EVENTS, AND PEOPLE (Gavrillov, P 5) of January 22, which reviewed an exhibition of his works recently held in Paris.

3. CINEMA IN NEW YORK No.35 (G-bai, NY 5:30) of January 22 discussed the Film Forum in New York, a cinema which features documentary, experimental and avant-garde films. It recently devoted a week to the showing of documentaries on Mexico that were summarized in the program.

4. The Possibility of Life in Other Galaxies was discussed in ON DIFFERENT THEMES No.157 (Predtechevsky, M 2:30) of January 22, which reported on recent research findings by an international group of scientists in West Germany.

5. SUNDAY TALK No. 1031 (Shmeman, NY 9) of January 22 featured the biblical background for Epiphany.

6. A Philosophical Discussion on Immortality was featured in MAN IN TODAY'S WORLDVIEW No.164 (Shmeman, NY 9) of January 23.

NEWS COVERAGE

22 January 1977

Former foreign minister Hajek defends Charter 77.

Bukovsky says international attention hinders the Soviet authorities in repressing the opposition.

Morning Star defends the Czechoslovak dissidents.

A Soviet diplomat claims emigration to Israel has declined of the Jews' own accord.

Szydlak is appointed Polish Deputy Premier.

Carter granted pardon to Vietnam war evaders.

The Polish court is reducing or suspending workers' sentences.

Press censorship ends in India.

Mickelson says the West is facing an international communications crisis.

Holland's Prime Minister is concerned about the crackdown against dissidents in Czechoslovakia.

Egypt receives a positive reply on its call for support from Saudi Arabia.

The French President leaves for Saudi Arabia.

Gierek announces plans to extend pension rights.

Roman Catholic youths riot in Belfast.

Al Ahran blames communists for riots in Egypt.

Minic leaves for Ethiopia.

The Spanish government is seeking to lower tension in the Basque region.

Italian communists vote for abortion law.

A group of Czechoslovak radio employees criticized signers of Charter 77.

Heavy rain threatens the Indonesian capital with floods.

President Sadat confers with cabinet members on the recent food rioting.

The Finnish Premier arrives for talks in Prague.

Bulgarian experts arrive in Luanda.

Radio Prague accuses Brandt, Kreisky and Palme of interfering in the affairs of communist nations.

Some members of the Polish Workers' Defense Committee fail to show up in court.

Zinovyev wants to work in the West.

A TU-104 reportedly crashed near Alma-Ata.

A Rhodesian nationalist leader is killed in a bomb blast.
Denmark will have a general election.
The PLO council meets.
Polish sugar rationing will continue.
Lebanese Christian leaders call for political changes.
Giscard d'Estaing arrives in Saudi Arabia.
West Germany expresses regrets to East Germany over mission incident.
East Germany falls short of some targets.
The Egyptian government lifts curfews.
The Anglican Church will open schools in South Africa to non-white children.
Solzhenitsyn will start a publishing business.
Two Indian opposition politicians meet to coordinate an election strategy.

NEWS COVERAGE

23 January 1977

The Spanish police disperses demonstrators demanding an immediate amnesty for all political prisoners.
Gierek leaves on a visit to India.
There are reports that Teng Hsiao-ping is to be reinstated as vice-chairman of Chinese CP.
About 400 ethnic Germans are said to have applied to emigrate from Kazakhstan and Kirghizia to the FRG and to have renounced Soviet citizenship.
Mondale leaves for Brussels.
A young man is killed during a demonstration in Madrid.
Schmidt arrives for talks with British leaders.
Richard warns on Rhodesian TV that the solution to the Rhodesian problem must be found within the framework of the Geneva conference.
Schmidt and Callaghan hold talks at Chequers.
Eight members of the Carter cabinet are sworn in.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 20

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 20

for Monday, 24 January 1977

D. Felton

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

1. Dissidents. Bukovsky's appearance at a meeting of the FRG Human Rights Society in Frankfurt was the subject of SPECIAL REPORT (Krassovsky, B 16). After referring to the efforts made by the president of the above society, Cornelia Gerstenmaier, in support of Bukovsky, the report presented voice cuts of his statement in which among other things he stated that he came from a country with 250 million political prisoners; that a slow but inevitable process of inner emancipation was nevertheless in progress among the population; that Helsinki had not helped dissidents; that dissidence was officially regarded in the USSR as either subversion of a pathological aberration; that the USSR interpreted detente as unilateral disarmament by the West; that official exchanges between the USSR and foreign countries scarcely contributed at all to mutual understanding; and that the human rights movement in the USSR belonged to no political camp.

PRESS REVIEW (Nadirashvili, M 2) quoted Die Welt, which published an interview given to its chief editor, Karl-Gustav Stroehm by Vladimir Bukovsky, in which he said that oppositional sentiments are now encompassing all layers of the population in the USSR and other socialist countries, and spoke of the important role which should be played by the Western media, in particular the BBC, Radio Liberty, and Deutsche Welle in the exchange of information and ideas which would lead to more democracy in these countries.

Aleksandr Zinoviev's "Yawning Heights", LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 5) gave the contents (including lengthy excerpts) of an article by David Floyd in The Daily Telegraph on this allegory of life under the Soviet system. Floyd made the point that the Soviet authorities are now in a dilemma; if they persecute Zinoviev, a world-renowned mathematician, they will have virtually admitted that the book depicts life in the USSR, while if they don't, they will demonstrate their impotence in the face of a piece of deadly satire.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME No.98 (Burstein and Schlippe, M 21) concluded the reading of Boris Shragin's article "Longing for History" from the anthology Self-Awareness published by the "Khronika" Press in New York, in which he expresses a longing for a spiritual and social transformation of Soviet society.

Nadezhda Mandelshtam's Second Book of Reminiscences continued to be read in UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No.679 (Kunta, M 29).

Alexander Galich sang A Terrible Century in SOUND OF STRINGS No.501 (Mitina, M 4:30).

2. An Interview Given on Italian Television by "Literaturnaya Gazeta" Chief Editor Aleksandr Chakovsky to Italian Journalist Ronchey was the subject of MILAN REPORT (Maltsev, M 5:30). In the context of Helsinki, Ronchey asked why the Soviet authorities were harassing foreign journalists, and pointed to the case of the Corriere della Sera correspondent Ostellino, whom Literaturnaya Gazeta had threatened with expulsion. Chakovsky said Ostellino had maliciously distorted Soviet reality, in contravention of the Helsinki Act, by writing, for example, that there was no fresh milk available in the USSR, only powdered milk. Ronchey replied that Ostellino had gotten his information from the director of a Moscow dairy, and even had he erred in this particular case, such minor mistakes were inevitable, and not nearly as dangerous as, for example, declaring that the latest Arab-Israeli war had been greeted by the Prague population with flowers and applause. Ronchey also brought up the refusal by the Soviet authorities to issue an entry visa to the Italian Communist and Russian literature expert Victorio Strada, and questioned the explanation given by Chakovsky that he had been found by the Soviet customs authorities in possession of "anti-Soviet" literature. When Ronchey said that the cream of the Russian intelligentsia had been driven abroad by Soviet officialdom, Chakovsky exploded with indignation, whereupon the interview came to an end.

3. Meat Production. MAN ON THE PLANET EARTH No. 123 (Lobas, Y 9) contrasted a Pravda editorial of last December on the intensive development of livestock-breeding in the USSR with a report in the US News and World Report on massive Soviet meat purchases. A further contradiction was drawn between the target of achieving an average annual increase of meat production of 900,000 to 1,4 million tons during the present five-year-plan period, and a Krokodil satire on the highly deficitary operation of the livestock-breeding complexes by which this is to be achieved. The script also calculated, on the basis of Soviet figures, that 30 kilograms of fodder are needed to produce one extra kilogram of meat. The script author began by explaining to listeners his method of comparing Soviet sources with each other and with foreign sources.

4. The Emigre Press. Books published by the Russian Emigre Press in 1976 were reviewed in RADIO SEMINAR No.391 (Koryakov, NY 13:30), which focused first on the anthologies The Twentieth Century, published by Zhores Medvedev in London, Self-Awareness (New York) and Democratic Alternatives (Munich), which represent, respectively, "liberal Marxists," "liberal democrats," and "democratic socialists" as compared with the "neo-Slavophiles" of From Under the Ruins (1974). This latter work also differs in advocating the evolution of the Soviet regime into a benevolent but at the same time authoritarian regime, and opines that the intelligentsia in the USSR has been replaced by a class of "half-educated" persons. The program then proceeded to Anatoliy Marchenko's From Tarusa to China, Valeriy Chalidze's Lectures on the Legal Situation of Workers in the Soviet Union, and Abdurakhman Avtorkhanov's The Mystery of Stalin's Death, in which he speculates that Stalin was murdered, and gives various, often contradictory theories to this effect. Other works were mentioned in passing.

REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No.10 (Schajovicz, M 13:30) focused on an article by Naum Korzhavin entitled "The Psychology of Present-Day Enthusiasm" (Kontinent, No. 8) in which he warned Western leftist intellectuals against falling for revolutionary slogans. An abridged version was given of the final section of the article, entitled "A Banal Word" in which Korzhavin criticized those in the West who complained about their lack of freedom. An abridged version was also given of a note by Zhenuk (Novoye Russkoye Slovo, 18 December 1976) on the undemocratic procedure by which deputies have always been elected to the Soviets.

5. A Get-Together in New York Between Collaborators of the Russian-Language Israeli Journal "Time and We" and its American Readers was reported on in SPECIAL FEATURE No.5893 (Zuckerman, NY 9). Excerpts were given from speeches by Natalya Rubinstein, a member of the journal's editorial board, in which she dwelt on the deep cultural ties between Russia and Israel, and the journal's US representative, Prof. Eduard Stein of Yale University, who said the journal represented emigres from all socialist countries. Also featured were the reading by Naum Korzhavin of one of his latest poems, and a brief expose by Natalya Rubinstein of the publication plans of Time and We for 1977.

6. CHILDREN'S READING No. 30 (Artamonov, P 8:30) focused on a lengthy and fruitless discussion which has been taking place in Literaturnaya Gazeta prompted by a letter from a young reader saying he did not want to be reeducated and was fed up with "moralistic lying." The script noted that all the discussants had to offer were irrelevant platitudes.

7. Boris Bozhnev, a Russian poet and painter who founded the Russian emigre "Hall of Poets" in Paris' Latin Quarter in the early twenties, was recalled by Alexander Bakhrakh in ENCOUNTERS No.92 (Bakhrakh, P 9:30).

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

1. East European Dissidents. PRESS REVIEW (Rahr and Nadirashvili, M 1:30) quoted The Washington Post which published a talk between its Prague correspondent and Czech philosopher Jan Patocka, a signatory of the Charter 77, who said he was not yet certain whether the publication of the Charter in the West would bring more freedom or more repression; and The Baltimore Sun on the virtual alliance which has now been formed between workers, intellectuals, and the Catholic Church in Poland.

ANALYSIS (Nadirashvili, M 4:30) said that the "spectres" of freedom, truth, and democracy, were emerging in the socialist countries, and that a sharpening of the conflict between two forces is in progress, which could lead to changes in the internal structure of these countries.

2. Two Novels by Czech Emigre Novelist Zdena Salivarova, published by the "68" publishing house in Toronto, were reviewed in EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONY No.33 (Gorbanevskaya, P 13:30). The first, Gonzlova, tells the tragic story of a young Czech singer whom the authorities will not allow to travel abroad. The second, Go to Heaven, Go to Hell, is a tragic love story between a Czech girl and a basketball player from Riga.

3. The Israeli Communist Party Rakakh's Election Platform, as presented by General Secretary Vilner in a newspaper interview, was discussed in TEL-AVIV REPORT (Perelman, Isr 4). Observers, said the program, consider the platform a collection of propaganda slogans designed to cloak the party's subversive activities. The script described as a mockery of common sense the party's aim of defending the democratic rights and interests of the workers and the masses in general. The reference to a possible alliance with the "Zionists" was seen as an attempt to demonstrate some kind of popular support.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Carter. NOTE (Rahr, M 5) on Carter's first press conference pointed to Carter's intention to reduce weapons deliveries to other countries, press for a new SALT agreement and eventually a total ban on nuclear weapons. His statements on a Geneva Middle East conference with Palestinian participation, and majority rule in Southern Africa, were also reported.

WASHINGTON REPORT No.812 (Savemark, W 6:30) gave background information on Carter's amnesty for draft dodgers, and noted that while some Americans objected to the move, others welcome the amnesty as a step to healing the wounds left by the Vietnam war.

ECONOMIC OBSERVER No.248 (Dreyer, NY 5) described the new president's four point economic plan, saying that even if it is only partially realized, it will be a big step forward.

2. The Situation in Egypt. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 4) quoted The Times (London) that the Egyptian Public Prosecutor considers that the underground "Communist Workers' Party," which has ties with the PLO and the South Yemen National Liberation Front, is the main instigator of the recent food price riots; The Chicago Tribune that US aid alone cannot solve Egypt's economic problems; the West Berlin Der Tagesspiegel that those who marched through the streets of Cairo lauding Nasser have not realized that it is his "Arab socialism" which has driven the country into an impasse. The newspaper says Sadat's position has been seriously weakened, but could be bolstered by economic aid by oil-rich countries and the West; the Viennese newspaper Die Presse whose Moscow correspondent speaks of the undisguised satisfaction shown in the Soviet capital over the news of the mass protests against the Sadat government; the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram that the Soviet government, by refusing to grant Egypt a deferment on repayment of her debts, is responsible for the sad state of the Egyptian economy; and another Cairo newspaper Al-Akhbar that the demonstrations were organized by the Libyan government on the instruction of Moscow.

ANALYSIS (Mirsky, M 4:30) observed that the Soviet media attribute the recent food price riots in Egypt to Egypt's re-orientation towards the West and the step-by-step method of trying to solve the Middle East conflict, and pointed to Sadat's step-by-step democratization policy as a major factor to be considered in connection with Moscow's undisguised glee over the disorders. The program also drew attention to the danger, also referred to by Israeli Foreign Minister Allon, that Sadat could be tempted to draw attention from domestic problems by military adventures.

3. FAO Activities. MAN ON THE PLANET EARTH No.123 (Lobas, NY 9) gave the main points of an article by Robert Bishop, a senior official in the FAO's capital investment center, in the FAO journal Ceres in which he expresses optimism on the world's food problem in view of world awareness of its seriousness and the results of cooperation between the FAO and the international fund for agricultural development.

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

1. Luigi Comenicini's Film "Casanova, a Young Man in Venice" was reviewed in SPECIAL FEATURE (Litvinov, P 7).

NEWS COVERAGE

24 January 1977

Physicist Kazarinov is stripped of academic titles.
Czechoslovak TV attacks signatory of Charter 77 Ornest.
Charter 77 activists call for end of discrimination against students
Mondale says US will continue to strengthen ties with traditional allies.
Lebanese Christians want Palestinians resettled elsewhere.
Sniper kills British soldier in Belfast.
Britain to buy Soviet synthetic rubber.
Genscher says FRG ready to assume greater responsibility in world political and economic affairs.
Spanish opposition parties confer in preparation for talks with Suarez.
Giscard d'Estaing continues visit to Saudi-Arabia.
Ivor Richard's remarks on Rhodesian TV on the plan for a transition of power.
Congressional report on Warsaw Pact military might.
Mondale confers with Tindemans.
Al-Ahram reports attacks on Egyptian Embassy in Tripoli.
Vietnam and Laos conclude trade agreement for border deals.
Carter's press conference.
President of Spain's Supreme Council of Military Justice kidnapped.
American writers call on Carter to protest against violation of human rights in CSSR.
Bukovsky optimistic about direction of internal changes taking place in the USSR.
Radio Prague reports international press conference on Charter 77 held in Prague this morning.
Mondale stresses necessity to broaden US-West European links.
Rhodesia refuses to accept British plan.
North Vietnamese premier in Moscow.
Gierek greeted by Indira Gandhi.

Marchais criticizes repressions in the USSR and Eastern Europe.

Mondale addresses NATO Ambassadors.

Saudi Arabia ready to buy French arms.

Indira Gandhi defends family planning program.

Italian communist Strada scores Chakovsky.

Schmidt and Callaghan end talks in London.

Finnish premier holds talks with Strougal in Prague.

Roy Medvedev says in interview to Italian paper that calling all critics of Soviet policy anti-Soviet harms the USSR.

Austrian government and UN organizations deny any knowledge of PLO plans to open information bureau in Austrian capital.

Eban announces he is seeking the Israeli premiership.

The Chairman of the Indian Socialist Party resigns over the party's refusal to boycott elections.

Chinese Foreign Ministry denies Teng Hsiao-ping to be reinstated as party vice-chairman.

The North Korean premier holds talks with Kosygin.

Ceausescu holds talks with Indira Gandhi.

Kopelev's phone disconnected for "bad behavior."

ICFTU Secretary-General says he will complain to ILO over the Czechoslovak violation of convention on discrimination in employment.

The prorector of Charles University in Prague denies children of oppositionists are discriminated against.

Amnesty International to adopt four arrested Czechs.

Smith says acceptance of British proposals would lead to Marxist-orientated government.

Another student killed in demonstrations in Madrid.

Sakharov summoned to appear at the prosecutor's office.

Schmidt and Callaghan say Soviet military threat not immediate.

Senate confirms new secretary Califano.

Sino-Romanian trade protocol for 1977 signed.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 21

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 21
for Tuesday, 25 January 1977

J. Vale, D. Felton

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

1. Human Rights and Dissidents. Sakharov's appeal on behalf of the Soviet Helsinki watch group was the subject of NOTE (Bensi, M 4:30). This appeal called on all of the signatories of the CSCE Final Act to support the members of the Helsinki watch group which is important for the realization of the principles espoused in the Act. He said that the repressions against the group members were part of an attempt to throttle the activity of the group and constituted a threat to the interests of all countries which signed the Final Act. This appeal was entrusted to the director of the second Italian TV program who was on a visit to Moscow. It consequently became the center of discussion in Italian society. It was noted that one of the first comments on the appeal came from a leading Socialist party member in Florence, who called upon Socialists and Communists to bring up the question of human rights during contacts with East European partners.

PROBLEMS OF LABOR AND DEMOCRACY No.91 (Belotserkovsky, M 9) said that one of the main reasons for the expansion and activation of the democratic movement in the USSR is the emancipatory effect of the, albeit modest, successes achieved in its fight for free emigration. The program contrasted the views held on the importance of the emigration question by Shafarevich and Roy Medvedev, with that of Turchin and Sakharov, who described the right to emigrate as a prerequisite for other freedoms.

Nadezhda Mandelstam's Second Book of Reminiscences continued to be read in UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No.680 (Kunta, M 29) which featured the chapters "Edifying History" and "Complete Retirement."

Alexander Galich sang "The Hospital Nurse" in SONGS WITH COMMENTS No. 4 (Galich, P10). The song is about privileged conditions for hospitalized officials.

Vladimir Vysotsky sang "A Wolf Hunt" in SOUND OF STRINGS No.502 (Mitina, M 4:30).

2. NATO on the Soviet Military Threat was the topic of TALK (Predtechevsky, M 4) which quoted members of NATO-affiliated governments on their appraisal of the Soviet threat. Mondale was noted to have announced during a press conference in Brussels on January 24 that the Soviet military might has increased significantly over the past years. Belgian General Close's statement that the Warsaw Pact forces were capable of moving from the Elbe to the Rhine in 48 hours was also quoted. Callaghan and Schmidt were noted to be more reserved in their recognition of the threat, opining that at the present there is no danger that the balance of power is tilted toward the East. It was pointed out that everyone who has entered this debate does not deny the fact that the Soviet might has grown in the last few years. Official Soviet data on defense expenditures were contrasted with pertinent American figures.

3. Light Industry. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS No.48 (Glasenapp, M 9) pointed to the highly unsatisfactory situation which continues to exist in the USSR in the sphere of consumer goods supplies evidenced by such emergency measures as the issuing, supplementary to the Tenth Five-Year Plan, of a resolution "On the Development of the Production of Consumer Goods in 1976-80, and Measures to Improve Their Quality," and only a week later, on January 15, of one "On Measures to Ensure the Construction and Putting into Operation of Light Industry Enterprises in 1977-80." The program said the situation can hardly be expected to change as long as materials are in short supply; the plan gives priority to quantity over quality and consumer goods are not produced at specialized enterprises.

4. The Press Conference of Chief Statistician Volodarsky on the results of the implementation of the government's development plan for the Soviet economy in 1976 was discussed in TALK (Nadirashvili, Kroncher, M 11:30). The program found that there was little correspondence between the optimistic tone of Volodarsky's speech and the data which was given. The growth of national income was 5 per cent, although the plan had called for 5.4 per cent. It was also noted that the income growth figures for individual sectors were lower than 5 per cent, and that the production growth index was higher than the labor force growth index. This negative phenomenon was attributed to the building of new enterprises and the import of additional labor, which is independent of the labor force growth figures.

5. US - Soviet Relations. PROBLEMS OF DETENTE No. 12 (R. Dudin, NY 9) gave factual information on the dispute arising from Soviet insistence on the removal of a reference to non-returnees Rudolf Nureyev, Natalya Makarova and Mikhail Baryshnikov from the script of a US-Soviet film on the Kirov Ballet. As a result the film is to be shown in the West with the above reference but without any mention of its being a US-Soviet coproduction, while the Soviets have been sent scriptless copies.
6. The State of Science. SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE No. 91 (A. Vardy, M 9) featured a talk with Aleksandr and Veniamin Levich, two young scientists who recently came to the West from the USSR, on the restrictions imposed by Soviet scientific managers on scientific exchanges with the West, and differences between the working conditions of Soviet and Western scientists. In the West, said Yevgeniy Levich, competition is much freer, while on the other hand political, national and religious affiliations do not play the role in a scientist's career that they do in the USSR. In addition, said Aleksandr Levich, the Western scientist has great freedom of action. The script author also referred to the case of linguist Melchuk, barred from accepting invitations to travel abroad apparently because he is considered a free-thinker.
7. Eduard Radzinsky's Latest Play "Conversations With Socrates," which has been included in the repertoire of the Mayakovsky Theater in Moscow, was reviewed in THEATRICAL HORIZONS No. 118 (Igoshina, P 10). The play focused on Socrates' realization that reason alone cannot lead to truth; love is also necessary. The script said the play is one of the few modern plays which can be understood beyond the USSR, since it deals with universal problems.
8. A New Biography of Anna Akhmatova by Amanda Haight, published by the Oxford University Press in New York, was briefly mentioned in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.54 (Litvinov, P 1:30).
9. A Collection of Poems by Pasternak in English translation which has appeared in New York with a foreword by the translator Olga Andreyevna-Carlisle, was briefly noted in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.54 (Litvinov, P 1:30).
10. Illustrated Albums on Rudolf Nureyev and Mikhail Baryshnikov which just appeared in the USA were noted in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.54 (Litvinov, P 1:30).

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

1. Dissidents were a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, Rahr, Mirsky, and Bensi, M 5). The Neue Zuercher Zeitung was quoted, noting that when the CSCE Final Act was signed in 1975, the Soviet Union considered the event a Soviet victory, because it established Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe, by accepting the present borders. The document, however, turned out to be a destabilizing factor, the paper concluded. Events in Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany were reviewed. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung commented on Bukovsky's visit to Frankfurt, and pointed out that

Bukovsky has turned world attention once more to the misuses of psychiatry in the Soviet Union. Le Quotidien de Paris discussed the apparent coordination of dissidents' activities in the countries of Eastern Europe and opined that Brezhnev will probably use the heavy Russian hand to smooth out events in Eastern Europe. It was noted that precisely this doctrine of constant intervention and not allowing any change or reforms is the reason for the economic difficulties and the social unrest occurring presently in the countries of Eastern Europe. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung discussed the expression of solidarity of 30 Hungarian intellectuals with the Czech Charter 77 manifesto and noted that the Hungarian effort is the first attempt by a group of dissidents in support of human rights not for their own country, but for another. Il Tempo quoted Bukovsky, that a society which judges dissent to be sick cannot itself be healthy.

Yugoslav press comments on Charter 77 were the subject of NOTE (Rahr, M 5). Shortly after the publication of Charter 77 the Yugoslav press followed the event cautiously, giving dry factual accounts but no commentary. It was noted that they have begun to move away from this method of treating the subject. NIN discussed the question of freedom under socialism and pointed out that freedom is not realized by a government decree stating the existence of freedom but by the people's fight for the removal of political, economic, and social inequalities. In Vestnik, in an article entitled "Dissidents" the point of view was expressed that he who does not want others to interfere in his affairs, should keep out of the affairs of others. However, the author went on to distinguish between "good" and "bad" dissidents, noting that not all dissidents are Solzhenitsyns, and not all critics of one or another of the Warsaw Pact countries are anti-communists. He singled out Berlinguer's support of Charter 77 and noted that although Berlinguer has criticized a socialist country, he was nonetheless not an anti-communist.

2. The Adoption of Measures Favorable to the Private Sector in Poland was reported in ANALYSIS (Roitman, M 5:30). Previously, a Polish peasant working his own land was eligible for an old age pension only on the condition that he turn over his land to the government. Now, he is promised a pension if he turns over his land to his heir. There is also a stipulation that the land be in good condition at the time of the transition. It was pointed out that this signifies an open admission of government interest on behalf of the private farmers, in opposition to the former government policy of interference to the disadvantage of the private sector.

3. Marchais' Interview in "L'Humanite" was the subject of PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30). Marchais discussed why the French CP decided not to use the phrase "dictatorship of the proletariat" any more, explaining that the term was inconsistent with the goal of the French CP to develop democratic socialism, which would preserve and broaden personal and social rights, the multi-party system and democratic voting procedures. He criticized the violation of human rights in the East European countries, and pointed out that the French CP considers criticism useful rather than harmful.

4. The Senate Commission's Report on the Growing Strength of the Warsaw Pact was discussed in WASHINGTON REPORT No. 813 (Savemark, W 3). The report discussed what measures would be deemed necessary in the event of an attack by Warsaw Pact Forces. Either the NATO countries would have to turn to the massive use of nuclear weapons, or they would have to surrender. Both alternatives were judged to be tragic. It was suggested in the report that the procedures for adopting decisions on the top level of NATO should be changed, because they are presently so cumbersome, that by the time a decision could be reached, the West would be disadvantaged before NATO had had time to mobilize its forces.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Mondale's Trip to Western Europe and Japan was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Matusevich, Mirsky, Bensl, and Predtechevsky, M 4). The Aftenposten attributed this significant political action to the influence of Brzezinski, who has spoken of a natural triangular relationship between the US, the countries of Western Europe and Japan. The Sueddeutsche Zeitung noted that relations between the US and Western Europe have left something to be desired in the past. The paper interpreted Mondale's trip as an indication that Washington awaits an increase in the European contribution to NATO forces and policies. It was noted that Washington has indicated its willingness to increase US NATO support if this gesture is mirrored by a European contribution to the strengthening of NATO. La Stampa Sera also commented on the active renewal of the dialogue between the US and the countries of the EEC, and opined that the US wants to search for answers to the world's problems together with its European allies. This was also noted by the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

2. The "North-South Dialogue" soon to begin in Paris was the subject of PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No. 51 (Pusta, M 9:30) which spoke of the gloomy prospects for the conference in view of the deadlock between developing and developed countries over the demand of the former for a new world economic order, and noted in particular that the developing countries also demand that the USSR and the developed socialist countries abandon their comfortable "observer" role and participate fully in aid to the Third World. However, in a letter to Waldheim of last October 4, Gromyko asserted that there were no grounds for making the same demands of the USSR as the developing countries were making of the capitalist countries, including allotting fixed percentages of the GNP for development aid.

3. Rhodesia. LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 4:30) was pegged to Ian Smith's categorical denial to consider the new British plan for the solution of the Rhodesian problem. Richard blamed Smith for the impasse in the negotiations; Crosland warned of impending bloodshed; The Guardian was quoted advocating Kissinger's plan and blaming Smith; The Daily Telegraph divided the blame

between the British government and the discord between Black nationalist leaders; The Times (London) painted a rather pessimistic picture, doubting the possible success of future negotiations, and pinning the blame on the African nationalists.

4. Spain was the topic of NOTE (Mirsky, M 6:30), which was pegged to the issue of a communique signed by a number of political leaders denouncing the recent spate of violence in the country. The events of the beginning of the week were recapitulated, noting the street demonstrations and violence of extremist groups after the killing of a participant in a leftist demonstration in Madrid on Sunday

5. What Can Be Expected From President Carter in the first hundred days in office? NEW YORK REPORT No.45-77 (Vernikov, NY 4) gave the contents of an article on the subject by David Rosenbaum in The New York Times.

6. Examples of Women in Top Business Positions in the US were given in AMERICA : DEEDS AND PEOPLE No.28 (Navrozov, NY 9).

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

1. An Interview Given by Writer Vladimir Nabokov to US journalist George Feifer and published in The Saturday Review was briefly noted in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.54 (Litvinov, P1:30). Nabokov it was noted, is a cosmopolitan who has no desire to see his native Russia, in contrast to Solzhenitsyn, for example, whose Gulag Archipelago Nabokov nevertheless considers a major historical work.

2. Bruno Bettelheim's "Psychoanalysis of Fairy Tales" was the subject of a brief note in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.54 (Litvinov, P 1:30).

3. The 75th Birthday of Marlene Dietrich was marked in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.54 (Litvinov, P1:30).

NEWS COVERAGE

25 January 1977

Amnesty International will begin a Charter 77 campaign.

The Polish government cuts off funds from the Catholic group in favor of rivals.

Giscard d'Estaing ends visit to Saudi Arabia.

Schmidt and Callaghan say there is nothing to fear from Soviet military strength.

Al Ahram reports an IMF loan to Egypt.

Nunn calls for NATO meeting on the alleged Warsaw Pact threat.

30 congressmen call on Castro to release Huber Matos.

There were 20,000 immigrants to Israel last year.

British efforts to reconvene the Geneva Conference on Rhodesia apparently fail.

Terrorists attack lawyers' office in Madrid.

More support is reported in Western Europe for Charter 77 campaigners.

Sakharov is scheduled to meet with prosecutor's office officials.

Strikes shut down several industrial plants in Madrid and Barcelona.

Genscher is for close Bonn-Washington ties.

The Lebanese government lifts censorship on foreign press.

An OPEC conference is set for July 12 in Stockholm.

Tito congratulates Ceausescu on his birthday.

British-Soviet trade increases.

The Italian CP criticizes the Soviet refusal of a visa.

Finland will buy Soviet ground-to-air missiles.

Solzhenitsyn plans to stay in Vermont.

Sakharov is warned to stop "anti-Soviet activity."

Mondale meets with Schmidt.

850 persons sought asylum in Switzerland in 1976.

Richard is instructed to hold further talks with Vorster on the Rhodesian deadlock.

Polish-Indian agreements are signed.

The mayor of Moscow arrives on a visit to Paris.

Sakharov says he refused to sign the document containing a warning.
The Norwegian premier joins the criticism of the campaign against the signers of Charter 77.

The Dutch Foreign Minister expresses concern over the lack of progress in implementing the human rights clauses of the Helsinki agreements in Eastern Europe.

The British Foreign Minister says the Rhodesian rejection of British proposals could lead to a Marxist intervention in Rhodesia.

Vance will visit six Mideast countries next month.

The Czechoslovak ambassador meets with Austrian government officials reportedly over Austrian willingness to give asylum to dissidents.

A Saudi-French joint communique is issued.

Sakharov says he will continue his activities despite the warning.

The US Defense Secretary speaks on the need for stronger NATO conventional forces.

Callaghan says no British forces will be withdrawn from the FRG until an agreement is reached at the MBFR talks.

Workers' commissions call for further protest strikes in Madrid.

gk/ SL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 22

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 22

for Wednesday, 26 January 1977

D. Felton, J. Vale

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

1. Dissidents. Sakharov's being summoned to the procurator's office and being warned to stop anti-Soviet slander was reported in NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 7:30). Sakharov's contributions to Soviet science and his receipt of a number of Soviet awards were reviewed. A history of his protest activities was presented from 1958, when he protested a series of Soviet nuclear tests, to his present activities on behalf of national minorities and political prisoners.

The Bukovsky-Corvalan exchange. TESTIMONIES No.49 (Predtechevsky, M 9) gave a voice cut of Bukovsky's statement, made at a meeting of solidarity with the inmates of Vladimir Prison held recently at Paris University, in which he rejected Corvalan's claim, in an interview on French TV, that there were no political prisoners in the USSR. Bukovsky said the very fact of his exchange for Corvalan proves the contrary. The script gave a profile of Corvalan showing him as an able tactician who always toed the Moscow line, and asked what influence the Eurocommunists, especially the Italian communists, will have on his political views - including on political prisoners. The script ended by noting the Chilean government's offer to former Soviet citizens now living abroad, such as Viktor Nekrasov, Vadim Delon and Iosif Meshener, to come over and see for themselves how persons lived who were considered political prisoners in Chile, and suggested the USSR could extend a similar invitation to Corvalan and the Eurocommunists.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1267 (Schlippe, M 28:30) presented the texts of open letters by the "Public Committee for Freedom for Peter Starchik," formed after his confinement to a psychiatric hospital in Moscow (he was released last November 12), to the US Congress and the World Council of Churches.

Nadezhda Mandelshtam's Second Book of Reminiscences continued to be read in UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No.681 (Kunta, M 13), which featured the chapters "Complete Retirement" and "The Justification of Time."

2. Strada Answers Chakovsky. BACKGROUNDER (Bensi, M 4). Chakovsky, the editor-in-chief of Literaturnaya Gzeta, was interviewed on Italian TV by Alberto Ronchey of Corriere della Sera. The theme of the discussion was the free exchange of information. The exchange of opinions soon took on a polemical character, with Chakovsky accusing a segment of the Italian press and intelligentsia with exhibiting anti-Sovietism. He referred to the case of Vittorio Strada, who, he alleged, had attempted to take anti-Soviet material out of the Soviet Union, thus interfering with internal Soviet matters and violating the CSCE Final Act. Strada responded to this criticism with an open letter published in Corriere della Sera noting that attacks against him in the Soviet press began in the sixties after Strada had written an article not following the official Soviet line on Soviet culture. On the specific charge against him cited by Chakovsky, he noted that his "crime" consisted in trying to bring a letter of Solzhenitsyn addressed to l'Unita out of the Soviet Union. Strada said that such a slanderous statement by a Soviet official not only discredits the individual but the government that he represents. The fact that the slander was made in the name of the CSCE Final Act was noted to have made the incident grotesque.

3. Wage Hikes for Workers in Non-Production Sectors. BASIC PROBLEMS OF THE SOVIET ECONOMY No.66 (Chianurov, M 4:30) observed that these hikes were approved not by the 25th CPSU Congress, as stated by the Soviet media, but by the 24th, and amount not to 20-25 per cent, but only 18 per cent. Further, the minimum wage for this category of workers does not have the force of law. Finally, the wage increases, modest as they are, will doubtless be minimized by higher work norms. RL Research material RS 10/77 of January 11 was used.

4. Military Detente and the Soviet Union was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Predtechensky, M 3). The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung noted that it has been three years since the beginning of the MBFR negotiations. The Soviet Union's opposition to Western insistence that forces be reduced to achieve equal numbers of forces on each side was noted as indicative of the measure of the actual Soviet readiness for military detente. It was pointed out that although the Soviet Union has made proposals to limit types of weapons that no one is really interested in, until now the Soviet Union has not sacrificed any of the armaments which it considers important. The Washington Post discussed the progress of nuclear test ban agreements, noting the insufficiency of the present agreements. Carter expressed an interest in the passing of a treaty to ban all nuclear testing as soon as possible, but the Soviet Union is willing to sign such a treaty only under the condition that all other nuclear powers sign it simultaneously. The US is, however, ready to begin with a Soviet-American treaty, and then to work on the inclusion of the other nuclear powers.

5. The Palekh Artists. DO YOU REMEMBER? No.9 (Pylayev, M 9) focused on a poem about the so-called "Palekh artists" (Golikov, Vakurov, Butorin, Makhov, Kotukhin, et alia) called "Sun Horses," published in the January issue of the youth journal Smena, which idealized them as heroes of the Revolution and builders of communism. The program observed that in fact these artists were forced to eke out of a meager existence -- for example Makhov became a shepherd. Reference was made to a 1930 article in Tridtsat Dnev on the wretched conditions in which Golikov and his family were living.

6. The Christian Humanism of Russian Philosopher Vladimir Solovev was outlined in HUMANISM AND MODERN TIMES No.17 (Aksenov, NY 9) which quoted extensively from his Lectures on Godmanhood.

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

1. Human Rights. The Human Rights Conference in Oslo, organized by one of the leading Norwegian political parties in conjunction with Amnesty International, was the subject of BACKGROUNDER (Matusevich, M 4:30). The agenda of the conference included the presentation of reports on human rights violations in Eastern Europe, South America, Southeast Asia, and Latin America. It was noted that Ludek Pachman, a Czech chess master active during the Prague Spring, presented a report on the situation in Czechoslovakia, noting the recent activity of the Czech human rights movement. It was pointed out that a number of the participants at the conference were signatories of a petition to the Polish leadership on behalf of the Polish Workers' defense Committee.

Charter 77 was the subject of FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No.32 (Silnitskaya, NY 13) which said that its appearance would seem to disprove Pavel Tigrid's prediction made in the summer of 1974 that it would take many years, possibly an entire generation, for the Czech and Slovak peoples to recover from the blow to its morale which it received in 1968. The program also said that "Jan Starek," writing last year in Svedectvi, was however right in saying that the Czechs and Slovaks were fed up with political programs and ideological labels insofar as its signatories specifically describe the Charter as not being a political program. The script quoted the section of the Charter stating that the state above all, but citizens as well, bear responsibility for the observance of civil rights; The Baltimore Sun on a dormant spring in Czechoslovakia; Rude Pravo, that "those who lie on the rails in an attempt to stop the train of history will get their legs cut off; and reference was made to the Time magazine cartoon showing a train with a red flag bearing down on a woman representing Helsinki. The program also pointed to the broad social spectrum represented by the charter signatories.

Dissidents were a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Matusévich, M 1) which cited the Swedish Ekspressen pointing out that although any fool can rule a country with the support of the police, the situation of the government becomes significantly more complicated when the people begin to take independent initiatives. Charter 77 was referred to as a case of such popular initiative.

2. CPSU-PCF Relations. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 8) focused on a polemic touched off by a book entitled The Communist Party by Jean Elleinstein, a deputy director of the PCF for the study and research of Marxism, in which he stated that international communist solidarity should in no case be used as a pretext for interference in the internal affairs of brother parties, and that he doubted whether the CPSU was capable of accepting criticism from other CPs. Novoye Vremya reacted to this with an article by Yuriy Sedov entitled "Falsification Instead of Critical Examination" which scored Elleinstein's references to violations of democracy, the lack of freedom and the repressions against dissidents in the USSR. L'Humanite objected to the tone of this article, and rejected its charge of "anti-Sovietism". The script pointed out that Georges Marchais himself has spoken up against the persecution of dissidents, for example on January 25, when he supported the signatories of the Czechoslovak Charter 77.

3. "Politika" on Neo-Stalinism. NOTE (Vardi, M 3:30) discussed an article by Dusan Petrovic in Politika which charged that the Yugoslav government is under political pressure on the part of Stalinist and neo-Stalinist forces called "Cominformists." Petrovic accused the Cominformists of defaming the Yugoslav policy of nonalignment with political and military blocks, and the style of Yugoslav socialism which allows for workers' councils and other organs of workers' self-government. He added that Yugoslav emigre Cominformists have been trying to create an underground CP in Yugoslavia and that this effort is supported by "foreign powers." It was pointed out that the program espoused by the Cominformists is identical to that of the CPSU.

4. Cambodia was the subject of PRESS REVIEW (Vardi, M 2) which cited the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, noting the execution of hundreds of thousands of Cambodian citizens since the seizure of power by the Communists. Two American journalists suggested that a realistic figure would be closer to 1 million 200 thousand. It was suggested that the logic behind the mass executions is that by a massive show of force, the Khmer Rouge hopes to turn Cambodia into a highly developed country. This "logic" of annihilating a huge segment of the civilian population as well as the former leadership was challenged.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US Affairs. Cyrus Vance's assumption of duties as Secretary of State was noted in WASHINGTON REPORT No. 814 (Savemark, W 5). Immediately after Vance's assumption of office it was announced by Carter that Vance would begin a trip to the Middle East on February 14. His travels would include Israel, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, and Saudi Arabia. It was noted that Vance met with Dobrynin to discuss the present state of the SALT negotiations.

The American press on Carter's latest interview was the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT No.100 (Orshansky, W 5). In Carter's interview with UPI, he emphasized the importance of ending all thermo-nuclear testing as soon as possible as a part of a more comprehensive program for limiting the proliferation of nuclear weapons. He continued, expressing his intention to cut down on American arms sales abroad and invited the media to inform him of all proposed deliveries of weapons. The Christian Science Monitor emphasized that while Carter assigned first degree importance to questions of disarmament, the US will continue to preserve its military strength until these noble objectives can be practically realized. The Baltimore Sun commented on the duplicit nature of the problem of disarmament, noting the simultaneous building-up of American and Soviet nuclear arsenals and the discussions to end nuclear proliferation.

NEW YORK REPORT No.53-77 (Shilyaev, NY 4) commented on the recent improvement in US Southeast Asian relations, discussing an article on the subject in The Christian Science Monitor. The paper noted that the government of Thailand has recently made it known that it is ready for closer Thai-US cooperation. Similarly, President Marcos of the Philippines, who made a series of verbal attacks against the US last year, issued a recent pro-US statement on the necessity for the US to afford the Philippines American military support.

The National Security Council of Carter's administration was the topic of NEW YORK REPORT No.54-77 (Dudin, NY 4) which discussed the appointment of Zbigniew Brzezinski as National Security Advisor. His personal theory that American foreign policy should be formed by more than one person was contrasted with that of Kissinger. It was noted that Brzezinski cut the membership of the National Security Council from 50, as it was during the period it was headed by Kissinger, to 30.

2. Mondale's Visit to Europe and Japan was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, 1:39). Corriere della Sera noted that this trip signifies the beginning of economic coordination of the three leading powers of the Western world -- the US, Europe and Japan. The Dutch Telegraaf opined that Carter was striving for the strengthening of American relations with its European allies. Les Echos remarked on the changing tone of US foreign policy, pointing out the greater collaboration between the US and the countries of Europe.

Mondale's trip was the subject of BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 5). Mondale's meeting with Schmidt on January 25 was discussed. It was noted that the topic of discussion included East-West relations, the North-South dialogue and the building of an atomic reactor by West German firms in Brazil.

3. Giscard's Visit to Saudi Arabia. PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 5:30) referred to the deal under which France is to get 42 million tons of cheap Saudi Arabian oil over the next three years, but placed the visit in the wider contexts of political relations between France and Saudi Arabia, the EEC and the Arab world, and the industrialized and the developing countries, noting in particular differences on the Middle East conflict. While Riyadh insists on the return to the Arabs of the Eastern half of Jerusalem, in addition to other occupied territories, and PLO participation in the Geneva conference, the French delegation said nothing on these two points. Giscard, moreover, rejected King Khalid's invitation to France to take part in the conference.

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

1. Ecological News. TOMORROW OF THE PLANET EARTH No.195 (Patrushev, L 9) featured items on the debate on whale fishing and the whale population; the halting of construction of a dam in Tennessee in order to save the "snail data" fish; a Minnesota court ruling against the polluting of Lake Superior by a metallurgical combine; the debate among specialists on whether the world's climate is becoming colder or warmer; the catastrophic effects of climatic variations on agriculture; and the problems of atomic waste disposal and the protection of atomic fuel from terrorists. Reference was made to a report by a British Royal Commission on the environmental pollution, the belittling of these problems in the Soviet press, and Zhores Medvedev's report on a nuclear explosion in the USSR.

2. The Results of the European Speed Skating Championships in Larvik (Norway) were briefly discussed in WORLD OF SPORT No.304 (Menchukov, M 2:30), which quoted from a Sovetsky Sport interview given by trainer Boris Baryshev on the Soviet chances and an interview given to reporters by Soviet skater Marchuk on the merits and disadvantages of bristles and beards for skaters.

NEWS COVERAGE

26 January 1977

Mondale visits West Berlin.

Sakharov is told to stop anti-Soviet slander.

Four clandestine communist organizations are said to be plotting the overthrow of the Egyptian government.

Vance and Waldheim will make separate tours of the Middle East.

Spanish political leaders denounce the recent violence.

Rhodesia spells out reasons for rejecting the recent British proposals.

Carter's cabinet is now virtually complete.

Congressmen mark Ukrainian independence day.

A Sakharov press hearing will be held in Stockholm next month.

A Congressman urges the Soviet to free Shcharansky.

The Soviets accuse French communist writer Elleinstein of falsification of information.

Bonn promises to guarantee the safety of the East German Mission.

Harold Brown recommends modernization of the NATO forces.

North Korea turns down a non-aggression pact with South Korea.

Pasternak was forced into writing a telegram according to an Italian journalist.

Nkomo urges the continuation of the Geneva Conference.

Marchais criticizes the repression of human rights advocates in Czechoslovakia.

Mondale arrives in Italy after a visit to West Berlin.

The Spanish army chief of staff says Villaescusa's kidnapping angered the armed forces.

Kuwaiti oil production is cut.

The US army recommends equipping NATO with more conventional weapons.

L'Humanite replies to Novoye Vremya.

The Indian president calls on political parties to avoid bitterness in the election campaign.

Quebec reaffirms its stand of independence from Canada.

The Pen Club protests to Husak over harassment of the Charter 77 signers.

Austria reportedly affirms the offer of political asylum for Czechoslovak civil rights campaigners.

Amalrik wants the US to offer the USSR normal trading conditions in return for emigration.

The EEC puts finishing touches on licensing rules for fishing.

Gierek attends a military parade in New Delhi.

The Greek "interior" CP accuses the French CP of interfering in Greek CP affairs.

Hsinhua says the Charter 77 reflects the view of most Czechoslovak citizens.

The North Korean premier leaves for home.

Arab peace force troops move into South Lebanon.

Plyushch and French intellectuals appeal to French unions to call for the release of Borisov.

An Italian CP leader says events in Eastern Europe are indicative of a crisis in those countries.

Mondale holds talks with Andreotti.

Two West Berliners are imprisoned for abuse of transit routes.

Richard will fly to Botswana tomorrow.

Hajek and Patocka address an open letter to the Czechoslovak government on adherence to international conventions ratified by the CSSR.

Japan protests against Soviet trawlers dropping garbage in the sea.

Gierek speaks on talks in India.

The state department issues a statement on the persecution of civil rights proponents in Czechoslovakia.

Richard does not exclude the new US initiative on Rhodesia.

The Spanish premier cancels a Mideast trip.

Four members of the Portuguese socialist party, including two MPs, are expelled for Trotskyism.

A Soviet electrician is given visa to join American fiancée.

The Egyptian cabinet meets on the strengthening of state security.

Danish and Swedish writers' federations express solidarity with the signers of Charter 77.

Unions and employers reach an agreement on reducing labor costs and increasing productivity.

The senate approves Young as UN Envoy and Marshall as Secretary of Labor.

The State Department issues a statement on the liaison role between the Lebanese, Syrian and Israeli government.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 23

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 23

for Thursday, 27 January 1977

D. Felton, J. Vale.

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

1. Dissidents. Sakharov's reprimand at the Public Prosecutor's office was highlighted in PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 2). The Christian Science Monitor described the story of Sakharov's summons and mentioned his press conference after his release, and pointed out that although the Soviet government could always either arrest or deport him, such action is improbable since it would elicit worldwide criticism. Sakharov himself has said that pressure would more likely be applied on his friends and relatives than on him personally. According to The Washington Post, Sakharov has become a symbol of the fight for human rights in the Eastern bloc and any attempt to silence him would lead to strong criticism from the West.

The publication in the West of Aleksander Zinoviev's book The Yawning Heights, an allegory about life under the Soviet system, was discussed in LONDON REPORT (Finkelstein, L 7). Zinoviev, a mathematical logician of international repute, was dismissed from the Institute of Philosophy at the Soviet Academy of Sciences. This move has deprived him of his means of livelihood and of the possibility of obtaining any job commensurate with his qualification. Zinoviev's book is about a country called "Ibansk," in which the leading personalities have such labels as "The Manager" (Brezhnev, "The Master" (Stalin) and "Raspashonka" (Yevtushenko). The program featured an interview with exile sculptor Ernst Neizvestny, who likened the Zinoviev style to Swift's.

An exhibition of paintings in London was the subject of LONDON REPORT (Vovchok, L 6). Aleksander Glazer, the organizer of the exhibition, explained in a taped interview that the purpose of the show was to provide material and moral support to families of political prisoners. It was pointed out that many old emigrant artists of other than Russian background also contributed their works to the exhibition.

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 4) discussed the appeal of the French chapters of the International Committee of Mathematicians and the International Committee of Psychiatrists on behalf of human rights activist Vladimir Borisov, who is incarcerated in a Soviet psychiatric hospital. Among the signatories of the petition was Leonid Plyushch, Loran Schwartz (a leading French mathematician), Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir and representatives of the three main French leftist political parties and of two leftist trade unions. It was noted that the French public had been informed of the abuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union during a press conference held by former Soviet psychiatric hospital inmates Vadim Delon, Leonid Plyushch, and Viktor Fainberg.

SAMIZDAT REVIEW No.277 (Schlippe, M 22:39) featured excerpts from a foreword by Petr Grigorenko to Ukrainian writer Mikola Rudenko's Economic Monologues, in which he rejects in an artistic form, Marx's teaching on surplus value - which Lenin described as the "cornerstone of Marx's economic theory;" cited Rudenko's open letter to Brezhnev in April 1975, following a search of his apartment, pointed to the absurdity of the charge levelled against Georgi Vins, secretary of the Council of Churches of Evangelical Christian Baptists, at his trial two years ago in Kiev, that by excluding from the Council's charter a clause that "communities violating the principle of separation of Church and state cannot be members of the Council....," Vins has sanctioned a violation of Soviet laws on religious groupings.

An exhibition in Paris of works by Viktor Kulbak, a young painter from Moscow who resettled in the West for the sake of artistic freedom was reported in SPECIAL FEATURE (Gavrilov, P 5), which also presented a profile of Kulbak.

Nadezhda Mandelshtam's Second Book of Reminiscences continued to be read in UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No.682 (Kunta, M 29).

2. The 80th Birthday of Soviet Writer Yevgeni Shvarts who specializes in children's plays was noted in THEATER HORIZONS No.119 (Yelizaveta Igoshina, P 8:30) in the first of two programs. The installment gave a positive appraisal of Shvarts' plays, several of which are ingenious adaptations of stories by Hans Christian Andersen, and pointed to the successful way in which he combined the real with the unreal.

3. The Poetry Scene. A POET ON POETRY No.130 (Betaki, P 9) began to review poetry published last year in the Leningrad journal Aurora. In particular, the program pointed to the mediocrity of the bulk of the work written by the older generation of poets, although the scene was brightened somewhat by such poets as Nadim Shefner, Leonid Martinov, Maya Borisova, and others. Reference was also made to Bokov's plagiarism of a poetic device used by Marina Tsvetayeva.

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

1. Dissidents in Eastern Europe. were the topic of PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, Bensi, M 3:30). The New York Times commented on the State Department statement on the persecution of civil rights proponents in Czechoslovakia, noting that this statement is in agreement with Carter's promise to deal more actively with civil rights questions. The paper pointed out that in the past, the State Department limited its activities in this area to personal diplomatic contacts. The New York Times also wrote on the situation in Poland, accusing the Polish leadership of having misunderstood the cause of the workers' unrest last June. The paper charged that the Polish authorities had diagnosed the cause of the June riots as purely economic and had therefore introduced a series of economic measures to reassure the workers. However, many Poles -- including prominent Communists, Church leaders, intellectuals, dissidents, and a wide cross section of the public -- have attributed the unrest to political causes as well, which could only be "righted" by a political liberalization.

Western CPs' reactions to East bloc dissent were highlighted by NOTE (Bensi, M 5) which reported an article in l'Unita by PCI CC member Paolo Soriano which defended the Czechoslovak dissidents. The program also referred to PCF leader Marchais' press conference in Paris, during which he criticized the Czechoslovak government's response to Charter 77. An article in the Spanish CP's Mundo Obrero was also cited. It criticized the Soviet block authorities for refusing to carry on a dialogue with their dissidents and resorting to repressive measures and imprisonment in psychiatric hospitals instead. The PCE paper pointed to a new phase of dissent in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the broadness of which necessitates a dialogue on the respect of all political rights and the rights of national minorities.

2. Eurocommunism. SOVIET NOTES No.686 (Rudolph, NY 4:30) said that the increasing polemics between the CPSU and East European CPs, on the one hand, and the "Eurocommunists" on the other, is closely linked with the growing dissent in the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany. In the journal World Marxist Review, HSWP Politburo member Nemes asserted that it was the "historical task" of each CP to establish a "dictatorship of the proletariat" in its country. In France Nouvelle, PCF Politburo member Kanapa said it was the "dictatorship of the proletariat" which had deprived people of many basic freedoms. BCP CC Secretary Zhivkov, writing in World Marxist Review, described Eurocommunism as a "child of bourgeois propaganda" and said that all CPs had to observe the "objective laws" of revolutionary struggle. The chief editor of the PCI organ l'Unita described this talk of "objective laws" as "historically absurd." Based on firsthand experiences, the program recalled the angry reaction of Soviet officers in Eastern Europe after the end of World War II to statements by local communists that things would be different in their countries from what they were in the USSR, and described Eurocommunism as an attempt to learn from the mistakes made in the USSR and Eastern Europe.

3. The Recent Changes in the Romanian Leadership were reported in NOTE (Rahr, M 5), which pointed out that they resulted in the doubling of the size of the Permanent Bureau of the Political Executive Committee. Since the usual procedure of announcing such changes only after a vote in the CC plenum was bypassed, observers interpreted the new leadership line-up as signifying a greater concentration of power in the presently enlarged Permanent Bureau.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2) featured an article in The New York Times which noted that Egypt, Syria, and Jordan, in a move away from their traditional position, have expressed their readiness to resume the Geneva Middle East conference without the participation of the PLO. This new position is an important step toward a normalization of the Middle East situation.

2. Spain. PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky and Vardi, M 3) excerpted comments in The Financial Times on the escalation of fighting between left- and right-wing extremists, noting that it has reduced the optimism occasioned by the government measures to further the democratization of Spanish society; The Times (London) on the fact that it is not surprising that Spain should be subject to acts of political terrorism 14 months after the death of Franco; the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on the influence of the terrorist acts on society.

3. Rhodesia was the subject of an article in The Washington Post featured in WASHINGTON REPORT No.100 (Orshansky, W 5:30), which made special reference to Andrew Young's analysis of the situation.

4. Cyprus. Pegged to the meeting between President Makarios and Turkish Cypriot leader Raul Denktash, the first in 14 years, ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 5) reviewed the major questions between the Greek and Turkish communities.

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

1. Cultural News. CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.55 (Litvinov, P 4:30) featured items on a concert of works by Russian-born composer Ivan Vyshnegradsky; the filming of the life of Nietzsche by Italian movie producer Liliba Cavanni; awards for the best films in 1976 by the US National Society of Film Critics; an interview given by Georges Simenon to The New York Times in which he described himself -- and Commissar Maigret -- as "anarchists."

NEWS COVERAGE

27 January 1977

The Spanish government takes measures to prevent violence.

Czechoslovak radio and TV suggest Charter 77 signers should go to Austria.

The Belgrade conference will assess the Helsinki declaration.

Harold Brown sees a reasonable prospect for a new SALT accord with the USSR.

Mondale will meet Pope Paul today.

The US contacts Syria, Israel and Lebanon about Arab peacekeeping forces near the border with Israel.

The US Senate passes a resolution on Daoud.

Tanaka goes on trial.

Greek and Turkish Cypriots to meet today to discuss ways to end political deadlock.

Egypt will study ways of reducing the budget deficit.

The US will not back Smith's negotiations with moderate Blacks.

The Austrian government survives no-confidence vote.

Lenart denounces the Charter 77.

Ray Marshall is confirmed as US Secretary of Labor.

The US deplores the violation of human rights in the CSSR.

The CSSR asks Austria about asylum for eight Charter 77 signers.

More support is reported for Charter 77 signers.

The OAU Secretary-General expresses support for Rhodesian nationalist

Israel is concerned about troop movements in southern Lebanon.

17 European countries sign an anti-terrorism treaty.

Mondale ends visit to Italy.

Makarios and Denktash hold surprise talks.

Yugoslavia and Spain announce the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Gierek says Polish-Indian stands are identical or close.

Amalrik says Congress should have demanded the end of RL jamming.

Radio Moscow in English comments on Western claims about dissidents being confined in hospitals.

The US will make a serious effort on Vietnam relations.

Peking accuses the Soviets of troop build-up.

Egypt, Syria, and Jordan are prepared to attend a Geneva Conference without the PLO.

US authorities investigate the wartime activities of two Americans from Eastern Europe.

Richard continues his Southern Africa mission.

A Cypriot communist attacks the US.

The US government, the British Labour Party, and the Italian Socialist Party react to events in Czechoslovakia.

The Secretary-General of the OAU says Rhodesian nationalists would have the backing of the OAU if they called in Cuban support.

The Yugoslav Defense Minister calls for stronger defenses.

Kreisky says he would protest the forced exile of Charter 77 signers from Czechoslovakia.

Kohout says he does not intend leaving the CSSR.

Mondale is in London for talks with British leaders.

Protest strikes continue in Spain.

Gierek makes a stopover in Iran.

Boris Aramantov says he is being charged an excessive sum for an exit visa.

Benin calls on the UNSC to investigate the attack on Cotonou.

A Portuguese trade union congress opens.

Senator Javits says the US has the right to protest violations of civil rights in communist lands and to impose clauses in agreement with the USSR.

Chirac refuses to withdraw from the Paris mayoral election.

State employees strike in Paris.

The State Department issues a statement on Sakharov.

Four signers of the Charter 77 are invited by the USSR, the GDR, and Poland in its economic zone.

Bulgaria and Spain establish diplomatic relations.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 24

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 24

for Friday, 28 January 1977

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PRESS REVIEW (Roitman, M 1:30) quoted The Chicago Tribune, that Carter has frustrated Brezhnev's clumsy attempt to present himself as taking the lead in the question of nuclear control, and that as regards SALT the USSR is asking for concessions but offering nothing in return.

NEW YORK REPORT (Hendler, NY 3:30) gave the main points of US Defense Secretary Harold Brown's January 16 press conference, in which he expressed optimism about a new SALT agreement on the grounds of the possibility of the classification of the US cruise missile and the new Soviet long-range bomber as non-strategic weapons; spoke of US defense economies rather than cuts; and opined that the US and the USSR had achieved a rough military parity.

NEW YORK REPORT No.62-77 (DAVYDOV, NY 5:30) reported on the decision by the CBS TV to break off negotiations with the Soviet authorities on transmission rights for the 1980 Olympics following the Soviet demand for 50 million dollars now and another 50 million dollars later. The CBS was negotiating together with the NBC and ABC. The script noted the view of many observers that the Soviet demand amounted to blackmail. It was also remarked that the Soviet authorities had made it clear that some TV time would have to be devoted to portraying Soviet reality from the official Soviet standpoint.

TALK (Predtechesky, M 6.00) referred to statements by White House Press Secretary Powell declaring the Soviet authorities' attempt to intimidate Sakharov to be a violation of human rights, and Secretary of State Vance's statement on the Carter administration's intention to press for the observation of human rights in the USSR. The script concluded by pointing to the present, possibly unique chance for detente.

2. Dissidents. WASHINGTON REPORT No.102 (Orshansky, W 5) gave the substance of Andrey Amalrik's suggestions to the US Congress concerning the Jackson Amendment to the Foreign Trade Bill. Amalrik said while the Amendment was a step in the right direction, tactical errors had been committed. It would have been better not to have proclaimed a victory over the USSR, but to have reached an agreement on emigration within existing UN conventions, and achieved a greater understanding between Congress and the Administration. World attention had unfortunately become centered on the question of Jewish emigration. The US should have pressed for a free exchange of information and a stop to the jamming of radio broadcasts financed by the Congress such as those by Radio Liberty. Amalrik proposed giving the USSR MFN status in exchange for concessions in the sphere of human rights, including emigration permission for at least 50,000 persons annually. A voice cut was given of Congressman Paul Simon, who said the Jackson Amendment had not proved particularly effective.

BACKGROUNDER (Roitman, M 6) pegged to Moscow Radio's broadcasting on January 26 of an interview given to Literaturnaya Gazeta last October 27 by USSR First Deputy Justice Minister Sukharev in which he stated that in the USSR citizens were sentenced not for their way of thinking but for their concrete actions, recapitulated the letter sent by Bukovsky, then in Vladimir Prison, to Justice Minister Terebilov. Bukovsky rejected Sukharev's allegations that he had been sentenced on such charges as contacts with the NTS, calling for the overthrow of the Soviet system, and disseminating anti-Soviet literature.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.198 (Zuckerman, NY 4) noted indignation in the US over the sentencing of Uzbek Jew Amner Zavurov to three years imprisonment last December 13 for violating passport regulations, parasitism and hooliganism. In fact Zavurov, his brother and their families were left without passports when the authorities refused to prolong their exit visas to Israel after the customs authorities had delayed inspecting their baggage at the frontier. Zavurov's wife attempted suicide on hearing of the sentence. In connection with a protest demonstration in New York, the chairman of the New York Committee for the defense of Soviet Jews, Robert Abrams, spoke of Soviet "barbarity."

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.198 (Nina Voronel, M 12) featured the second part of an interview with Prof. Aleksandr Voronel in which he rejected charges made by "Oparin" in an Izvestia article entitled "A Formula for Treason" that in an article in the Israeli newspaper Nasha Strana, which had been commissioned by "leading Zionist organs," Voronel had encouraged Soviet Jewish emigres in transit in Vienna and Rome to provoke scandals in order that the Israelis could point to the existence of a Russian "aliya" (emigration). Voronel said this was a satirical reference to the attitude of certain officials. He said he was in fact in favor of aid by Jewish organizations to Soviet Jewish emigres who did not want to go to Israel, in order that they should not feel under constraint to do so. At the same time, he advocated increased aid to those who did come to Israel. Voronel noted that opinion in Israel is divided on this question.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1268 (Schlippe, M 25) featured the full text of a collective appeal by over 60 ethnic German families living in Kazakstan to the FRG government asking for FRG citizenship and material and moral assistance to resettle in the FRG. The appeal was also addressed to the UN Human Rights Committee, and all states which signed the Helsinki Final Act.

Nadezhda Mandelstam's Second Book of Reminiscences continued to be read in UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No.683 (Kunta, M 28:30).

3. The Emigre Press . REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No.10 (Schajovicz, M 13:30) featured the abridged text of an interview given to Russkaya Mysl by Viktor Perelman, chief editor of the Russian-language Tel-Aviv journal Vremya i My on the journal's publication policy and the ties between Russia and Jewish culture; and articles by Stefan Zweig and Max Brod written in 1939 under the Nazis (Vremya i My, 1967, No.11).

A recent reception in New York at which colleagues of the Israeli Russian-language journal Vremya i My met their New York readers was reported on in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.198 (Zucker- man, NY 5). A reading by Naum Korzhavin of his poem Children in Auschwitz was featured and Natalya Rubinstein, a member of the editorial board of Vremya i My, was quoted that it was not an emigre journal, but a Russian literary journal "at home" in Israel.

4. The Idolization of Stalin. In ANATOLIY KUZNETSOV'S TALK No.167 (Kuznetsov, L 13:30), the author focused on the phenomenon of Stalin worship, observing that even today there are those who still revere him despite having read Gulag Archipelago. Kuznetsov recalled in this connection how in the early fifties, as a young man in his twenties, he was puzzled and hurt at the indifferent reception given by young people at a local dance hall to a lecture he delivered on Stalin's Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR which he concluded by describing this work as a "searchlight which shows us the way."

5. The Work of the Late Soviet Writer of Children's Plays Yevgeniy Shvarts, who died in 1958, was further discussed in THEATRICAL HORIZONS No.120 (Ye. Igoshina, P 11) which focused on his plays The Snow Queen and The Shadow. The reviewer gave a positive appraisal of Shvarts' work.

6. The Poetry Scene. A POET ON POETRY No.13 (Vasiliy Betaki, P 8:30) surveyed the works of young poets published last year in the Leningrad journal Aurora. The bulk of them were highly mediocre conformist efforts on the theme of work. The script concluded that not a single one of these young poets was worthy of the name.

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

1. East European Dissidents. PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky and Bensi, M 3) quoted Die Zeit that the Charter 77, and indeed the entire dissident movement in Eastern Europe, is an attempt to start a dialogue with the government bypassing the police, which the latter is trying to prevent despite Helsinki and Belgrade since it would mean the end of police socialism; and Le Monde that the PCF is now not only criticizing the Czechoslovak authorities' policy towards dissidents, but the power structure behind policy decisions in Eastern Europe, however, the PCF is silent on its previous support of Stalin's policies.

WASHINGTON REPORT No.103 (Orshansky, W 5:30) gave the contents of the US State Department's statement condemning the Czechoslovak authorities' measures against the signatories of Charter 77. A voice cut was given of Jacob Javits' statement of support of this statement, and reference was made to the letter of concern sent by 39 Congressmen to the Czechoslovak Ambassador.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Pusta, M 4:30) gave the contents of January 24 statement by ICFTU General Secretary Otto Kersten expressing indignation that the leaders of East European countries, presenting themselves as representatives of the workers, were repressing those who demanded the observance of human rights. The statement expressed particular indignation over the Czechoslovak government's measures against the signatories of the Charter 77.

2. PCI-CPSU Relations. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 1:30) quoted Die Zeit on Literaturnaya Gazeta chief editor Chakovsky's statement at a press conference in Rome that he did not know what Eurocommunism was; L'Unita's disproving Chakovsky's allegation that Berlinguer never used the word "pluralism" in his speech before the 25th CPSU Congress; and PCI chief ideologist Gruppi's description of the Soviet system as a "concentration of police and party power based on the passiveness of the working class."

3. Changes in the Romanian Leadership. PRESS REVIEW (A. Vardy, M 1:30) quoted the Stuttgarter Zeitung which pointed to the expansion of the Politburo and the merging of the party and government apparatus as being aimed at greater centralization in order to cope with the country's economic difficulties.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Carter and Human Rights. PRESS REVIEW (Roitman, M 2) quoted The New York Times that although Carter focused on human rights in his inauguration speech, it is difficult to see how the US government can exert an influence on other countries in this matter in view of the fact that violations of human rights are occurring in such dissimilar states as the USSR and North Korea, and Argentina and Vietnam. It would be more effective if expressions of concern on the part of all layers of the US population could be heard.

2. Mondale's Tour of Western Europe. PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky and Bensi, M 1:30) quoted the Swiss newspaper Der Bund on the demonstrative and timely nature of Mondale's visit to West Berlin; and La Stampa that the visit is the first demonstration of Carter's belief in close relations between the US, Western Europe and Japan.

3. The Energy Situation in the US. WASHINGTON REPORT No.815 (Savemark, W 7:30) focused on the bill submitted to Congress on emergency measures to cope with the energy crisis caused by the unprecedentedly severe winter. A voice cut of Carter's January 26 press conference was used.

4. The British Economy. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 5) described the controversy surrounding the Bullock report on workers' co-determination.

5. The Anti-Terrorism Convention signed in Strasbourg by all members of the European Council save Ireland and Malta was the subject of PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5) which in particular noted the French insistence that international measures against terrorism should not be conducive to violations of human rights on the part of dictatorships.

6. In THE FRENCH TRADE UNION MOVEMENT No. 10 (Shchetinsky, P 9) a former Soviet worker who now works in a French factory talked about the French Democratic Labor Confederation (CFDT), noting its cautious policy of support for the communist CGT coupled with independence from political parties, especially Marxist and its goal of workers' self-management. The script author recalled how in 1926 the Bolsheviks bypassed Soviet trade union leader Tomsy in crushing a strike, and pointed to the subordination of the CGT to the PCF.

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

1. An Exhibition of Israeli Naive Art which has just opened in Munich was reported on in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.198 (Gordin, M 6).

2. Valerio Zurlini's Film of Dino Buzzatti's Novel "The Tatar Desert" was given a positive review in SPECIAL FEATURE (Litvinov, P 7:30).

3. Kant's Philosophy was outlined in PHILOSOPHY OF MODERN TIMES No.12 (Pyatigorsky, L 13:30).

NEWS COVERAGE

28 January 1977

US State Department praises Sakharov.

Four leading Czechoslovak human rights activists told to report to passport office in Prague.

EEC to press Warsaw Pact on human rights.

Israel calls for withdrawal of troops from Southern Lebanon.

Spanish opposition leaders meet in secret.

Giscard seeks to make France economically strong.

Prominent Soviet pantomimist complains about high emigration fee.

Al Ahram claims USSR puts new pressure on Egypt.

Richard arrives in Botswana.

Carter seeks cooperation with USSR on arms reduction.

Carter endorses State Department protest over CSSR's treatment of human rights activists.

Hundreds of Muscovites visit avant-garde art exhibition.

East German protest over work of Bonn mission.

Some leading signers of Charter 77 reportedly resist expulsion.

Six Czechoslovak singers and musicians to go on trial.

US government to make human rights announcement.

Rhodesian government calls up all fit, white male population.

Fresh violence reported in Spain.

Top Lebanese politician criticizes Israel.

Tanjug says Western communist parties! stands on Charter 77 not reported.

Four Soviet dissidents appeal to world leaders to help Sakharov.

OECD reports on Soviet oil.

Several American states declare emergencies because of fuel shortages.

Japan extends territorial waters.

Conference opens in US on "US and USSR after detente."

Two spy cases reported from US.

Two sentenced in Georgian Republic for setting fire to opera.

East Germany pledges early finish of pipeline across USSR.

Slovene leader set free in Austria.

Egypt blames Marxists for riots.

China says order restored in Paoting area.

Six signatories of Charter 77 reportedly refused to emigrate to Austria.

Parliamentarians at Council of Europe sign statement expressing concern at persecution of dissidents in CSSR.

French doctors appeal for release of Mikhail Shtern.

French and Italian CPs continue campaign in defense of Czechoslovak dissidents.

Congress approves Carter's plan on conservation of energy.

Mondale in France.

Miettunen and Todorov conclude talks in Sofia.

Norway breaks Soviet spy ring.

EEC limits number of Polish, Soviet and East German trawlers to fish in its waters.

Local radio says radical elements still conducting their activity in Shanghai.

Moscow News says dissidents are not victims, but subversives.

Austrian Chancellor Kreisky denounces stand taken by CSSR authorities re Charter 77 activists in an interview to Expressen.

Vorster says he will not pressure Rhodesia to accept unprofitable decisions re its future.

Nyerere calls for resumption of Geneva conference on Rhodesia.

South Africa says Soviet trawlers may have accidentally cut undersea communications cable.

Soviet envoy calls Vance after statement on Sakharov.

Two members of Polish Workers Defense Committee fined: Kuron to appear in court.

Waldheim will try to achieve resumption of Geneva Mideast Conference.

Israel confident question of troops in Souther Lebanon can be solved by diplomacy.

Special meeting of Spanish cabinet re new violence.

French committee in defense of Charter 77 signatories cautions Czech authorities against deporting dissidents.

Bukovsky interview on Westdeutscher Rundfunk.

American Ukrainians celebrate independence anniversary.

British journalist expelled from Egypt.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 25

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 25

for Saturday and Sunday, 29 and 30 January, 1977

J. Vale

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

1. Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No.153 (Belotserkovsky, M 10) of January 29 discussed recent Western reactions to Soviet violations of human rights, making special reference to Crosland's statement at the Council of Europe meeting in Strasbourg that the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe are ignoring the human rights provision of the CSCE Final Act. Sakharov's reprimand at the procurator's office was discussed as being perhaps in reaction to his criticism of the Soviet media's ascribing of the Moscow subway explosion to the dissidents as a pretext for the heightening of repression against them. It was noted that the US State Department issued a statement to the Soviet government on behalf of Sakharov, which was in accordance with Carter's campaign promise to actively support human rights. Reference was made to Spriano's article in l'Unita, commenting on the new wave of dissident activities in the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe and opining that this activization of the dissident movement, and corresponding repressions from the socialist government, was causing a crisis in these governments.

The Soviet government's measures against dissidents and the West's reaction to these measures were discussed in HELSINKI AND HUMAN RIGHTS No.52 (Dudin, NY 9) of January 29. Soviet violations of the CSCE Final Act during January 1977 were reviewed: searches were conducted of the apartments belonging to Aleksandr Ginzburg, Ludmila Alekseeva, Lidia Voronina, and Yuri Orlov, and Orlov was seized by Soviet police to prevent his participation at a press conference. Special reference was made to Natalya Solzhenitsyn's protest on behalf of Aleksandr Ginzburg.

Five Soviet dissidents abroad -- Leonid Plyushch, Ernst Neizvestni, Anatoli Gladilin, Andrei Amalrik, and Aleksandr Nekrich -- were the subject of RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW No. 691 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) of January 29 which discussed the events surrounding their emigration to the West, making special reference to the effects of Western campaigns on their behalf.

The American Press on the new steps the American government is taking on the question of human rights was reviewed in WORLD THIS WEEK No.336 (Gendler, NY 3) of January 29. The Washington Post, commenting on the State Department's statement on Sakharov, noted that this was the first official accusation against the Soviet government for violating the CSCE Final Act. It was pointed out that this sharp criticism dealing with fundamental human rights differs sharply from the previous foreign policy approach followed by Henry Kissinger. The Christian Science Monitor wrote that the new administration has wasted no time in asserting its stand on human rights and in employing a new tone in its foreign policy. The paper went on to discuss State Department statements on Sakharov and the repressions in Czechoslovakia.

The US State Department on the Question of Human Rights was the topic of WORLD THIS WEEK No.336 (Orshansky, W 3) of January 29. The State Department spokesman's criticism of the Czechoslovak government repressions against the signatories of Charter 77, which pointed out that the document only calls for adherence to the Czechoslovak constitutional provisions for the observance of human rights, was discussed. It was noted that the State Department also issued a written statement on behalf of Sakharov, noting that any future attempt of the Soviet government to silence him would not silence criticism of the Soviet Union and would be looked upon as contradicting the generally accepted norms of human rights.

Sakharov's letter to Carter about human rights violations in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was reported in WORLD THIS WEEK No.336 (Gregory, M 3) of January 29. Sakharov pointed out the lack of influence of the CSCE Final Act in the Soviet Union, and made special reference to the cases of 15 political prisoners in Soviet camps and prisons at the present time: Sergei Kovalev, Ivan Svetlichny, Mustafa Djemiliev, Semyon Gluzman, Petr Ruban, Yuri Fedorov, Mikhail Shtern, Valentin Moroz, Aleksandr Sergienko, Mikhail Makarenko, Yevgeny Proniuk, Maria Semenova, and Vasily Fedorenko. The background of these cases was reviewed.

An article in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung by Rudolf Chimelli on the persecution of ethnic Germans in the Soviet Union was featured in PANORAMA No.501, (Predtechevsky, M 5) of January 30. Special reference was made to the case of Soviet citizen Eduard Haas, whom the Soviet authorities have repeatedly refused an exit visa to enable him to be reunited with his family in the FRG although his father, living in West Germany, filled out the necessary papers for his emigration ten years ago.

An article in Le Nouvelle Observateur in defense of Sergei Paradzhanov, a Soviet film director under sharp criticism from the government, was featured in PANORAMA No.501, P 5) of January 30.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1269 (Schlippe, M 22:30) of January 30 featured an open letter from Oscar Rabin and other nonconformist Soviet artists describing Soviet interference with the attempts of these unofficial artists to hold exhibitions of nonconformist art and an "unofficial autobiography" by Benor Gurfel describing the persecutions of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Nadezhda Mandelshtam's Second Book of Reminiscences continued to be read in the series THE UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No.684 (Kunta, M 29:30) of January 29 and No.685 (Kunta, M 29) of January 30.

2. Soviet Criticism of the West. ROUND TABLE TALK No.255 (Bensi, Gregory, Levin, and Krassovsky, M 20) of January 30 discussed the Soviet media campaign accusing Western governments of persecuting its dissidents and regime critics. The talk pointed to a clear distortion of the facts by which the Soviet media is trying to give the public the impression that human rights are being violated not in the Soviet Union but in the Western world.

3. The Influence of Emigration on Soviet Ideology, Part 2. THE STATE OF SOCIETY IN TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES No.28 (Agursky, P 8:30) of January 29 showed how the successive waves of emigration influenced Soviet ideology, concentrating on those of the twenties and thirties and pointing out how they were utilized by Stalin to strengthen his personal power. Special reference was made to the emigration of the Russian National-maximalists, headed by Prince Mirinsky-Shikhmatovy.

4. The Fiftieth Anniversary and Eighth Congress of DOSAAF was reported in RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION (Kruzhin and Predtechevsky, M 5) of January 29. DOSAAF was explained to be a paramilitary organization which trains the population in military skills. A brief history of its activities was offered, noting the increasing militarization of Soviet society.

5. The Soviet Report on Plan Fulfillment in 1976, released on January 22 and carried by the central press on January 23, was the topic of RADIO JOURNAL : THE SOVIET UNION No.153 (Belotserkovsky and Kroncher, M 5) of January 29. It was noted that the growth rates for many salient indicators were among the lowest in peacetime history, with the "utilized national income" having grown by a reported five per cent, while the produced national income probably rose by about four per cent.

6. The Advertisement of Goods not for Sale in the Soviet Union was the topic of DID YOU NOTICE? No.10 (Pylayev, M 9) of January 30. The listener's attention was drawn to the fact that Soviet innovations in industrial products which are given wide coverage in the Soviet media are practically unavailable to the Soviet consumer. This situation was contrasted with that of the West where there is a strict correlation between advertisement and supply. It was pointed out that advertisement plays different roles in the Soviet Union and the West.

7. An Article entitled "Work at Any Price - the Soviet Method of Avoiding Unemployment" by Hal Piper in The Baltimore Sun was featured in ECONOMISTS ON SOVIET ECONOMY No.110 (Chianurov, M 8:30) of January 29. It was pointed out that the practical result of a Soviet citizen's knowledge that he can always find work, is that no one works productively. Thus, industrial planners are always demanding more and more people to counteract labor inefficiency.

8. The Big Soviet Encyclopedia of 1927 was the subject of FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK No.126 (Gendler, NY 13:30) of January 30, which pointed out the discrepancies between the 1927 Soviet version of history dealing with the role of Prince Belsky during the reign of Peter the Great and the versions of successive editions of the encyclopedia. Soviet manipulation of history to suit current political purposes was discussed, noting the omission of aspects of Prince Belsky's Crimean Tatar policies in the 1927 encyclopedia which were emphasized in the 1950 edition of the Soviet reference work.

9. The Medical Help Available to Workers at the American Embassy in Moscow was the subject of an article in The Washington Post by Peter Osnos, which was featured in ON DIFFERENT THEMES No.160 (Davydov, NY 4) of January 29. The effects of living in Moscow on the physical and mental health of embassy employees was also discussed.

10. A Soviet-Venezuelan Agreement on a Yearly Shipment of Venezuelan Oil to Cuba was the subject of ON DIFFERENT THEMES No.161 (Predtechevsky, M 2:30) of January 29. It was noted that the head of the Venezuelan UN delegation announced that Venezuela had no intentions of establishing political or ideological relations with Cuba, and that the agreement was of a purely economic nature.

11. An Article in "The New York Times" by Clive Barnes on the Tragic Suicide of Soviet Ballet Dancer Yuri Solovev was featured in PANORAMA No.501 (Davydov, NY 5) of January 30, which discussed the situation in Soviet classical dance resulting from the massive emigration of Soviet dancers to the West.

12. A Talk with Natalya Sadonskaya was featured in GUEST OF THE WEEK No.14 (Rudolf, NY 18) of January 30. Sadonskaya, a Soviet emigre ethnographer, related her experiences in the United States where she was on the faculty of Queens College. Last year she was employed teaching Russian ethnography and the Russian language at Amherst.

13. The Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Semen Frank, a Russian religious philosopher, was observed in SPECIAL REPORT (Weidle, P 9) and CULTURE, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Struve, P 14) of January 29.

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

1. Dissidents. ROUND TABLE No.254 (Bensi, Gregory, Pilyar and Krassovsky, M 20) of January 29 discussed the developments in the human rights movement in Eastern Europe in connection with the publication of Charter 77. Participants pointed out that reprisals directed against the signatories were unfounded because the people were merely demanding respect for Czechoslovak law. It was emphasized that these people are not protesting the present political system in their country nor advocating the destruction of this system.

2. Romanian Baptists. RELIGION IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD No.270 (Bourdeau, L 9) of January 29 discussed the successful fight of students in a Baptist seminary in Romania to have a professor reinstated whose sharp conflicts with the government had caused him to be relieved of his teaching duties and sent to the country.

3. How Secure is the Position of Hua Kuo-feng? PEKING AND ITS POLICY NO.404 (Shilaev, NY 9) of January 29 pointed out that the consolidation of the new Chinese regime is far from complete. Reference was made to the unrest in a number of Chinese provinces which required the intervention of the army, and the continuing dialectic between the Chinese leadership and the radicals.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. European Unification was discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK No.336 (Ryser, P 2) of January 29, pegged to the Strasbourg meeting of the European Council. The opening of the Palais d'Europe was reported, and it was noted that the direct elections to the European Parliament would take place here. Giscard's speech on the occasion of the opening of the palace called for the form of unification called "confederation," which implies close cooperation between but the preservation of the independence of the member countries. It was noted that the English Labourites and the French Gaullists and Communists oppose the unification of Europe.

The Council of Europe was the topic of HUMAN RIGHTS No.165 (Fedoseev, M 9) of January 30, pegged to the recent meeting in Strasbourg. The history of this organization was reviewed. It was pointed out that all European countries are eligible for membership on the condition that the governments in these countries are democratic and pluralistic. It was noted that Portugal recently became a member and, due to the continuing democratization in Spain, the question of its eventual admittance to the Council is being considered.

2. Mondale's Trip was the subject of WORLD THIS WEEK No.336 (Savemark, W 1) of January 29. It was noted that the new American administration wants to coordinate its policy course with the positions held by its allies, not only in the sphere of defense, but in trade and economic relations and cultural cooperation.

Mondale's visit to London was discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK No.336 (Chugunov, L 2) of January 29. During his five-hour talk with Callaghan, Mondale invited him to visit Carter in the beginning of March to discuss problems dealing with the world economic situation. It was pointed out that they also discussed problems of disarmament, the Middle East, Cyprus, and Rhodesia. Mondale emphasized that the United States values the British diplomatic initiative on the Rhodesian question.

Mondale's visit to West Germany was the subject of WORLD THIS WEEK No.336 (Krassovsky, M 2) of January 29. Mondale's visit to West Berlin on January 27, which was not planned in his original schedule, was interpreted as an American reaffirmation of its guarantee to preserve the peace and security of the inhabitants of West Berlin.

3. The British Army of the Rhine was the subject of SIGNAL No.407 (Predtechevsky, M 9) of January 30. One of the topics of discussion during recent negotiations between Schmidt and Callaghan was on the FRG's contribution to the financing of the British Army of the Rhine which is deployed in West Germany. Izvestia of January 27 commented on these talks and reported that the English request for financial subsidies for its army stationed in West Germany was turned down. It was pointed out that this represents a distortion of the situation. Although an agreement on such a financial subsidy has not yet been reached, both sides have expressed certainty that agreement will be reached, and talks on this problem may be renewed this summer. The living conditions of this Western army were compared with those of the Warsaw Pact forces.

4. Latest Developments in the UN were reviewed in WORLD THIS WEEK No.336 (Bykovsky, NY 2) of January 29. Andrew Young's statement that the US plans to work on the normalization of relations with Vietnam in the near future and support their entry into the UN was discussed, noting that it constituted a reversal of previous American policy. In the name of Carter, Young expressed his confidence in the possibility of a speedy transition of power to the black majority in Rhodesia without the risk of racial warfare, and that the black majority government would be chosen in a free election.

5. Human Rights was the subject of an article in The Times (London) by Ben Whittaker, featured in PANORAMA No.501 (Chugunov, L 5) of January 30. Whittaker, the head of an English organization "The Group for the Defense of Minorities' Rights" and the British representative of a UN Subcommittee on Human Rights, discussed the activities of these groups.

6. Spain was a topic of WORLD THIS WEEK No.336 (Gregory, M 2) of January 29 which was pegged to terrorist acts by Spanish extremist groups. These are apparently aimed at disrupting the further development of the country in its path toward democracy.

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

1. An Art Exhibit of Swiss Playwright Friedrich Duerrenmatt who is famous for his satirical black humor, was reviewed in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 28 (Litvinov, P 1) of January 29.
2. A Film About Sarah Bernhardt, "The Unbelievable Sarah," was reviewed in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 29 (Litvinov, P 2) of January 29.
3. Yves Boisset's Film "Le Juge Fayard Dit 'Le Sheriff'" was reviewed in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.28 (Litvinov, P 1) of January 29. It was noted that the film won the prestigious Louis Delluc prize.
4. A Philosophic Discussion on the Immortal Aspect of Art was featured in MAN IN TODAY'S WORLD No. 6 (Shmeman, NY 9) of January 30.
5. The Biblical Parable About the Sower was featured in SUNDAY TALK No..1032 (Shmeman, NY 9) of January 29.

NEWS COVERAGE

29 January 1977

Certain constitutional rights are suspended in Spain in the wake of the terror wave.

1250 persons are arrested following price disorders in Cairo.

The Greek government welcomes the Makarios-Denktash meeting.

Waldheim will visit Cyprus at the end of his Mideast trip.

Ponomarev meets with an Italian CP leader.

Sakharov sends a letter to Carter.

Five Czech dissidents reject an offer of visas to Austria.

France extends a 1,400 million dollar credit to Poland to buy French goods.

Manescu and Jaraszewicz hold talks.

President Marcos says some ASEAN leaders see a military threat in Japan.

Vladimir Vinogradov is appointed Soviet ambassador to Iran.

Norway orders six Soviet representatives to leave the country.

\ Bomb explosions in the Westend of London.

The EEC will impose restrictions on Soviet, GDR and Polish fishing vessels.

Kohout says he has received threatening letters.

China buys another 1,500,000 tons of grain from Canada.

The US Justice Department will seek the deportation of a Latvian-born citizen.

There is a Cambodian incursion into Thailand.

A bomb blast kills three in an Argentinian police station.

Mondale and Giscard confer.

Grapo takes responsibility for yesterday's killing of policemen in Madrid.

An Arab League committee meets to discuss the Israeli demand for pullback of peace troops from southern Lebanon.

Thailand closes its border with Cambodia.

Mugabe says further talks on the power transition in Rhodesia are useless.

Ceausescu and Jaroszewicz hold talks.

The West German envoy to the USSR reports to Genscher and Schmidt on the state of FRG-Soviet relations.

Mondale leaves Paris for Tokyo.

Thai police claim 30 dead as the result of a Cambodian raid on three border villages.

The Peoples Daily reports Hua Kuo-feng was born in 1921.

Norway put off signature of a trade agreement with the CSSR and the visit of CSSR trade minister in view of the persecution of human rights activists in Czechoslovakia.

Secretary of State Vance names Marshall Schulmann Special Consultant on Soviet Affairs.

Spain and Syria call for the resumption of the Geneva Mideast Conference.

There is another anti-government demonstration in Madrid.

The Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Committee for Foreign Economic Relations is awarded Hero of Socialist Labor with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle gold medal.

Moscow radio condemns US State Department support of Sakharov.

More than 60 Polish bishops say the government is not aware of the real state of affairs in the provinces, and demand an investigation of the conduct of police.

The Egyptian PM blames leftists for recent riots in Egypt.

An anonymous caller says the IRA is responsible for bomb blasts in the Westend shopping area of London.

The Polish Catholic pro-government organization Pax condemns persons acting contrary to national and state interests.

Czechoslovak TV says the envoy in Vienna did not discuss deportation of dissidents from the CSSR with Austrian authorities.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister says the spy case will reflect on Norwegian-Soviet relations.

Zambian president Kaunda says African countries must aid Rhodesian nationalists.

NEWS COVERAGE

30 January 1977

Israeli journalists report a clash between Christians and Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

The Spanish premier calls on people not to be intimidated by the wave of terror.

Sadat again criticizes the USSR in connection with the disorders in Egypt.

Carter calls a cabinet meeting to discuss the weather emergency.

There is an oil spill from a barge off the coast of Massachusetts.

A Romanian-Pakistani communique will be issued on Macovescu's visit.

Senator Pell says the US should refrain from efforts to prevent communist participation in the Italian coalition government.

A pastoral letter calling for an end to 'vices in Poland is read in Polish churches.

The Japanese Premier says talks with Mondale will concentrate on economic matters.

The Romanian Foreign Minister arrives back from Pakistan after stopovers in the OAE and Jordan.

Czechoslovak media continue attacks on human rights champions.

The Israeli Defense Minister says the problem of Syrian troops in Southern Lebanon can be solved by diplomatic means.

Mondale arrives in Tokyo.

Nkomo and Mugabe refuse to hold further talks with Richard.

An Albanian delegation arrives in China.

gk/MB

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 26

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 26

for Monday, 31 January 1977

D. Felton

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

1. The US-Soviet Military Balance, NEW YORK REPORT No.67-77 (Davydov, NY 5) gave the contents of an article by Bernard Gwertzman in The New York Times on Carter's plans in the area of strategic weapons limitation, focusing on his proposal to conclude first the SALT-2 agreement and then an agreement on the US cruise missile and the Soviet "Backfire" bomber, his final aim being the complete abolition of atomic weapons.

Facts and figures on US and Soviet missile strength were given in MILITARY DETENTE No.42 (Predtechevsky, M 6:30), which quoted the latest issue of the annual handbook of the London International Institute of Strategic Studies on the military balance of power. At present, the USSR has 845 missiles on 78 submarines, the US 490 MIRV missiles on 31 submarines. The figures for land-based missiles are 1527 and 1054 respectively. The script referred to US missile development plans, the SALT talks, and Carter's aim of an eventual abolishment of atomic weapons.

2. Dissidents. Bukovsky's January 30 appearance in a round-table discussion on West Germany's Second Television was the subject of BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 4) in which he said that what the West called "dissidents" were, in fact, thoughtful individuals who wanted nothing more than respect for the laws existing in their own countries. Bukovsky stated further that the Soviet regime cannot destroy the entire base of the dissident "iceberg" since this would mean a return to Stalin-type mass repression which is no longer feasible.

PRESS REVIEW II (Henkin, M 1:30) quoted The New York Times which spoke of the deep concern felt by most Americans over the persecution of dissidents in the USSR, referring to the US government's reaction to the harassment of Sakharov, and Sakharov's letter to Carter.

NOTE (Nadirahsvili, M 4) said that the reaction in US government circles to Sakharov's letter to Carter asking for support for the human rights movement in the USSR and other socialist countries illustrates the prime importance attached by the Carter administration to the issue of human rights in its relations with foreign countries. The script referred to Kissinger's "quiet diplomacy" in this area, which was sometimes successful, and sometimes not, and noted the significance of the unequivocal US stand in view of the upcoming Helsinki follow-up conference in Belgrade.

The final installment of Nadezhda Mandelshtam's Second Book of Reminiscences was read in UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No.686 (Kunta, M 30).

Bulat Okudzhava sang Long Roads in SOUND OF STRINGS No.503 (Mitina, M 4:30).

3. Wage and Price Hikes. MAN ON THE PLANET EARTH No.124 (Lobas, NY 9) noted that the wage increases announced at the end of last year by the CPSU CC and the Council of Ministers are to take effect over an extended period, namely up to 1980, while the price increases are all to go into effect on April 1. On the basis of man-hours worked for a given product or service, the script pointed to the severity of the increases, noted that price reductions apply to excessively priced or difficult-to-sell consumer goods, and said that the figures of 19 billion rubles given by Chairman of the State Prices Committee Glushkov for subsidizing meat and milk in 1975 highlights the inefficiency of Soviet agriculture and explains in part why the Soviet standard of living remains so low.

4. Soviet-Egyptian Relations. ANALYSIS (Mirsky, M 5:30) focused on Sadat's recent accusations against the USSR of complicity in the recent food price riots in Cairo, Alexandria and other Egyptian cities. In particular, his statements were quoted that "the USSR preaching a bloody class conflict, is an enemy of social calm ... only three states, Libya, the USSR and Israel were pleased over what has happened in our country," and his reference to those who would force the Egyptian people to bow to the idol of socialism were noted. The script referred in this connection to the Soviet refusal to postpone the repayment of Egypt's huge debts, and to Egypt's refusal to comply with Soviet demands, such as that she refuse to accept US diplomatic initiatives for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict. The script quoted Al Ahram on Soviet blackmail, and said the deterioration of Soviet-Egyptian relations clearly demonstrates the shortsightedness of the USSR's one-sided Middle East policy.

5. Soviet-North Korean Relations. NEW YORK REPORT No.6677 (Shilaeff, NY 5) opined that one of North Korean Premier Pak Song-Chol's objectives in his recent unexpected visit to the USSR

was evidently to come to an agreement on a common policy on the Korean question in the light of Carter's statement on a possible withdrawal of US forces from South Korea, and South Korean President Pak Chung-Hee's agreement to accept a US troop cutback provided Pyongyang gives a guarantee of non-aggression. Reference was made to the North Korean UN observer's statement on talks of a peaceful reunification of Korea and Kosygin's declaration of sympathy for the idea of Korean reunification.

6. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS NO.12 (Schajovicz, M 13:30) featured an article by Dmitriy Bezrukikh in Russkaya Mysl of December 25, 1976, entitled "on the Last Millimeter," which pays tribute to Aleksandr Tvardovsky's services to Russian literature, including emigre literature, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Tvardovsky's death; an article by Rachinskaya in Novoye Russkoye Slovo (December 24, 1976) in which she gives her impressions of a journey through Southern Europe, in particular San Remo with its Orthodox Church; and a review by Danilov in Possev (1976, No.2) of a work by Zayonchkovsky published in Moscow on Autocracy and the Russian Army at the Turn of the Century. Here, Danilov takes issue with the authors' claim that the Tsarist regime was among other things responsible for a poor selection of cadres for the Russian Army.

7. A Profile of Writer Valentin Katayev was given in RADIO SEMINAR No.392 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) on the occasion of his 80th birthday. The script noted his awkward relationship with the literary authorities and asked whether the material privileges he now enjoys as the result of his confirmism are enough to compensate for the spiritual barrenness this undoubtedly talented writer must surely feel. Quotes were given from the memoirs of Nadezhda Mandelshtam.

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

1. East European and Soviet Dissidents. PRESS REVIEW I (Mirsky, Bensl and Nadirashvili, M 6) quoted The Christian Science Monitor that the recent State Department declaration of support for Sakharov and the Czechoslovak dissidents is fully in line with President Carter's statement that the US could not be indifferent to the question of freedom in other countries. The newspaper observed, however, that attempts to fully subordinate foreign policy to the civil rights issue would be not only unrealistic but dangerous at the same time. The Helsinki conference, it was noted, took place on the initiative of the USSR; the Italian Il Popolo that the State Department declaration signifies a return on the part of the US to a "strategy of freedom" commensurate with her world role; Die Welt on the confiscation by the Polish security organs of money donated to the Workers Defense Committee; and The Financial Times on Gierek's continuing failure to look into the question of the treatment by security forces of workers arrested in last June's food price riots.

PRESS REVIEW II (Nadirashvili, Bensi and Mirsky, M 6:30) quoted the West Berlin Der Tagesspiegel on sharp criticism of the Czechoslovak authorities' measures against the signatories of the Charter 77 levelled by the Italian, French and Chinese CPs, and the fact that these signatories include several prominent personalities enjoying authority in the communist world; The Washington Post that the main feature of the protest movement which is gathering strength in the USSR and Eastern Europe is its concentration on human rights as such; and the Sueddeutsche Zeitung that while on the one hand the Czech media are trying to whip up a nationwide atmosphere of popular ire against the signatories of Charter 77, they have not published the text of the latter.

NOTE (A. Vardy, M 5:30) reported on the refusal of prominent signatories of Charter 77 to leave Czechoslovakia of their own free will as proposed by the Czechoslovak authorities; the holding of meetings at Czechoslovak factories designed to demonstrate popular anger against the Charter signatories; and the wave of foreign protest against the Czechoslovak authorities' persecution of the latter. AFL/CIO President George Meany's statement was quoted, and reference made to Austrian Chancellor Kreisky's offer of political asylum to those who left Czechoslovakia voluntarily; Norway's postponement of the signing of a trade agreement with Prague; the US State Department's statement; and support by the CCP and West European CPs and socialist parties, the European Council, etc. of the Czechoslovak human rights advocates.

LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 5) observed that the campaign of repression presently being undertaken in the socialist countries against citizens demanding fulfillment of the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Act, seriously undermines the position of these countries at the upcoming follow-up conference in Belgrade. The script noted the Norwegian and Austrian reactions, and the unanimous resolution adopted of the London conference of EEC Foreign Ministers.

2. Juliusz Mieroszewski's "Material for Reflection and Cogitation" a posthumously published collection of articles by this Polish emigre publicist, was discussed in EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONY No.34 (Gorbanevskaya, P 13:30). In an article written soon after the December 1970 riots in Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin, Mieroszewski described the Polish state as one in which there would be no contact between the regime and the people, since this would imply democratic institutions and civil liberties; noted that in a country like Poland strikes were inevitably political in nature, unlike Britain, for example; pointed out how Marx's prediction of communism in Britain failed to materialize; and opined that socialism should always remain a social program, and not become an official state ideology.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Life in a US Atomic Missile-Bearing Submarine. MILITARY DETENTE No.42 (Predtechesky, M 7) gave the contents of an article by Phil Stanford in The New York Times. The open information policy in the West on such military matters was contrasted with the situation in the USSR.
2. Syrian Operations in Southern Lebanon. TEL-AVIV REPORT (Perelman, Isr 5) quoted the opinion of journalists that the dispatch of a Syrian battalion to Nabatiya, on the Litani river in the southern Lebanon, is part of Syria's long-term strategic goals. In particular, Israel's "good fence" policy is threatened. Reference was made to Israeli concern over the situation, and Israeli Ambassador Dinitz' talk with Vance, and Army Chief-of-Staff General Gur's sharp reaction was quoted.
3. The Rhodesian Question. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 5) recapitulated the diplomatic consequences of Smith's rejection of the British proposals on a transition to black majority rule, and gave the substance of an article by Christopher Mannion in The Daily Telegraph on the situation now facing Smith and his efforts to deal with it.
4. Carter's Economic Plan submitted to Congress was outlined in NEW YORK REPORT No.6477 (Vernikov, NY 4:30).
5. The 10th Congress of the French United Socialist Party was the subject of PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 6) which focused on the resolution, adopted after fierce debate, to join forces with the leftist block, the party's condemnation of the repression of civil rights activists in the USSR and other socialist countries, and Leonid Plyushch' speech at the congress in which he said that despite these repressions the civil rights movement in these countries was growing.
6. Sweden's New "Government of Farmers" was a topic of MAN ON THE PLANET EARTH No.124 (Lobas, NY 4:30) which also noted that average grain fields in Sweden are 39 centners per hectare as compared with a maximum of 20 centners in the USSR.

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

1. Kurt Vonnegut's Latest Book "Slapstick-or-Lonesome No More" was reviewed in BOOKS, JOURNALS AND IDEAS No.104 (BEK, NY 9).

NEWS COVERAGE

Saudi-Qatar talks on oil prices.

Indian opposition front calls for lifting of emergency.

Francoise Claustre released by Chad rebels after Libyan intervention.

Amin's private aircraft temporarily missing with British guests on board.

Sadat warns students and faculties against political activities.

Waldheim optimistic about Mideast trip.

Hanoi denies thousand of political prisoners held.

Portuguese socialist leaders fail to push through desired changes in party statutes at congress.

Vance on US-Soviet detente in Sunday Times.

Mondale holds talks with Fukuda.

150 British doctors advertise in support of Shtern.

Neutral European states start two-day conference on preparations for Belgrade conference on results of Helsinki agreements.

Another Lockheed scandal trial opens in Tokyo.

Morning Star reports Japanese CP wants to send delegation to CSSR to investigate both sides of Charter 77 affair.

Conference opens aimed at merger of three Vietnamese movements.

Chnoupek says CSSR fulfilling all aspects of Helsinki agreements.

Richard unwilling to admit failure.

Both Germanies determined to continue normalization of what Gaus calls never-worse relations.

NBC claims Olympic TV contract will be signed tomorrow despite Soviet denial.

Conference of Scandinavian Jews appeals to Soviet leaders to stop persecution of would-be emigrants to Israel.

Finnish premier ends Bulgarian visit.

Chagall exhibition ends in East Berlin.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 27

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 27

for Tuesday, 1 February 1977

J. Vale, D. Felton

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

1. The CPSU CC's Resolution on the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution was discussed in SPECIAL FEATURE (Predtechensky, Fedoseyev, Bensi, Levin, Glasenapp, Nadirashvili, and Mitina, M 36:30). The resolution's references to the fact that the national economy has increased 65-fold since 1913 was relativized by pointing to the low standard of living and the preoccupation with quantity as opposed to quality; the claim that agriculture is a "highly-developed" sector of the economy was contrasted with the inordinate dependence of Soviet agriculture on climatic conditions; the claim of "monolithic unity" and "brotherly friendship" among the peoples of the USSR was contrasted with the regime's attempts to foster great-power chauvinism among the Russian people, and its branding as "nationalists" of those defending their national cultures; the existence of a "Soviet man" was disputed. Likewise, the script observed that while the resolution points to their equal rights, women in the USSR are often forced to accept dangerous and heavy work, waste time attending useless meetings and can be conscripted into the armed forces. The resolution says that the "treacherous attack by Fascist Germany interrupted the peaceful labor of the Soviet people;" yet, the USSR sent supplies to Germany for 14 years and concluded a pact with her. With reference to pertinent passages in the resolution, the script said that it was the USSR, not the "imperialists," who started the arms race; pointed to aggressive Soviet foreign policy actions since World War II; recapitulated the areas in which human rights are being violated in the USSR; and opined that references in the resolution to "strengthening the unity of the world communist movement" have been outdated by such developments as Eurocommunism.

2. Dissidents. A West German TV discussion on the human rights movement was the subject of SPECIAL REPORT (Krassovsky, M 11). The participants in this discussion included Bukovsky, Cornelia Gerstenmaier, the head of an FRG Human Rights organization, and Prof. Frantisek Janouch, one of the active participants of the Prague Spring. Berndt-Nielsen Stokkeby, the discussion moderator, cited three documents: the human rights provisions of

the CSCE Final Act; the section of the Soviet constitution which grants freedom of speech, press, and the right to gather or demonstrate; and the 1966 UN Pact on Civil and Political Rights. Recent developments in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union were discussed.

The campaign on behalf of Dr. Shtern, a Soviet political prisoner, was the topic of NOTE (Mirsky, M 4:30). On January 31 The Times (London), The New York Times and the Dagens Nyheter published petitions on behalf of Shtern signed by hundreds of doctors. It was pointed out that Shtern was arrested after he had allowed his sons to emigrate to Israel. The activities of the Committee for the Freeing of Dr. Shtern, formed by Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir, and including the membership of 50 Nobel Prize Laureates, were also reviewed. It was noted that this group will initiate a special tribunal to discuss his case in the spring of this year in Amsterdam.

Irina Kaplan, wife of Vladimir Borisov, gave foreign correspondents an appeal calling upon international organizations of psychiatrists to work for the release of her husband, who is recognized as mentally healthy, from a Soviet psychiatric hospital. (NOTE (Roitman, M 4:30) reported. It was pointed out that Borisov is a member of the Initiative Group in Defense of Human Rights, headed by Sakharov. Borisov's activities in the Soviet dissident movement and the repressions against him were reviewed.

Valeriy Chalidze's "Lectures on the Legal Situation of Workers in the USSR" were highlighted in PROBLEMS OF LABOR AND DEMOCRACY No. 92 (Belotserkovsky, M 9) which quoted extensively from his introductory remarks on the Soviet propaganda trick of claiming that civil liberties are the basis of formal bourgeois democracy and are only useful to that section of the intelligentsia which has not freed itself from the influence of bourgeois ideology; under socialism, on the other hand, civil liberties are restricted for the sake of the social and economic rights of the majority. A profile of Chalidze was given.

PRESS REVIEW (Henkin, M 2) excerpted L'Express on the incompatibility between the Soviet system and freedom. The paper pointed out that the Soviet Union cannot grant liberalization and freedoms without damaging its own security.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1270 (Schlippe, M 25:30) featured the texts of a letter by Perm concentration camp inmate Izrael Zalmanson to his sister Silvia in which he describes conditions in the camp (written in May-June 1976); and a statement by Muscovite Lidiya Voronina to the Head of the All-Union Visa and Registration Department (OVIR) requesting permission to rejoin her husband in Israel (dated October 6, 1975). The script noted that her request was granted on January 7, 1977.

Alexander Yanov's Article "The Ivan the Terrible Complex," published in the 9th issue of Kontinent, began to be read in SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 29). In the preface, Alexander Pyatigorsky spoke of Yanov's "cyclic conception of Russian political history" according to which Tsar Shuysky and the False Dimitriy were not too bad, while Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, and even Catherine the Great were almost monsters.

Alexander Galich sang "Tonechka" in SONGS WITH COMMENTS NO. 5 (Galich, P 10). He explained how his friends insisted, for some reason, that the song was about Aleksey Adzhubey, and in this connection recalled his acquaintance with Adzhubey, who made a positive impression on him.

3. The Nationality Questions. EQUAL AMONG EQUALS No.30 (Silnicky, NY 9) reviewed a book by Prof. Teresa Rakovska-Harmstone of Carlton University (Canada) entitled The Dilemma of Nationalism in the USSR, whose central point is that nationalism is very much in evidence in the USSR; in particular, a new nationalist elite has grown up which accepts the Soviet system but rejects the leading role played by the Russians. Moreover, the population of the Baltic states have not forgotten that once they were independent.

4. Scientific Exchange. SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE No.92 (A. Vardy, M 9) featured a talk with former Soviet scientists Aleksandr and Yevgeniy Levich, who now work in Israel, in which Soviet charges were rejected that "enemies of detente" and "dark forces of reaction" were trying to sabotage international scientific exchange. Reference was made to the freedom of operation enjoyed by scientists in the West, and protests by Western scientists against the persecution of their Soviet colleagues; several US universities, it was noted, have broken off contacts with the USSR on the grounds that the Soviet authorities were not sincere about scientific exchange, dissident scientists being prevented from leaving the country. The opinion of a US Senate commission was quoted that 65 per cent of Soviet scientists coming to the US under the exchange program were clearly not primarily engaged in scientific activity.

5. The Economy. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS No.49 (Glasenapp, M 9) noted a round-table discussion between leading Soviet economists arranged by Voprosy Ekonomiki on the subject of the utilization of economic laws under the conditions of developed socialism. The script pointed to the difficulties arising in the discussion as a result of the assumption that so-called "economic laws" exist. The contributions revealed that either the "operating mechanism" of these "laws" have not been discovered, or they are being constantly violated, the result being general economic chaos.

6. Soviet Playwrights in Munich. CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.56 (Litvinov, P 3) featured a brief note on a talk between a correspondent of the Sueddeutsche Zeitung and visiting Soviet playwrights on their impressions of a performance in Munich of Jean Genet's play "The Balcony." Asked whether such a play could be staged in the USSR, Mikhail Roshchin and Lev Ustinov made vague references to "relics of the past" in the still very young Soviet state.

7. Russian Emigre Writer and Art Expert Vladimir Weidle reflected on his half-a-century spent in emigration in Paris in WEIDLE TALK No.333 (Weidle, P 9:30). Weidle stressed that he still did not consider himself a Frenchman.

8. A Visit to Chicago by Sergey Prokofiev's Widow Lina for a Performance of His Opera "The Love for Three Oranges" was briefly reported in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE NO.56 (Litvinov, P 0:30)

9. A Brief Annotation of the 101st Issue of "Grani" was given in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.56 (Litvinov, P 0:30).

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

11. Dissidents. PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, Mirsky, Henkin, Bensi, Roitman, M 10:30) excerpted the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on the East European reaction to dissident events in Czechoslovakia, noting the limited Czech and Slovak press coverage on the subject. It was opined that the events in Czechoslovakia are feared in the capitals of Eastern Europe because of the possibility of their hastening a split in the communist movement and a corresponding repression of independent forces in Eastern Europe. Flora Lewis noted a variety of causes for the unrest in Eastern Europe in The New York Times and pointed out that the human rights movements in the individual countries are basically unrelated to each other. Le Nouvel Observateur wrote that communist absolutism is threatened today due to the increasing open opposition from different segments of the society and the upcoming Helsinki follow-up conference in Belgrade. Politika reported the reprimand of Sakharov and criticized the violation of personal freedom in several of the socialist countries. The Washington Post commented on the State Department statements on Sakharov and human rights violations in Czechoslovakia, hailing the expression of American solidarity with human rights fighters. The Corriere della Sera noted the strong stand of the current American administration on human rights in Eastern Europe, remarking on the change from Kissinger-style politics. The paper continued that the Soviet Union does not know what weight will be put behind the new American initiative which tends to reflect Carter's moral approach to questions of foreign policy. The Daily Telegraph also commented on the State Department message and pointed out that this is the first time a Western power is daring to "harm" detente by a strong show of solidarity with human rights activists in Eastern Europe.

The Socialist International and Charter 77 was the topic of NOTE (Bensi, M 3:30) which discussed the wave of protest in Western Europe against the Czechoslovak government's repression of signatories of Charter 77. It was noted that the Socialist International expressed solidarity with the aims of Charter 77 and consequently the individual Socialist Parties of Western Europe issued criticisms of the Czech and Slovak violations of human rights.

Scandinavian protests against repressions in Czechoslovakia were the subject of NOTE (Matusevich, M 4), which pointed out that writers in Sweden and Denmark have issued a resolution criticizing human rights violations in Czechoslovakia. Scandinavian political parties, student unions, trade unions and women's groups were noted to have issued analogous statements. Special reference was made to Swedish Foreign Affairs Minister Karin Seder's statement at the Council of Europe meeting censuring East European human rights violations.

2. The 6th PUWP CC Plenum of January 21 was the subject of EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE No.163 (S. Vardy, M 8:30), which placed the resolutions passed in favor of private farming in the context of the continuing food crisis in Poland. Specifically, the resolution called for supplies of agricultural machinery, fodder, building materials, etc. to private farmers and improvements in the pension system. A quote was given from a letter sent to Gierek two days before the plenum by former Education Minister Wladislaw Binkowski calling for the abolition of collectivization on the grounds of the deplorable results it had produced in the USSR and Poland. Reference was also made to Gierek's plenum speech calling for more respect of private farmers.

3. GDR-Soviet Relations were discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Predtechensky, M 3) which quoted Der Tagesspiegel noting that the GDR and the Soviet Union have been acting of late as if the Four-Power Agreement on Berlin did not exist. The paper wrote that this event should interest the new American administration, and drew attention to the significance of Mondale's West Berlin visit.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Reaction to Carter's Inauguration Speech in the USSR was the subject of PROBLEMS OF DETENTE No.14(R. Dudin, NY 9) which noted that in a TASS interview Georgiy Arbatov, head of the USSR Academy of Sciences' US and Canada Institute, spoke favorably of the passages of this speech in which Carter spoke of the need to limit the growth of strategic weapons and eventually abolish all nuclear arms. The New York Times quoted an unnamed Soviet dissident intellectual on the strong moral element in the part of the speech dealing with human rights.

2. The Middle East. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS NO.159 (Predtechesky, M 10) noted Radio Moscow's ridiculing reportage on the Egyptian weekly Rosa El-Youssef's description of the Egyptian Interior Ministry's subversion charges against the communists and leftists and drew attention to the freedom of the press in Egypt. The script then pointed to Egypt's economic difficulties, saying they were due to such factors as the crushing military budget (including the Soviet refusal to postpone repayment of loans), the inefficiency of the Egyptian economy, and the unfavorable climate for foreign investment. It then quoted from interviews given by Sadat to Time magazine, and Assad to The Sunday Telegraph showing that the two leaders hold similar views on such questions as Middle East peace prospects, peace guarantees for Israel, and the establishment of a Palestinian state, although they differ on the form of Arab representation at Geneva. Sadat rejected Soviet claims to the role of protector of all Arab states, and complained of the uncooperative Soviet attitude on Egyptian debts and military spare parts supplies.

ANALYSIS (Henkin, M 4) discussed the possibility of a meeting between Hussein and Arafat, noting that since the bloody fighting between Jordanians and Palestinians in 1970 and 1971, all PLO activities in Jordan have been made illegal. It was suggested that Hussein realizes that it is impossible to increase his political presence without support from the influential PLO, and the PLO is on the look-out for new allies since its weakening through the events in Lebanon. Thus, the two old enemies need each other.

3. The Appointment of Paul Warnke as Head of the American Delegation to the SALT Talks and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was the subject of NEW YORK REPORT No.71-77 (Vernikov, NY 3). The New York Times was quoted opining that the appointment of Warnke was a signal from the American government of its intention to do everything possible to give new impetus to the SALT talks. The paper was of the opinion that Carter's proposal to cease all further underground nuclear tests in the US and the USSR was made on the advice of Warnke. It was noted that Warnke recently published an article in Foreign Policy calling on the government to lead the SALT talks to a conclusion and to follow a policy of restraint.

4. Secretary of State Vance's Press Conference was the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT No.105 (Orshansky, W 6), which emphasized his statements regarding human rights questions, noting Carter's deep concern about these problems. Vance was heard to have discussed the new administration's foreign policy plans in detail, dealing with the Middle East, Vietnam, South Africa, and China.

5. India was discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No.72-77 (Shilaev, NY 3:30). American press reaction to the recent decision of Indira Gandhi to hold elections for the lower house of the Indian Parliament and to free several thousand political prisoners was noted to be favorable. The Baltimore Sun expressed the hope that the Indian opposition would be allowed to campaign freely for the elections. The Washington Post greeted Gandhi's decision and called on Americans to encourage her to continue moving India on the path toward democracy.

6. The EEC Foreign Affairs Ministers' Conference was the subject of LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 5). It was noted that the questions under discussion, such as human rights violations in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Rhodesian problem, the Middle East and Portugal, did not elicit any discord between the West European countries.

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

1. Cultural Miscellanea. CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.56 (Litvinov, P 3) featured brief items on Western press analyses of the film King Kong; Richard Fleischer's new film on Sarah Bernhardt; an exhibition in Neuchatel of paintings and drawings by Swiss playwright Friedrich Duerrenmatt; the awarding of the Louis Delluc Prize to Yves Boisset's film Le Juge Fayard; an obituary of French film director Clouzot; Valerio Zurlini's new film The Tatar Desert; the premiere of French composer Henri Dutillet's string quartet In the Darkness of the Night; a performance of the first two parts of Wagner's Ring in Paris; the new theater season in Rome; an exhibition in New York of Swiss collections of European masters; a book by Francoise Levi entitled Karl Marx: The Story of a German Bourgeois; and an exhibition in Paris of abstract works by Russian-born artist Lev Zak.

2. A Profile of US Department Store Executive Mildred Custin was given in AMERICA: DEEDS AND PEOPLE No.29 (Navrozov, NY 9) as an example of how women can make it to the top in the American business world.

gk/ SL

NEWS COVERAGE

All BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 1:

President Carter told Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin today his administration would continue its support of human rights.

Britain today expressed concern about human rights and fundamental freedoms in Czechoslovakia.

Nine unaligned European states today ended two days of talks on the Helsinki follow-up conference scheduled in Belgrade in June.

U.S. Vice-President Mondale announced this morning that America will gradually withdraw its ground forces from South Korea but will maintain its air capability there.

Kurt Waldheim has said he thinks there is a chance the Geneva Middle East peace conference can reconvene this spring.

Lebanese president Sarkis and Syrian President Assad are to confer in Damascus tomorrow.

The Spanish cabinet today reviewed steps being taken to curb political violence.

British envoy Ivor Richard left Africa for home today after a fruitless effort to get a peaceful transition to black rule in Rhodesia.

Rhodesia has asked the International Red Cross Committee to intervene in the reported abduction of 400 children by nationalist guerrillas.

- * New snowstorms have cut off the north-eastern U.S. city of Buffalo as America struggles through its worst winter this century.

Soviet authorities have confirmed that a man set himself afire in Red Square yesterday, but they denied reports he had died.

NBC has won U.S. television rights to the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

*) RL/NS did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS No. 28

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 28

for Wednesday, 2 February 1977

J. Vale, D. Felton

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

1. Dissidents. Christian humanism in samizdat was highlighted in HUMANISM AND MODERN TIMES NO.18 (Aksenov, NY 9) which focused on an article by Yevgeniy Barabanov in which he said that the movement of humanism away from its Christian origins along the path of atheism is mainly responsible for the tragedy of the present era. The church, he wrote, is largely to blame for this by ignoring the truly Christian nature of the defense of human rights, which are now being championed by others.

A talk with non-returnee Lev Zalessky, chief engineer of a design office of an electrical equipment factory in Riga who last October applied for political asylum in Britain, where he was a member of a visiting technical delegation, was featured in TESTIMONIES No.50 (Kuznetsov, L 13:30). Zalessky described his previous circumstances in the USSR, said he was surprised at being allowed to travel abroad since he was a bachelor and a Jew, and gave his reasons for not returning to the USSR; the humiliating tutelage by the authorities, and the all-pervading atmosphere of lies and oppression.

Emigre problems were dealt with in WE ABROAD No.46 (Sinyavskaya, Sevela, Sezeman, and Ben, P 29), in which former Soviet citizens now living in the West described the difficulties they and their hosts have in understanding each other's mentality. Writer and film scenarist Yefim Sevela recalled the indignation of American Jews in a small town in Pennsylvania when he declined to accept the 20,000 dollars they had collected for his new-born son, but insisted it be paid into a collective fund. Translator Sezeman spoke on the casual attitude in the West towards foreign travel, and the different connotation of such words as "modernism." Translator Ben explained why Mikhail Kalik's film of Gorky's Malva failed in Israel. Sezeman recalled the misunderstandings which arose in a conversation between the Belgian Queen and Kliment Voroshilov in which he acted as interpreter.

Alexander Yanov's article "The Ivan the Terrible Complex," published in the 9th issue of Kontinent, continued to be read in SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 29).

2. Soviet-US Relations. PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 5) quoted Time magazine which pointed to the status of the American cruise missile and the Soviet "Backfire" bomber, a total ban on underground nuclear testing, and cutting military spending as the three tough issues for future SALT talks. The program noted that according to the CIA's method of evaluating Soviet defense spending on the basis of equivalent US expenditures, the Soviet military budget has since 1972 been exceeding that of the US; and observed that the State Department's statements on the Charter 77 signatories and Sakharov underscore the Carter administration's linking US foreign policy with human rights. PRESS REVIEW then quoted the Moscow correspondents of US newspapers on Soviet reactions to these statements. David Willis of The Christian Science Monitor said the USSR has emphasized that its detente policy is focused on strategic arms, and that the US has no right to criticize the USSR, particularly in view of its own record on blacks, Indians, etc., but indicated its intention to continue its restrained tone towards Carter and Vance. Moscow, said Willis, is particularly angry with Senator Church. Christopher Wren of The New York Times wrote that although the Kremlin was caught by surprise by the State Department statements, it still hopes Carter will infuse new life into detente. At the same time Fedorov in Novoye Vremya, left a loophole by saying Carter was surrounded by the enemies of detente.

Carter's meeting with Dobrynin was the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT No.818 (Savemark, W 5:30). A White House representative announced to journalists after Carter's meeting that he spoke about human rights questions with Dobrynin, emphasizing that the American government will support human rights. Thus, critical statements issued from Washington should not be looked upon as attacks against the Soviet Union, but rather as an expression of US concern over human rights. The representative did not inform the journalists of Dobrynin's reactions. It was noted that Dobrynin had complained to Vance about the State Department statement in support of Sakharov, calling the action interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.

An article in The Washington Post by Peter Osnos on the dispute between Moscow and Washington on human rights was excerpted in WASHINGTON REPORT No.107 (Orshansky, W 4), making special reference to the State Department statements supporting Sakharov and criticizing the violation of human rights in Czechoslovakia.

3. Soviet Espionage in Norway was the topic of NOTE (Matusevich, M 5), pegged to the announcement of the arrest of a 65 year old woman employed in the Norwegian foreign ministry, and the expulsion of six officials. The woman was arrested during a secret meeting with the Third Secretary of the Soviet Embassy and the Secretary's driver. The four other Soviets expelled were three Soviet trade mission officials and a TASS correspondent in Oslo. They were accused of espionage activities, but their case was said to be unrelated to the other affair. It was noted that Norway and the Soviet Union are in the process of working out a new fishing limits accord in the Barents Sea.

4. The Resolution on the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2) quoted the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, which spoke of the "rigid dogmatism" of the resolution, and said that on the foreign policy front it constituted a rebuff to Western communists, flirting with the idea of pluralistic democracy, socialist countries dreaming of independence, and Western politicians for whom detente implied a preservation of the world political status quo. On the domestic front it had little to say on improving supplies of consumer goods.

5. The "Campaign Against Luxury" which was launched during the NEP period was the subject of DO YOU REMEMBER? No. 10 (Pylayev, M 9), which used as a peg the recent call for a socialist competition - the successor to such campaigns -- to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution by early fulfillment of the plans for the first two years of the current Five-Year Plan. The script excerpted a feuilleton by Daniil Kreptyukov in the January 1924 issue of Krasnaya Nov in which it was told how inspectors came around to a man's house and ruled that his threadbare carpet and decrepit armchair were "luxuries."

6. Elementary Schools. PUBLIC EDUCATION IN THE USSR No.9 (Breitbart, NY 9) noted that a major function of Soviet elementary schools is communist indoctrination of the young generation. The program gave as an illustration the fact that the fifth issue of Nachalnaya Shkola (The Elementary School) for 1976 devoted one third of its space to ideological material. Particular attention was drawn to a contribution on "Atheistic Work With Parents," and one in the third issue of the journal on "The Characteristics of Religiosity Among Young Pupils."

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

1. Dissidents. were a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, Vardi, Bensi, and Predtechevsky, M 5:30). Die Presse discussed the events in Czechoslovakia, and opined that Moscow was behind the suggestion to deport the prominent Czech human rights activists abroad. The paper pointed out the relative lack of effectiveness of dissidents abroad. Even though the dissidents' former governments can no longer interfere with their actions as an "internal matter,"

the dissidents usually do not receive much attention abroad. Die Welt noted that although Carter expressed mild irritation at the second of the State Department statements because it had not been cleared with him first, he was basically in agreement with its contents. The paper continued that such a move from the government would have been unthinkable during the time Kissinger was in office. The Muenchner Merkur touched upon the apparent lack of coordination between Carter and the State Department and came to the conclusion that if Carter was annoyed that the State Department had "run ahead" with the missionary aspect of American foreign policy, it was not because he was in disagreement with the contents of the statement. The Aftenbladet came out in support of human rights champions in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and called on all progressive forces in the world to express solidarity with movements in defense of civil rights and freedom in all countries of the world. L'Unita called for a scholarly analysis of the contradictions not only in pluralistic societies, but also in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. Rinascita noted that the curtailment of civil rights and freedoms in Czechoslovakia calls for an especially attentive analysis of conditions in that country. The Greek CP paper Avgi discussed recent events in Czechoslovakia and pointed out that its rulers are following an "anti-socialist" path. L'Humanite carried a statement by Marchais that the French Communists are in opposition to the use of repression against human rights supporters. Le Point noted that 1976 and 1977 will be recorded in history as having witnessed an activation of the peaceful fight for human rights, carried out in the form of petitions and manifestos addressed to governments and the people.

An interview with Prof. Patocka, one of the leading cultural activists in Czechoslovakia and a signatory of the Charter 77, published in The Financial Times, was featured in LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 4:30). Patocka related his experiences during interrogation by the Czechoslovak police in connection with the Charter, and emphasized the complete legality of the Czech petition to the government. He noted that the Charter has been circulated in the country to a very limited degree due to the absence of copy machines -- a phenomenon typical in Eastern Europe.

2. "Komunist" on Censorship. NOTE (Bensi, M 5) discussed the recent polemic in Yugoslavia over government censorship of "ideologically incorrect" works. Recently a series of books on the Second World War by German author Sven Hassel were published by Globus in Zagreb. NIN accused the works of having been written from a pro-Fascist standpoint, and of not being in agreement with the directives of the Yugoslav Union of Communists. Komunist reacted strongly to the NIN criticism, and opposed any proposal to revert to the censorship of "ideologically incorrect" works.

3. FRG-GDR Relations were discussed in NOTE (Krassovsky, M 5) which cited representative of the FRG in the GDR, State Secretary Gaus, and CDU Chairman Kohl on inter-German relations. They pointed out that the East German government not only inhibits and interferes with the process of normalization between the two German governments, but pursues policies which violate the CSCE Final Act.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Giscard's Appearance on French Television was the topic of PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 6), which noted that the President's questioners included members of the political opposition as well as citizens belonging to the left political parties. In answer to the question of how Giscard would react to a leftist majority in the upcoming French parliamentary elections, the President stated that it would be fully possible to rule the country jointly with the leftist parties. He pointed out that the general party program of the Left, a series of social reforms, have been adopted, having been drawn up in 1973. Questioned by a young CP member about freedom in France, he asked the French CP how one could be sure that they could be trusted to continue the protection of freedom in France. He pointed out that no socialist country would allow for a dialogue in which the people could freely ask the government questions.
2. New Initiatives for the Normalization of the Middle East were discussed in NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 6), which pointed out that Waldheim has set out on a Middle East trip, and Vance will begin a similar mission in the near future, as will the French and German Foreign Affairs Ministers Guiringaud and Genscher. Syrian and Jordanian government leaders were noted to have recently been in Cairo, and Arafat has set out for Jordan. Vance was quoted as having asserted that the chances for a Middle East peace settlement have never been better, as illustrated by the fact that the Arabs, the Israelis, the Soviet Union, and the US are all in favor of a renewal of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East.
3. Preparatory Conferences in London and Belgrade for the Helsinki Follow-Up Conference in Belgrade were the subject of NOTE (Rahr, M 5:30). The Common Market Foreign Ministers conference in London and a meeting in Belgrade of the representatives of nine neutral or non-aligned countries discussed problems connected with the human rights provisions of the CSCE Final Act and the role of the West and the non-aligned in the follow-up conference in Belgrade. The background of the Helsinki conference, and its provisions for such a follow-up conference were reviewed.
4. The US. Carter's talk on American TV was the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT No.819 (Savemark, W 5) which noted that the President devoted most of his talk to economic and energy matters. In the area of foreign policy, Carter said the US would aim to improve American-Chinese relations and would continue to support human rights in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The foreign policy aspects of Vance's press conference were the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT No.106 (Orshansky, W 5:30). Vance announced that the American government is in close contact with the leaders of a number of African countries including Rhodesia. He noted that the US continues to consider the English plan the basis for negotiations on the normalization of the Rhodesian situation. He also commented on his Middle East trip, noting Carter's hope for the quickest possible Middle East peace settlement.

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

1. TELEVISION IN THE UNITED STATES NO. 1 (Gabay, NY 6). In the introductory show of this new series American TV was described as a combination of entertainment, information, an economic stimulator, and a public forum which has its finger on the pulse of modern life.

TELEVISION IN THE UNITED STATES No. 2 (Gabay, NY 7:30) gave an outline survey of recent US TV output, major themes being the unprecedentedly cold winter, Carter's inauguration, and the Soviet military buildup. Reference was also made to the possibility of Kissinger assuming a top TV post, and the showing of old Eisenstein films.

2. The "Anthropological" Genre as a New Development in Western Science Fiction was the subject of TOMORROW OF THE PLANET EARTH No.196 (Patrushev, L 10:30). Here, man's future is looked at in the light of his past against the background of his development as a biological species. The genre has no parallel in the USSR. Examples of this kind of literature were given.

gk/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

All BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 2:

Britain warned today that if Czechoslovakia did not halt its crackdown against the "Charter 77" human rights manifesto, prospects for success at the Belgrade conference could be sharply reduced.

Unofficial Warsaw reports say party leader Gierk is considering an amnesty for the June food price rioters.

A leading Soviet dissident tonight rebutted a former dissident's attack against the Moscow group set up to monitor compliance with the Helsinki accord.

*A Soviet journal has accused an American correspondent in Moscow of illegal currency transactions.

American Vice President Mondale says the U.S., West Germany and Japan have agreed on the need to stimulate their economies.

U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim is in Cairo at the start of his Middle-East peace mission.

The presidents of Lebanon and Syria began talks in Damascus today to coordinate their countries' policies on Middle East developments.

The U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., Andrew Young, arrived in London this morning for talks with British officials before going on to Southern Africa.

*Sierra Leone, in West Africa, has declared a state of emergency and strict curfews following two days of anti-government rioting.

**Army units were airlifted into snow-bound Buffalo today to help clear drifts of up to 8 meters which are paralysing the city.

U.S. Secretary of State Vance will go to Moscow next month for talks on several issues, including the SALT negotiations.

A Czechoslovak court today sentenced four people accused of espionage to prison terms of between 4 1/2 and 14 years.

***A top level group of Indian parliamentarians have announced they are leaving Prime Minister Gandhi's Congress Party and will oppose it in elections.

- *) The Bulgarian BD did not use this item.
- **) The Bulgarian BD and RL/NS did not use this item.
- ***) The Rumanian BD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 29

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 29

for Thursday, 3 February 1977

D. Felton, J. Vale

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

1. Dissidents were the topic of PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky and Vardi, M 3). The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung discussed the boomerang effect of the CSCE Final Act on the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe, noting the growing criticism from the West of human rights violations in the socialist countries. The paper noted that Washington's policy on Sakharov is much different than Kissinger's on Solzhenitsyn but the Soviet Union does not seem to react significantly differently to open demands than to "quiet diplomacy." The Christian Science Monitor pointed to the apparent contradiction between the State Department's statements critical of the Soviet Union and East European human rights observance and their desire for a conclusion to the SALT talks. The paper argued that there is no contradiction, and that they are different aspects of the same process -- detente. Der Tages-spiegel discussed the increased criticism from the West directed at the Soviet Union and noted that Soviet human rights violations are eliciting a reaction not only from Western democratic societies, but also from the Western communists as well.

SAMIZDAT REVIEW No.278 (Schlippe, M 22:30) excerpted an appeal by dissident Ukrainian priest Vasilii Romanyuk, serving a term of imprisonment in a Mordvinian concentration camp after coming out in defense of Valentin Moroz, to the World Council of Churches, Amnesty International and the International Organization of Jurists. In his appeal he complains of his treatment by the camp authorities, and to the US Congress and Administration and the American people and asks for American citizenship. Reference was also made to Romanyuk's appeal to Ukrainian believers abroad, and a voice cut was given from Bukovsky's Zurich press conference in which he concurred with Romanyuk that conditions for Soviet political prisoners worsened after the signing of the Helsinki Act.

Alexander Yanov's article "The Ivan the Terrible Complex," published in the ninth and tenth issues of Kontinent, continued to be read in SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 26:30).

The Chronicle of the Defense of Rights was the subject of NEW YORK REPORT No.81-77 (Gendler, NY 5:30), which reviewed several features of the most recent issues including a resolution of the American Association of Psychiatrists on the misuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union; a speech by Alfred Friendly, the head of the US Congress Helsinki Watch Group, on dissidents in the Soviet Union; a study by Valery Chalidze on the use of law in the Soviet system; material connected with the Bukovsky-Corvalan exchange; excerpts of speeches made by Amalrik in the US; and a number of new samizdat documents.

The 39th issue of the Chronicle of Current Events, dated March 12, 1976, but only recently available in the West, began to be read in LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1271 (Schlippe, M 29:30).

2. The 80th Birthday of Valentin Katayev was marked in SPECIAL FEATURES (Gladilin and Galich, P 13:50). Gladilin noted that in 1965 Katayev underwent a transformation from a typical Soviet "classic" writer into a continuer of the modernistic Russian prose of Mandelstam and the early Zabolotsky, producing such works as The Holy Well, Grass of Oblivion and The Cube. Katayev described himself as living in two worlds, the real and the imaginary. Galich spoke of Katayev's promoting the new Russian prose of Aksenov, Gladilin and others in his capacity of founder of the journal Yunost and recalled meeting with Katayev on two occasions. On the first Katayev advised him, Galich, not to continue his studies at the Literary Institute; on the second, he was one of the few to vote against Galich's expulsion from the Writers Union.

3. NBC Won the Right to Broadcast the Moscow Olympic Games. NEW YORK REPORT No.82-77 (Shilaev, NY 3:30) noted. It was reported that NBC would pay 35 million dollars just for the right to cover the games. It is estimated that the total cost of the coverage will run approximately 80 million dollars. The program pointed out that ABC paid 25 million dollars in its coverage of the Olympic Games in Montreal in 1976. The Baltimore Sun called the victory a costly one, not only because of the 80 million dollars involved, but because NBC will have to watch its every step in Moscow. The Washington Post asked if NBC really "won" by being awarded the contract, or lost.

4. A Tribute to the Late Russian Emigre Poet Dmitriy Klenovsky, who died last December 26 in Traunstein, West Germany, at the age of 84, was made in SPECIAL FEATURE (Klenovsky, Klenovskaya and Semenova, M 29). Klenovsky's poetic themes were love, life and death. While in the USSR, he produced nothing, realizing that free creation was out of the question. The bulk of the script consisted of readings of Klenovsky's poetry, including readings by himself.

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

1. East European Dissidents. EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE No.164 (Pusta, M 13:30) said that for the USSR the Helsinki Act, which it signed mainly in order to cement the status quo in Europe, has proved to be something of a boomerang, since dissidents in the USSR as well as East European countries such as Poland, Hungary, and the GDR are now demanding fulfillment of its human rights provisions. The script referred to Brezhnev's recent speech in Tula, in which he accused the West of "blowing up a polemic around individual elements of the Act", and a statement by Literaturnaya Gazeta chief editor Chakovsky in the January 11 issue of Komsomolskaya Pravda that "the first phase of communism cannot ensure complete freedom and absolute equality." The fact that individual human rights protests have become a broad stream of dissent which is manifesting itself simultaneously in several socialist countries has put the latter's leaders in a difficult situation. The script noted as key factors in this development the increasing opposition to dogmatic elements in the CPs of the socialist countries, a deterioration of the economic situation, and support by the Eurocommunists.

New Polish samizdat documents were highlighted in EAST EUROPEAN NOTES No. 1 (S. Vardy, M 7), which excerpted a letter by 172 Polish intellectuals to deputies of the Sejm protesting against the maltreatment of participants in last June's food price riots and calling for the establishment of a parliamentary commission to look into the matter; a letter to the Sejm by 61 priests of the Przemyśl Diocese along similar lines; a letter by over 30 citizens protesting against maltreatment by the militia at trials of the June protesters; and a letter by a former Polish Airforce Colonel Heinrich saying the present Polish leadership was losing contact with the population and repeating the mistakes made in December 1970. Reference was also made to protest letters by 13 citizens of Warsaw and eight of Lodz.

Crosland's warning on the repression of Czechoslovak human rights campaigners was the topic of LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 5). It was pointed out that Crosland warned that the repression of Czechoslovakia's Charter 77 members could imperil detente. He stated that if reprisals continued, the prospects for a successful outcome to the Belgrade Conference to review progress on the CSCE Final Act would be greatly reduced. Crosland emphasized that the repression of human rights and freedom of speech in Czechoslovakia was not tolerable or acceptable to Western opinion.

Dissidents were the topic of PRESS REVIEW (Bensi and Rahr, M 4). The Philadelphia Inquirer discussed Carter's open declaration of solidarity with the signatories of Charter 77 and opined that supporting human rights activists does not constitute interference in the internal affairs of a country where human rights are violated. Reference was made to Carter's inaugural address in which he said that Americans, precisely because they are free, must

take an interest in the fate of freedom in other countries. The Guardian noted that the reprisals against the Charter 77 signatories have led to a deepening of discord between the CPSU and the CPs of Western Europe. The Sueddeutsche Zeitung discussed the apparent contradictions implied by recent statements of American and West German political leaders, who, on the one hand, support a development of the policy of detente, and on the other express their support of human rights supporters in the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe. The paper countered that there is no contradiction. The very country which puts pressure on its dissidents is violating detente -- not the countries which protest such violations.

2. Signs of a Post-Mao Thaw in China was the subject of an article by Fox Butterfield in The New York Times featured in NEW YORK REPORT No.80-77 (Shilayev, NY 5).

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. MFR Talks. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4) pegged to the beginning of a new round of talks in Vienna on mutual force reduction in Central Europe, recapitulated the course of the talks so far. The program in particular mentioned the NATO demand for an asymmetrical, and the Warsaw Pact for a percentage reduction, the Soviet rejection of NATO's proposal to withdraw 25,000 US troops and 1,000 nuclear warheads if the USSR would withdraw a tank army 68,000 strong, and NATO's skepticism on troop strength figures submitted by the Warsaw Pact last spring. The program said that the USSR would run no risk by making a compromise, and the effect on the world political climate would be most positive.

2. The Split in the Ruling Congress Party in India was judged to be the most serious setback for Indira Gandhi, who announced that parliamentary elections would be held next month. NOTE (Rahr, M 5:30) reported, referring to the defection from the Congress Party of Jagjivan Ram, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, who denounced Gandhi's policies and formed a new party -- the Congress for Democracy. It was pointed out that the most significant aspect of Ram's desertion is his intention to combine efforts with other parties to oppose the Congress in the elections. It was noted that the Congress Party traditionally counts on divisions among the opposition for a superior showing in elections.

3. The US. Carter's television talk to the American people was the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT No.820 (Savemark, W 12). Carter was quoted as promising Americans that he will strive for improved relations with the Soviet Union but at the same time continue expressing concern about violations of human rights. In this context he referred to the State Department's condemnation of Czechoslovak treatment of human rights activists and the warnings the

Soviet Union had given to Sakharov. Carter also mentioned that his administration would try to improve relations with China. Most of his talk was, however, devoted to domestic issues, chiefly austerity and energy matters. Tape-cuts of Carter's speech were used.

Mondale's press conference was the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT No.108 (Orshansky, W 5:30). He discussed the results of his trip to Western European countries and Japan, noting that a meeting will take place between these countries in the middle of the year, principally for a discussion of economic matters. It was not ruled out that questions of a political or military significance might also be touched upon.

Carter's foreign policy was discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No.79-77 (Dudin, NY 5), which pointed out the many-sided activities of the new administration, referring to Mondale's trip to Western Europe and Japan, Young's trip to Africa, and Vance's planned Middle East and Moscow sojourns. American commentators were noted as drawing attention to the difference between this style of conducting foreign policy and that of the previous Republican administration when almost all such trips would have been made by one man -- Kissinger.

4. Amin, Gaddafi, Bokassa and Company. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No.52 (Perakh, Isr 9) gave Field Marshal Idi Amin of Uganda, Muammar Gaddafi of Libya and the self-styled "Emperor" Bokassa of the Central African Republic as examples of dictators whose clowning and eccentricities cloak the desolate political and economic situation of many newly independent developing countries on the African continent. A further example is Equatorial Guinea's Nguema. It was noted that the USSR nevertheless supplies Amin with modern weapons and recently gave a big reception to Gaddafi. Leopold Senghor of Senegal was given as a positive example of an African leader. Senghor's concern over Angola was noted, and the contrast pointed up between the revolutionary slogans on socialism, progress, etc. in Angola, and the endless bread queues and looting by Angolan soldiers.

5. The Upcoming French Municipal Elections were discussed in PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 5), which pointed out that their significance lies in their role as a "rehearsal" for the parliamentary elections scheduled for spring of 1978. These local elections indicate what the average Frenchman wants and allows the political parties to adjust their platforms accordingly. The results of these elections determine the degree of popularity enjoyed by the individual political leaders and parties. Only after the municipal elections will the ruling and opposition coalitions finally clarify their positions and begin preparations for the parliamentary elections.

NEWS COVERAGE

All BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 3:

President Jimmy Carter says the U.S. strives to improve relations with the Soviet Union and China, but will continue to express concern about violations of human rights.

Edward Giersek has recommended to the Council of State that it consider a pardon for some of those who took part in the food price riots.

The Ethiopian military government announced today it had crushed an attempted coup after heavy fighting.

A summit meeting of leading Western industrial countries and Japan is to take place in London in May.

Pavel Kohout says the controversy over the Charter 77 human rights manifesto is a good thing. Discussion will make more Czechoslovaks realize the document contains nothing illegal.

A leading French Communist today proposed that the Communist movement debate repression in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Andrew Young, America's first black ambassador to the United Nations, arrived in Tanzania today at the start of an African tour.

The East-West talks on force cuts in Central Europe resumed in Vienna today after a Christmas recess.

Common Market officials meet tomorrow to discuss the Soviet answer to the EEC's fishing quota proposals.

*The Soviet Union has been urged to release immediately 50 political prisoners said to be in bad health.

*) The Bulgarian BD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 30

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No.30
for Friday, 4 February 1977
D. Felton

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

1. US-Soviet Relations. An international conference held in Washington on January 27-28 on the subject of US-Soviet relations after detente was the subject of WASHINGTON SPECIAL REPORT No.6 (Retivov, W 9). Among the organizers was the AFL/CIO. The aim of the conference as described by British Conservative MP George Petty was to show the world that the West remained determined and that the US was still a bastion of freedom, happiness, and progress. Petty said the USSR should cut its defense spending and relax restrictions on its citizens if it wanted Western technology and credits. AFL representative Joseph Power insisted on elementary rights for the workers of the world. Writer Vladimir Maksimov spoke of one-sided Western concessions which could result in an atmosphere of political hopelessness in enslaved countries, but said the democratic opposition in the USSR and Eastern Europe was an irreversible process. The Director of the London Institute for the Study of Conflict, Brian Crozier, said that for the past quarter of a century the USSR had in fact been waging a Third World War. Prof. Armstrong of the University of Wisconsin pointed to the connection between the enslavement of the peoples of the USSR, the Soviet refusal to grant independence to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and the extension of Soviet influence to all regions of the world. Prof. Lefevre of Georgetown University said detente and Helsinki had done little to promote the cause of freedom and human rights in the USSR. The participants were in the majority in favor of a continuation of the SALT talks provided the US strategic potential was maintained and the fulfillment of agreements was guaranteed.

PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 1:30) quoted The International Herald Tribune that the USSR might now be ready to accept the US proposal to exclude the question of the US cruise missile and the Soviet "backfire" bomber from a new SALT agreement.

2. The CPSU CC Resolution on the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution. PRESS REVIEW (Predtechavsky and Bensi, M 3) quoted the Neue Zuercher Zeitung which described the resolution as a piece of self-eulogy which for authoritarian regimes serves as a kind of ersatz for a democratic dialogue; and Il Popolo that the resolution shows that the USSR continues to insist that relations with foreign CPs be based in Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The economic aspects of the CPSU CC's resolution on the 60th anniversary of the October revolution were discussed in FROM EVERYDAY LIFE No.50 (Glasenapp, M 4:30) which said that while the resolution pointed to the fact that the USSR was producing more steel, tractors, and fertilizer than any other country in the world, it ignored the questions of quality of and demand for the products and the effectiveness of utilization. The script also noted that while the resolution announced that since 1913 the national income has risen 65-fold, since then wages have only doubled but prices quintupled. In addition the Soviet citizen cannot get the commodities which he wants.

3. Soviet Middle East Policy. ANALYSIS (Predtechavsky, M 6), pegged to the just-ended official visit to the USSR by Saddam Hussein, Deputy General Secretary of the regional directorate of the Baath Party and Deputy Chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, noted that the USSR, having lost its Middle East allies Egypt and Syria, has now turned to Libya and Iraq, despite Gaddafi's fierce anti-communism and Iraq's crushing of Mustafa Barzani's Kurdish rebel movement. The script pointed to the risk run by the USSR in choosing such uncertain allies.

4. Dissidents. NEW YORK REPORT No.83-77 (Hendler, NY 5) gave the contents of Document No.17 issued by the Orlov Group on January 14 "On Prisoners of Conscience Needing Urgent Release on Account of Their Health." The document, signed by Lyudmila Alekseyeva, Aleksandr Ginzburg, Malva Landa, Yuriy Orlov and Anatoliy Sharansky, said such a measure is provided for under Soviet laws.

A mounting campaign in the West for the release of imprisoned Soviet doctor Mikhail Shtern was noted in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.199 (Zuckerman, NY 5). Reference was made to a book which has just appeared in Russian in Israel entitled Murder by Law; a play on Shtern's trial being prepared in the US; letters in defense of Shtern by British, French, US and Swedish doctors; a resolution by the American Medical Association in support of Shtern; and a hearing scheduled for Amsterdam in March under the auspices of the Dutch Reformed Church.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, Rahr, and Matusevich, M 6:30) quoted The Christian Science Monitor which observed that Carter has made it clear that while continuing to press for the observance of human rights in the USSR, he does not intend to allow it to be a hindrance to progress on major issues, and which praises Vance's statement that the US will raise the question of human rights only periodically, without polemics; Corriere della Sera that the Carter administration, in raising the question of violation of human rights in the USSR and Czechoslovakia, wants to impress on the Soviet leadership that detente must be considered an indivisible process; the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung that the Czech authorities' decision to stop the campaign against the Charter 77 signatories was taken following consultation with Moscow; Dagens Nyheter, that Husak failed to achieve what Kadar did in Hungary because he expelled not only the "Prague Spring" activists but the moderates as well; and the Moscow correspondent of Le Monde, Jacques Amalric, on the Kremlin's nervousness and irritation over world interest in the question of human rights in the socialist countries, as evidenced by the expulsion of AP correspondent George Krimsky.

Reaction in Britain to a highly successful exhibition of works by non-conformist Soviet artists in London's Modern Art Institute was discussed in SPECIAL FEATURE (Golomshtok, P 10:30). Marina Vaizey of The Sunday Times was quoted that the exhibition was characterized primarily by "naked emotion and fervor," "a lack of subtlety," and "the superiority of the graphic arts." Surprise was expressed by the British critics that the works could be considered dangerous by the Soviet authorities. The script said some critics, however, failed to take sufficient account of the difficult isolated conditions under which the artists had had to work.

In JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.199 (Zuckerman, NY 13) Odessa writer Arkadiy Lvov, who recently resettled in the US, described how he was persecuted by the authorities in the USSR on account of the Jewish element in his books and was charged with being a "resident" of an international Zionist center in Warsaw.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.199 (Roitman, M 5) featured an interview with Iosif Meshener, who described his six years in a Mordvinian concentration camp. Meshener, who was sentenced in 1970 on a charge of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," spoke of anti-Semitism on the part of the camp administration (Jews were given the hardest work, for example), and recalled his fellow inmates, the "Leningrad hijackers" and believers Grilyus and Mendelevich, who were punished for refusing to work on the Sabbath. Meshener said a KGB officer's charge of Zionism made him aware that he was a Jew who belonged to Israel. He also spoke of solidarity with the Jewish prisoners on the part of other ethnic groups (Ukrainians, Russians, and Balts), in particular, on their plan to wear Stars of David.

Aleksandr Yanov's article "The Ivan the Terrible Complex" continued to be read in SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 27:30).

5. The Emigration Issue. WASHINGTON REPORT No.109 (Orshansky, W 5) highlighted a draft resolution submitted by both Houses of Congress condemning the USSR's restrictive emigration policy, particularly in respect of Soviet Jews and representatives of other national minorities wishing to become reunited with their families. The script gave the text of two key passages of the resolution.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.199 (Zuckerman, NY 4) gave the contents of an article by former Israeli Foreign Minister Aba Eban, widely circulated in the Western press, in which he sharply criticized Soviet Jews who emigrated to countries other than Israel, but rejected the idea of applying constraint to them.

6. The Stalin Era. The treatment of returned Soviet POWs by the Stalin regime was contrasted with Carter's recent amnesty for draft dodgers in SOVIET NOTES No.687 (Rudolph, NY 4:30). Reference was made to Julius Epstein's Operation Keelhaul, and Nicholas Bethell's The Last Secret, and Solzhenitsyn's Gulag Archipelago.

In ANATOLIY KUZNETSOV'S TALK No.168 (Kuznetsov, L 13:30) the author recalled how he and his father-in-law, like countless others, revered Stalin despite knowledge of his reign of terror.

Sergey Zalygin's story On the Irtysh, published in 1964 in Novy Mir, was discussed in LITERATURE OF THE MORAL OPPOSITION No.38 (Svirsky, P 16). The reviewer compared this work, whose theme is the persecution of the kulaks under Stalin, with Isaac Babel's Velikaya Krinitsa.

7. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS (Schajovicz, M 13:30) featured an annotation of an article by Mikhail Germanov on the tragic fate of the persecuted Soviet opera singer Pechkovsky, who died in 1968 (Novoye Russkoye Slovo, 2 January 1977), and a chronicle of emigre life from the Munich Zarubezhnye.

8. Norwegian-Soviet Relations. NOTE (Matusevich, M 5) reported on the Norwegian Storting debate in which all parties unanimously condemned the persecution of human rights activists in the USSR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. Prime Minister Nordli, in reply to a Rude Pravo suggestion that he criticize the persecution of dissidents in the FRG instead of interfering in internal Czech affairs by defending the authors of Charter 77, stated that he could not accept such reproaches. Soviet policy towards Norway was also unanimously condemned. The chairman of the Storting's foreign policy committee described the unmasking and expulsion of six Soviet spies as highly detrimental to Norwegian-Soviet relations.

9. CPSU-PCF Relations. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30) focused on an interview given to l'Humanite by Jean Kanapa, one of the PCF's chief ideologists, in which he rejected the thesis, expressed in the recent CPSU CC resolution on the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution, that all CPs must be guided by Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity. Kanapa said that a socialist society must be a truly democratic society, and condemned the repression of dissidents in socialist countries.

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

1. East European Dissidents. SPECIAL FEATURE (Matusevich, M 11) presented an interview given in Copenhagen to RL's correspondent by Andrey Amalrik, who said that the growing human rights movements in the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Eastern Germany are influencing each other and have been stimulated by Helsinki and now Belgrade. The USSR has been put in a new situation by Carter's firm statement on human rights in the USSR and the harassment of Sakharov. The Czechoslovak authorities are waiting to see what action the USSR will take. Amalrik described the Norwegian economic

sanctions against Czechoslovakia as significant in that it could serve as an example to other Western countries. A new tendency is the emphasis placed on socio-economic rights by Polish intellectuals in the Workers Defense Committee. Amalrik said he was glad to see the Orlov group is following suit.

ANALYSIS (Rahr, M 5) focused on Gierek's promise to amnesty participants in last June's food price riots. Particular attention was drawn to Gierek's statements that in order to achieve economic goals, a corresponding political climate had to be created, and that "we have to learn democracy. We have to learn to take major decisions together." The script noted, however, that the Polish leadership has been making such promises ever since the food price riots, but the only result has been noncommittal newspaper discussions and propaganda. In an interview with Le Monde, Jacek Kuron called for institutionalized forms of consultations, and said that, Gierek excluded, the existing regime had created a breed of apparatchiki who were incapable of talking to the people. At the recent congress of the Polish Writers Union, it was said that "it is the authorities who are the dissidents, not the people."

FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No.33 (Silnitskaya, NY 13:30) gave the contents of an article by Boleslaw Sulik entitled "Workers" from the latest issue of the Polish emigre journal Kultura published in France which described the riots in Poland in December 1970 as typical of the consequences of the loss of contact between the party and the people in a party dictatorship. Sulik described Giersek's reaction as purely tactical, and said that the wage increases granted in the seventies have in no way eliminated the causes of the workers' dissatisfaction. However, the workers are losing their fear of the authorities, and have acquired a new class consciousness, which is making their isolation more and more difficult. The script referred to the Czechoslovak Charter 77 and last June's food price riots in Poland.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Situation in Thailand. NEW YORK REPORT No.85-77 (Shilaeff, NY 5) noted the military and diplomatic pressure to which Thailand is being subjected by her communist neighbors. The script noted Malaysia's criticism of Thailand's containment tactics against the communist insurgents as compared with Malaysia's aggressive tactics, and observed that the military regime has driven hundreds of students, teachers, trade union officials, etc. into the arms of the communists in Laos and other regions, and increased the divisions within Thai society.
2. The Functioning of the French "Proudhon Councils" for arbitrating disputes between labor and management was described in THE FRENCH TRADE UNION MOVEMENT No. 11 (Shchetinsky, P 9) by a former Soviet worker now working in France.
3. The Pre-Election Scene in Israel was outlined in TEL-AVIV REPORT (Perelman, I 5).
4. Miscellaneous Items From the American Scene. CONTRIBUTION TO THE "ABROAD" SERIES No. 1 (Storozhenko, W 3) presented items on advice to President Carter by US citizens on how to keep in touch with the people, and a proposal to introduce flexible working hours.

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

1. Kant's Teaching on Antimonies, God and Morality was outlined in PHILOSOPHY OF MODERN TIMES No.13 (Pyatigorsky, L 13:30).

NEWS COVERAGE

All BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 4:

The U.S. State Department has deplored the Soviet Union's expulsion of Associated Press correspondent George Krimsky.

Prominent Soviet dissident Alexander Ginzburg was detained by the KGB in Moscow last night.

President Carter has reportedly presented the Soviet Union a number of hypothetical proposals for ending the SALT deadlock.

The Polish Workers' Defence Committee has hailed as a victory the decision to consider clemency for those punished for the food riots.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is in Damascus to continue his discussions on reviving the Middle East peace talks.

The Israeli government wants more talks with individual Arab states rather than the reconvening of the Geneva conference.

Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith has criticized British and American opposition to his plans for a settlement with moderate black leaders.

Poland and East Germany are reported to have accepted licensing arrangements for their fishing fleets in Common Market waters.

West Germany and France say they will continue deals which provide developing countries with nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

Austria says Romania has agreed to issue exit permits for 142 people following a personal appeal by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Italy has announced new austerity measures.

East German head of state and Communist Party leader Erich Honecker is visiting Romania.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 31

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 31
for Saturday and Sunday, 5 and 6 February 1977
J. Vale

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

1. The Arrest of Aleksander Ginzburg was discussed in RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 154 (Belotserkovsky, Litvinov and Solzhenitsyn, M, P 14) of February 5, which excerpted the TASS report, that he was arrested for having broken Soviet laws. The TASS report did not mention, however, which particular laws were broken. It noted that anti-Soviet and Zionist material was found in his apartment in addition to a large amount of Soviet and foreign currency. Litvinov opined that the arrest could be an attempt by Soviet authorities to demonstrate that they are not worried by criticism from the West of their human rights violations. Solzhenitsyn pointed out that the arrest of Ginzburg will mean hardship for the families of political dissidents, who had been the recipients of help from a fund administered by Ginzburg. Bukovsky noted that the arrest constitutes another example that the Soviet government does not regard the CSCE Final Act seriously. He added that the essence of the matter is not which agreements the West can entice the East to sign, but whether the West can enforce compliance with these agreements. Kanapa's statement in l'Humanite that nothing can justify or explain away the fact that divergence from the official Soviet positions is met by with repression from the government, was quoted.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1274 (Schlippe, M 27) of February 5 featured biographical information on Aleksander Ginzburg, a prominent participant in the Soviet human rights movement, who was recently arrested. It was noted that his name was one of the first to be known in samizdat. In the 50s, Ginzburg was editor of the samizdat journal Sintaksis. In 1966 he compiled The White Book - a collection of documents on the Sinyavsky-Daniel trial. On January 23, 1967 he was arrested and sentenced to five years imprisonment. Released from prison in 1972, Ginzburg settled in Tarus, being forbidden to live in Moscow, where in 1974 he became responsible for a fund, founded by Solzhenitsyn, to help political prisoners and their families. In 1976 he became a member of the Soviet Helsinki Watch Group.

WORLD THIS WEEK No.337 (Gregory, M 2) of February 5 reviewed the arrest of human rights activist Aleksander Ginzburg, a member of the Soviet Helsinki watch group, which was interpreted by Western observers as signifying the beginning of a period of heightened repression against members of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union.

2. The Expulsion of the AP Correspondent George Krinsky from the Soviet Union was reported in WORLD THIS WEEK No.337 (Gregory, M 2) of February 5. While the Soviet authorities claimed that Krinsky was guilty of illegal currency transactions and espionage, the US State Department countered that such charges were without foundation. It was noted that the expulsion was inconsistent with the provision in the CSCE Final Act to facilitate the operations of foreign correspondents.

3. HUMAN RIGHTS No.166 (Gorchakov, M 9) of February 6 featured a number of petitions from human rights activists and other documents describing conditions of imprisonment and the grounds for which people are imprisoned. It was noted that political imprisonment strives for a psychological victory over the inner freedom and independence of those who dare to oppose the Soviet system.

Articles in Match Box, a journal published by Amnesty International, on Soviet dissidents was featured in PANORAMA No.539 (Krassovsky, M 5) of February 6. The case of Aleksander Ardentov, whose incarceration in a psychiatric hospital because his religious beliefs caused him to be classified insane, and of Sergei Kovalyov, one of the founders of the Soviet chapter of Amnesty, and the trials in the Soviet Union of Andrei Amalrik and Vladimir Bukovsky, both now in the West, were discussed in the publication.

Aleksander Yanov's article "The Ivan the Terrible Complex" published in Kontinent continued to be read in SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 28) of February 5 and SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 27:30) of February 6.

4. The CPSU CC Resolution on the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution was the topic of ROUND TABLE TALK No.256 (Krassovsky, Bensi, Rahr, and Nadirashvili, M 20) of February 5. The discussion participants pointed out that there was nothing new politically, ideologically or practically presented in this resolution, the only practical significance of which was to give the party and government organs a guide for action for the next ten months.

An article in Le Quotidien de Paris on the CPSU CC Resolution on the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution was featured in PANORAMA No. 539 (Salkazanova, P 5) of February 6. It was noted that the resolution's reference to proletarian internationalism was in contradiction to the decisions and principles adopted at the CP conference in East Berlin. French political observers pointed to the strong condemnation of the thesis by the Western CPs, which are pursuing a new line, independent of the CPSU.

THE CPSU CC Resolution on the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution was a topic of RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 154 (Belotserkovsky, M 3) of February 5, which challenged the premise espoused by the resolution that the Soviet Union is well on the way to socialist democracy, quoting an article by Italian CP member Luciano Gruppi, which pointed out that the first sign of a democracy is the mass participation of the people in government. The renewed Soviet embrace of the principle of proletarian internationalism was noted to contradict the resolution of the CP conference in East Berlin.

5. The Characteristics of the American B-1 and the Soviet "Backfire" Bombers were described in SIGNAL No.408 (Predtechevsky, M 9) of February 6. It was noted that while the B-1 had not been put into production, the Backfire bomber has been in production for two months at the Voronezhsky Factory.

6. DID YOU NOTICE? No. 11 (Pylayev, M 9) of February 6 discussed a CPSU CC statement recently published in the Soviet press on the administration over the mass media and propaganda in Tomsy oblast. The article praised the work of administration, but came to the conclusion, that Soviet media and propaganda was not effective enough in this oblast. The script pointed out that when an article deals with a specific oblast, it is commonly understood to be addressed to all oblasts. The lack of organization and workers' discipline resulting in frequent instances of drunkenness and hooliganism were cited as recent difficulties experienced in the Tomsy oblast which the party sought to blame on the insufficient ideological-educational propaganda directed at the youth. The implication was that if the army of propagandists turn their efforts towards the production of heroic films showing the rise of workers' discipline and the disappearance of drunkenness and hooliganism, the conditions in real life will follow suit. This proposition has been refuted.

7. Suicide in the Soviet Union was the topic of ON DIFFERENT THEMES No.164 (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) of February 5, which was pegged to the recent suicide attempt on Red Square. Based on an expert study, the Soviet Union was judged to average 17 suicides per 100 thousand inhabitants, putting the country in this respect on a par with Japan, the GDR, Hungary, the FRG, Austria, Switzerland, all of which exceed the suicide rate in the US of 11.7 per 100 thousand. It was noted that there is a comparatively high suicide rate in the Soviet armed forces which was attributed to the iron discipline there. It was pointed out that whereas in the West thousands of people work on suicide prevention, Soviet ideology does not allow for the recognition of phenomena which contradict Soviet propaganda and thus the Soviet Union has no such suicide-prevention programs. RL research material RL 29/76 of 2 February 1976 was used.

8. Thoughts on Russia's Future were featured in RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW No.692 (Koryakow, NY 13:30) of February 5, which excerpted extensively an article by Yuri Blinov, entitled "The Impending Hail" written in Moscow and published in the Paris Vestnik Russkogo Khristianskogo Dvizhenia. Blinov writes that Russia is on the threshold of comprehensive change, and notes that the Soviet authorities have only three choices: to heighten repressions against all potential and actual opposition, which Blinov judged to be unlikely due to the government's own fear of a new dictator and ensuing terror, based on experience and the need to retain Western contacts to bolster the faltering Soviet economy; to introduce far reaching reforms in all aspects of Soviet life, which was judged to be equally unlikely, since they would constitute a threat to the present leadership; and to preserve the status quo, which aims to better and material well-being of the people disregarding their spiritual needs, which, Blinov wrote, would not save the Soviet authorities because the contradictions inherent in the Soviet system will continue to grow and eventually lead to a break down of the socio-political structure of Soviet society.

9. Alcoholism in Soviet Society was the topic of ECONOMISTS ON SOVIET ECONOMY No.111 (Chianurov, M 9) of February 5, which offered statistics on alcohol consumption in the USSR. It was pointed out that during the last ten to fifteen years, turnover taxes on the sale of alcoholic beverages have represented 10 to 12 per cent of all state revenues and over one third of all taxes paid by the population. In the 70s the turnover tax revenues and profits from the sale of alcoholic beverages averaged 21 to 23 billion rubles annually, or approximately 7.3 per cent of the national income. RL research material RL 15/77 of January 19 was used.

10. The Sources of Stalinism, part 1. THE STATE OF SOCIETY IN THE TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES No.30 (Agursky, P 9) of February 5 discussed the books of former Soviet Ambassador to Sweden Sergei Dmitrievsky, who "fled" to the West requesting political asylum in the 30s. It was pointed out that the portrayal of Stalin and other members of the Soviet leadership is so flattering as to indicate that the so-called "flight" of Dmitrievsky was nothing more than an attempt of Stalin to call upon the rightest emigration for support.

11. Earth Tremors in Tadzhikistan were reported in RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No.154 (Predtechevsky, M 3) of February 3, which noted that the limited Soviet media coverage of the tremors was another example of the Soviet policy of keeping media coverage of disasters to an absolute minimum in order to minimize the events.

12. ESSAYS ON THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH No. 4

(Levitin-Krasnov, P 8:30) of February 5 featured the history of the Kiev-Pecherskaya Monastery from the nineteenth century, when it figured as a frequent setting in the short stories of Leskov, to the present. It was noted that the monastery was closed several times since the Russian revolution and at present holds no religious services, but is open to believers wishing to pray and to tourists.

13. An Interview with Tatyana Sergeyevna Frank was featured in SPECIAL BROADCAST (Frank and Vladimirov, L 15:30) of February 5, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of philosopher Semen Frank. His widow reminisced about Frank's participation of the publishing of Vekhi together with Struve, Berdayev, and Bulgakov. It was noted that this publication was sharply critical of the revolutionary radicalism and the nihilism which was then fashionable among the Russian intelligentsia. Tatyana Frank also spoke of the couple's expulsion to Germany in 1922.

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

1. Dissidents. Poland's official policy toward dissidents was the topic of HELSINKI AND HUMAN RIGHTS No.53 (Dudin, NY 9) of February 5, which featured an article by Flora Lewis in The New York Times. It was pointed out that Poland's treatment of its dissidents is more mild than that of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the East Block, not making use of all the means of repression used in the other socialist countries. Lewis, the Warsaw correspondent of The New York Times, based her article in part on a conversation with Prof. Lipinski, who noted that for the first time in the history of Poland, the Church and the intelligentsia are making identical demands of the government, thus giving more weight to the Polish dissident movement.

A reaction of the Western CPs to human rights violations in Eastern Europe was a topic of WORLD THIS WEEK No.337 (Bensi, M 3) of February 5. Paolo Spriano, a member of the Italian CP, wrote in La Stampa that there is neither socialist democracy nor political freedom in the countries of Western Europe. The Spanish CP paper Mundo Obrero wrote that the human rights fighters in Czechoslovakia are neither reactionaries nor foreign agents. The paper pointed out that they objected to human rights violations in their country but have not opposed socialism and have confined their activities within the framework of the law.

British reaction to the Czechoslovak campaign of repression against the signatories of the Charter 77 was a topic of WORLD THIS WEEK No.337 (Chugunov, L 3) of February 5. Crosland was noted to have stated that Great Britain considers the current campaign against the Charter 77 signatories a violation of the CSCE Final Act.

It was reported that over 70 Labourite members of Parliament expressed their solidarity with the authors of the Charter. The Czechoslovak Ambassador in London was called to the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be informed of the concern of the British people for the human rights activists in Czechoslovakia. British CP leader McClellan likened the Prague campaign with the times of the Slansky trial during the Stalin era. The British chapter of the International Commission of Jurists sent a letter to the Czechoslovak embassy expressing their alarm over the treatment of human rights champions in Czechoslovakia.

2. PEKING AND ITS POLICY No.405 (Shilaev, NY 9) of February 5 noted that Hua Kuo-feng is under pressure from two sides: the army and the old cadres of workers, who demand the rehabilitation of those who suffered under Chiang Ching's hand in the cultural revolution, and the millions of young cadres of workers, many of whom are supporters of Chiang Ching, who see such a massive rehabilitation effort as a threat to their own well-being. This was explained to cause the apparent discrepancies in Peking's policies on a number of important questions: the rehabilitation of Teng Hsiao-ping, the fate of the "gang of four" and the calling of a CC or CCP CC Politburo plenum.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East was the topic of ROUND TABLE TALK No.257 (Krassovsky, Bensl, Gregory, and Predtechevsky, M 20) of February 6, which discussed the recent attempts to find a way to end the Middle East conflict in connection with the trips of Waldheim, Vance, and Genscher to the Middle East.

The regroupings among the Arabs were discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK No.337 (Henkin, M 3) of February 5. It was pointed out that as a result of the Lebanese war and its seriously damaged relations with Syria, the PLO has had to shop for new allies. Egypt, with its present internal difficulties, is unable to act decisively in the international arena and thus is not the ideal ally. Jordan, although a former enemy, seems to be the Palestinian choice. It was noted that if the Palestinians form their government on the West Bank of Jordan, it will have "formal ties" with Jordan.

2. The Recent Events in Spain were reviewed in WORLD THIS WEEK No.337 (Rahr, M 2) of February 5, which made special reference to the first congress of Christian democrats, which, in Spain, is not a single party but by a federation of seven parties. It was noted that Christian Democratic leaders from Italy, Belgium, France, and West Germany attended the congress in the capacity of observers.

3. Carter's Speech to the American People was a topic of WORLD THIS WEEK No.337 (Savemark, W 2) of February 5. It was noted that Carter spoke of the intention of the American government to improve relations with China, to continue supporting those fighting for human rights, and to work for disarmament. However, most of his talk dealt with internal matters such as his plan to stimulate the economy.
4. Giscard's Interview on French TV was a subject of WORLD THIS WEEK No.337 (Salkazanov, P 3) of February 5. It was noted that Giscard was questioned by citizens including members of the opposition. In answer to a question posed by a young communist, Giscard stated that neither civil rights nor freedom are guaranteed in any of the communist countries. The interview also dealt with French - West German relations. It was pointed out that at the conclusion of a recent meeting between Giscard and Schmidt, the two countries expressed their readiness to cooperate in the formation of an economic and currency union.
5. A Talk with Professor Albert Parry about his Book "Terrorism - from Robespierre to Arafat," was featured in GUEST OF THE WEEK (Rudolf, NY 18) of February 6. The book was noted to deal with the psychology of terrorists to determine the inner motivation behind their activity and the historical connection between today's terrorists and their predecessors in Russia, Western Europe, America, and Asia. Parry pointed out two unique factors which arouse anxiety about present-day terrorism: first, terrorism has taken on a more international scope, with terrorists of several countries cooperating with each other occasionally with the support of certain governments; second, contemporary technology is such that it provides bombs and other explosive devices of such minute proportions to allow these weapons to be easily hidden in portfolios or envelopes. The conclusion was reached that international measures which have the force of law in contrast to UN resolutions must be taken to effectively deal with terrorism.
6. The Decrease of Contact Between the Government and the People and attempts to counteract this tendency were discussed ON VARIOUS THEMES No.163 (Predtechevsky, M 2:30) of February 5, which referred to Carter's informal fireside chat and Giscard's question and answer session on French TV.
7. British Affairs. An article in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung on workers' self-management in Great Britain was featured in PANORAMA No.539 (Predtechevsky, M 5) of February 6. It was pointed out that while in the FRG and Sweden workers' participation in the management of enterprises is an established practice, the practice is a relatively new one in Britain.

John Wayne's experiences as a young leftist were discussed in an article in Encounter, which was featured in PANORAMA No.539 (Chugunov, L 5) of February 6. Wayne, an English writer, noted that although he was disappointed in his early illusions, he continues to consider himself a "leftist", associating himself with the "new" left which is working on a new path to socialism.

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

1. Religion. MAN IN TODAY'S WORLD VIEW No. 7 (Shmeman, NY 9) of February 6 challenged the view that religion arose out of man's fear of the secret forces of nature, which implies that science has usurped the need for religion, and traced the religious development of man to Christianity.
2. The Publishing of the First Volume of "The History of Sexuality" by Michele Foucault was reported in THE CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE NO.58 (Litvinov, P 2) of February 5.
3. A New Issue of the Leftist Catholic Journal "L'Esprit" was highlighted in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.58 (Litvinov, P 2) of February 5.
4. The Parable of the Prodigal Son was featured in SUNDAY TALK No.1033 (Shmeman, NY 9) of February 5.

gk/ SL

NEWS COVERAGE

All BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 5:

The U.S. has decided to expel a TASS correspondent in retaliation for the expulsion of an American correspondent in Moscow.

Andrei Sakharov has appealed for help to defend dissident Alexander Ginzburg.

Yuri Orlov, head of an unofficial Moscow group monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords, is reported to have left Moscow for fear of being arrested.

U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim has met in Damascus with PLO leader Arafat.

Zambian President Kaunda today urged U.S. President Carter to take the lead in finding a peaceful solution to Southern African problems.

Rhodesia's government says that authorities in Botswana today barred the parents of 400 black Rhodesian students, whom Rhodesia says were abducted, from entering the country to visit their children.

More snow has hit the blizzard-stricken American city of Buffalo.

The Chinese Communist Party has warned that the "gang of four" may stir up more trouble.

Spain has increased its military budget.

Italy's Communists today criticized the government's anti-inflation program.

Nicolai Ceausescu and Erich Honecker today expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between their countries.

Kenya today expressed serious concern at Tanzania's decision to close their border and demanded the immediate return of vehicles and aircraft impounded by the Tanzanian authorities.

Fifteen Mediterranean countries have agreed on a program to counter marine pollution and improve the resources of the region.

NEWS COVERAGE

All BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 6:

Egyptian President Sadat has issued a fresh call for renewed U.S. leadership in efforts to achieve what he termed a "permanent settlement" of the Middle East situation.

Jordan's King Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Assad met in Damascus today, reportedly to work out a common Middle East policy.

United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived in Saudi Arabia today pursuing what he describes as the last chance for making peace in the Middle East.

A leading Spanish Communist says his party wants to stage a "Eurocommunist" summit in Madrid.

Fifty-one of the 400 black Rhodesian children who went to Botswana last week today decided to return home.

Another cold wave is sweeping over the eastern part of the United States.

Italian police today stopped a train carrying Premier Giulio Andreotti because of a bomb scare.

Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos says talks are to resume tomorrow on ending his country's civil war with Moslem separatists.

Indian opposition parties today held a massive rally in New Delhi.

East German President and party leader Honecker is back in East Berlin after his visit to Romania.

The European Court of Human Rights tomorrow takes up its first case in which one state is accusing another of human rights violations.

Britain's Queen Elizabeth is observing the 25th anniversary of her reign today but without fanfare or ceremony.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 32

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 32

for Monday, 7 February 1977

D. Felton

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

1. The US-Soviet Military Balance. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 233 (Beloborodov, W 5:30) gave the substance of a letter to Senator Proxmire from the US Joint Chiefs of Staff rejecting the view of retired General George Keagan, expressed in an interview to The New York Times, that the USSR was ahead of the USSR militarily in almost all respects. The letter warned, however, that at the present rates of military build-up of the two countries, the USSR certainly could achieve military superiority. It called for an even-handed agreement on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons, and said that while the US wanted to avoid a global military confrontation with the USSR at all costs, her military doctrine was aimed at surviving and winning a nuclear war.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 90-77 (Davydov, NY 4:30) noted Carter's intention to propose a lowering of the strategic warhead ceiling of 2,400 by 10 per cent at the next round of SALT. The script noted Brezhnev's recent statement against a bilateral reduction at the present time, and Carter's appointment of Paul Warnke, who, according to some experts, could advocate unilateral disarmament by the US as Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

MILITARY DETENTE No. 43 (Predtechevsky, M 7:30) gave voice cuts of Vance, Rumsfeld, Senators Nunn and Bartlett, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General George Brown, and new Defense Secretary Harold Brown reflecting the general opinion of top US political and military circles that while a rough parity has been achieved between the US and the USSR in strategic weapons, the Soviet military build-up threatens to tilt the balance against NATO in conventional forces. The script quoted figures published by the London Institute of Strategic Studies on the comparative strengths of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The Institute noted that the Warsaw Pact has the advantages of numerical superiority, standardized equipment, etc. and shorter lines of communications; NATO those of higher-quality equipment and greater material resources. It also added, however, that the balance is changing to the advantage of the Warsaw Pact. At present, however, it would be too great a risk for the latter to launch an attack.

The MFR negotiations were recapitulated in MILITARY DETENTE No. 43 (Predtechevsky, M 6) in connection with their resumption. The script referred in particular to the Warsaw Pact's aim of preserving its numerical superiority, and noted the complications resulting from the difficulty of drawing a distinction between tactical and strategic weapons.

PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 12:30) quoted The New York Times, on the possibility that the growing competition between the US and the USSR for quality in strategic arms could give one side strategic superiority.

2. The Expulsion of AP Correspondent George Krinsky. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 4) quoted The New York Times, which said in its February 4 issue that the Soviet authorities were obviously displeased with the attention Krinsky devoted to dissidents, and in its February 6 issue described the expulsion as possibly being a Soviet attempt to test the firmness of the new US administration on human rights.

WASHINGTON REPORT No. 822 (Savemark, W 5) noted the US decision to expel TASS correspondent Vladimir Alekseyev after a talk between Vance and Dobrynin had proved fruitless, quoted State Department spokesman Frederick Brown's statement that the expulsion of Krinsky was a violation of Helsinki, and AP's statement that the Soviet charges against Krinsky were completely unfounded, and that the Soviet authorities' action was probably due to their displeasure over Krinsky's reporting on dissidents. The script also referred to reports in Washington that the US government would soon issue a statement on Ginzburg.

3. Dissidents. ANALYSIS (Mirsky, M 7:30) gave background information on the arrest of Aleksandr Ginzburg, referring to the slanderous article against him by Petrov (Agatov) published in the February 2 issue of Literaturnaya Gazeta under the title "Liars and Pharisees," in which he is accused of immorality and illegal dealings in foreign currency and icons; his human rights record, which brought him many years imprisonment; and statements in support of Ginzburg by Sakharov, who expressed concern that his arrest could be a link in a chain of repressive measures prior to the Helsinki follow-up conference in Belgrade, and Solzhenitsyn, who said Ginzburg's arrest concerns the West more than may appear at present.

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 4:30) reported on French press reaction, to US-Soviet differences on human rights. Le Monde and Le Figaro, for example, see the Soviet authorities' action against Ginzburg and Krinsky as part of a campaign

to quell the dissidents before the Belgrade follow-up conference. L'Aurore says the State Department's statement on the Charter 77 and Sakharov demonstrates Carter's firm stand on human rights in the USSR.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1272 (Schlippe, M 29:30) continued to read material on developments and conditions in Soviet concentration camps contained in the 39th issue of the Chronicle of Current Events.

The serialization of Aleksandr Yanov's article "The Ivan the Terrible Complex," published in the ninth and tenth issues of Kontinent, was completed in SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 30).

The tenth issue of Kontinent was annotated in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 59 (Litvinov, P 2), which also noted that Bukovsky has joined this journal's editorial board.

Yevgeniy Klayachkin sang Recruits in SOUND OF STRINGS No. 505 (Mitina, M 4:30).

An illustrated almanach of contemporary nonconformist art and literature entitled Apollo-77, which has just appeared in Paris under the editorship of Mikhail Shemyakin, was briefly noted in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 59 (Litvinov, P 1).

4. Agriculture. MAN ON THE EARTH No. 125 (Lobas, NY 7) began by noting, in connection with the reference by the USSR's new Agriculture Minister Valentin Mesyats to the record 1976 harvest of 224 million tons, that the former Moscow correspondent of The New York Times, Hedrick Smith, spoke of a suggestion that 42 million tons of this was rain water. The script then pointed out that 18 months after Soviet publicist Ivashchenko spoke of grain becoming a political instrument, the new US Agriculture Secretary, Robert Bergland, said that the US intended to pursue a long-term food strategy. The media of the socialist countries made no mention of the massive imports of US grain in their reports on Bergland's press conference.

MAN ON THE EARTH No. 125 (Lobas, NY 6:30) pointed to the figure of 19 billion rubles given by the chairman of the State Committee for Prices, Glushkov, for the subsidization of meat and dairy products in 1975, and compared it with the figures of 14 billion rubles for the increase in the national income in that year, and 4 billion rubles for the results of the efforts of inventors and rationalizers. The script also quoted Solzhenitsyn's remark that Soviet agriculture had become the laughing-stock of the entire world.

5. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No. 14 (Schajovicz, M 13:30) presented some of the main points made in an article by Mikhail Geller entitled "Lenin and the All-Russian Cheka - the Real Lenin" published in issue No. 119 of the Paris-based Vestnik Russkogo Khristianskogo Dvizheniya (Herald of the Russian Christian Movement). The article, a reaction to a collection of documents published in Moscow in 1975 under the title Lenin and the All-Russian Cheka, demonstrates that Lenin was an advocate of terror.

6. The Cyclic Development of Soviet Policy. RADIO SEMINAR No. 393 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) focused on a book by French scholar Alain Besancon entitled A Concise Sovietological Treatise, published last year in Paris, in which he made the point that in the USSR periods of "war communism" have been alternating with periods of "NEP," the latter being necessary when the former policy has driven the country to the brink of disaster.

7. Lilya Belyayeva's Story "Seven Years Don't Count" was reviewed in NAUM KORZHAVIN'S TALK No. 3 (Korzhavin, P 8), which criticized this work, published in Novy Mir (1976, Nos. 4 and 5) for the way in which it measured its hero by the false values of Soviet reality.

8. "The Bolsheviks Come to Power" by Alexander Rabinovitch, Professor of Russian History at Indiana University, was reviewed in BOOKS, JOURNALS AND IDEAS No. 105 (Navrosov, NY 9).

9. Tolstoy and Brezhnev. SPECIAL FEATURE (Galich, P 4) recalled, in connection with a photograph in Literaturnaya Gazeta of January 19 showing Brezhnev signing the visitor's book in the Tolstoy Museum in Yasnaya Polyana, an anecdote in which a commission set up to erect a memorial to Pushkin finally settled for a monument of Stalin holding the book Questions of Leninism in order to establish "a link with the present day."

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

1. East European Dissidents. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 5:30) quoted the Sueddeutsche Zeitung on the relative freedom of writers in Poland; Die Weltwoche, that the Polish authorities alone have drawn constructive conclusions from the human rights movement in Eastern Europe, the Czechoslovak regime resorting to force; the Italian weekly Settimanale, that if the authorities in Czechoslovakia and other East European countries do not satisfy the demands of human rights activists, the results could be serious; and the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, which expresses indignation over the maltreatment of Kohout.

NOTE (Bensi, M 5:30) reported on a round-table discussion on dissidence in Eastern Europe held in Rome by the socialist journal Mondo Operaio. Participants were representatives of leftist parties and groups. While there was unanimous approval of the dissidents' activities, PCI CC Directorate member Pajetta said the USSR and her allies were socialist countries whose leaders were committing "isolated mistakes." Socialist philosopher Colletti, however, said dissidence reflected widespread popular dissatisfaction, and asked how the countries concerned could possibly be considered socialist. Jiri Pelikan said it was good that dissidents in all communist countries were making the same demands, and predicted an "explosive" situation in Czechoslovakia if the dissidents' demands were not met. The script also quoted from an interview given to the Italian weekly Gente by Foreign Minister Forlani in which he opined that dissidence would grow in the USSR if detente was continued.

EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONIES No. 35 (Gorbanevskaya, P 13:30) focused on the Czechoslovak Charter 77, quoting or referring to its main points, and observing that it is particularly embarrassing to the Czechoslovak regime in that it insists on respect for the right mentioned in international conventions and the Helsinki Final Act to which Czechoslovakia is herself a signatory. The script said the repressive measures taken by the Czechoslovak authorities against the dissidents - as well as those taken in other East European countries - are failing in their objective of intimidation.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Activities in the UN. NEW YORK REPORT No. 86-77 (Vernikov, NY 4) gave the substance of an article in The Washington Post describing how last summer the British delegate at a session of the UN subcommittee on human rights, Whitaker, thwarted an attempt by Soviet delegate Smirnov to exclude from the protocol of the session a reference to Whitaker's charges that the GDR government was violating the clause of the Universal Declarations of Human Rights on the right to freely leave and return to one's country, and that the Soviet authorities were censoring and destroying private mail.

2. The Middle East. ANALYSIS (Rahr, M 5:30) focused on Waldheim's present tour of the Middle East in order to sound out possibilities for a resumption of the Geneva conference or other solutions to the Middle East conflict, and noted the problem of recognition by the PLO and such countries

as Libya and Iraq of Israel's right of existence. Reference was made to a statement by an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official that both Egypt and Syria were optimistic on the prospects for a settlement of the conflict with US assistance.

3. The Recent Bloody Coup in Ethiopia was backgrounded in ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 5:30), which pointed to the political and economic chaos reigning in that country.

4. The Geneva Conference on Territorial Asylum. GENEVA REPORT (Mikhelson, G 4:30) quoted a Swiss delegate that the conference failed because of a lack of solidarity among newly independent Third World countries and the obstructionism of the USSR and East European countries. The latter view, at least, was shared by the Swiss press.

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

1. Cultural Miscellanea. CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE NO. 59 (Litvinov, P 2) featured items on: the upcoming performance of Villier de L'Isle-Adam's New World (1875) in Paris; and the appearance of the first volume of a new biography of Dostoevsky by US historian and critic Joseph Frank.

2. The Film "Barocco," directed by young French film director Andre Techine, was reviewed in SPECIAL FEATURE (Litvinov, P 7).

dg/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 7:

The U.S. State Department has expressed its concern to the Soviet Union over the arrest of Alexander Ginzburg.

In Prague, Communist Party Presidium member Vasil Bilak has denied what he called Western speculation about disunity among party leaders.

The Soviet Union has launched a manned spacecraft.

The Common Market has told the Soviet Union it is ready to start negotiations on long-term fishing agreements.

President Carter has nominated the commander of NATO forces in Southern Europe as head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Polish Workers' Defense Committee says it will continue its activities despite the proposed clemency for some of those who took part in last year's food-price riots.

The Czechoslovak and Polish foreign ministers have met in Prague.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim says Arab leaders he has met on his current tour want a negotiated settlement with Israel.

Four white nuns and three priests have been killed by guerrillas in Rhodesia.

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights met in Geneva today with the situation in Chile, South Africa and the Arab territories occupied by Israel high on its agenda.

India's ruling Congress Party met today to pick its candidates for the parliamentary elections next month.

* Chicago, America's second largest city, is shivering through yet another night of freezing cold.

** The United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia have turned down a compromise proposal to end the difference in oil prices between themselves and other oil-exporting nations.

*) RL/NS and the Romanian BD did not use this item.

**) The Romanian BD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 33

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 33

for Tuesday, 8 February 1977

D. Felton, J. Vale

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

1. Human Rights. SPECIAL FEATURE (Matusevich, M 16) reported on a press conference given on February 2 in Copenhagen by the Danish Sakharov Committee at which the main speakers were Andrey Amalrik and Yevgeniy Vagin, head of the ideological department of the underground All-Russian Social-Christian Union for the Liberation of the People, which was broken up ten years ago by the KGB. Questions were asked on the human rights movement in the USSR, the situation of political prisoners, and how the West can help the civil rights movement. Amalrik said the USSR had done virtually nothing to implement the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, and urged that the West bring up the matter at Belgrade. He disagreed with Vagin on the question of combining religion with political ideology in the Democratic Movement, pointing to the danger of turning a political ideology into religion and vice versa. Voice cuts were featured.

SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE No.93 (A. Vardy, M 9) featured a talk with Aleksandr and Yevgeniy Levich, two young scientists who recently resettled from Moscow, in which they pointed to the growing awareness among Western scientists of the way in which their Soviet colleagues are having their human rights violated. They spoke of the absurdity of the argument frequently used by the Soviet authorities that a given scientist could not be allowed to leave the USSR since he was engaged in secret work. This argument is being used, for example, against the Levichs' father, Veniamin, although, as his sons pointed out, the classified information of which he has knowledge, has long become generally available. The script referred to the recent request by 29 Leningrad citizens to the US Helsinki Watch Committee to publish an official definition of a state secret. Cal Tech scientists had asked how detente can be continued if all Soviet scientists are engaged in what seems to be military (and thus secret) work.

PROBLEMS OF LABOR AND DEMOCRACY No.93 (Belotserkovsky, M 9) continued to quote and discuss Valeriy Chalidze's lectures on the legal situation of Soviet workers. Chalidze drew a parallel between the maltreatment of workers in Tsarist Russia and their virtual enslavement under the Soviet regime, referring to Stalin's decrees making unauthorized absence from work a crime, and allowing forced labor conscription for young people. The script author recalled his personal experience of the operation of the latter decree, and of the callous attitude of management to labor.

2. Dissidents. The State Department statement in defense of Aleksander Ginzburg was the subject of NEW YORK REPORT No.823 (Savemark, W 7:30). A tape of the English text of the statement followed by a Russian translation was used. Henry Jackson's statement of his hope that the American President will take energetic measures to secure the release of Ginzburg and Ford's approbation of the Carter administration's support of human rights were cited. It was noted that Ford also stated that he was sorry that he had initially refused to receive Solzhenitsyn at the White House.

Soviet reprisals against members of the Ukrainian chapter of the Helsinki Watch Group was the subject of NOTE (Roitman, M 5). It was reported that writer Mykol Rudenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group, was arrested in Kiev. Another member of the group, teacher Oleksa Tikhly, was arrested in Donetsk. The apartments of Oksany Meshko in Kiev and Nina Strokataya-Karavanskaya in Podmoskovi were searched. It was noted that these events followed on the heels of Ginzburg's arrest, constituting a stepping-up of Soviet reprisals against members of the Helsinki watch groups.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 27:30) began to read Viktor Nekrasov's article "A Look and Something" published in the tenth issue of Kontinent.

Alexander Galich sang Falling Asleep and Waking Up in SOUND OF STRINGS No.506 (Mitina, M 4:30).

3. US - Soviet Relations. PROBLEMS OF DETENTE No.15 (R. Dudin, NY 9) noted the serious competition which the Soviet merchant marine is giving the US by reason of its status as a state monopoly and its extremely low freight rates, a consequence of the low pay of Soviet seamen. The script quoted The Journal of Commerce that talks on the USSR's entry into Atlantic freight rate commissions will finally get moving next month. The USSR's operations in the Pacific were briefly mentioned.

PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, Predtechevsky, and Gendler, M and NY 4) used the Sueddeutsche Zeitung to comment on the expulsion of AP Moscow correspondent Krimsky from the Soviet Union, and the retaliatory expulsion of a TASS correspondent from the US; noting the complexity of dealing with human rights within the framework of other foreign policy matters. Die Welt noted that the expulsion of Krimsky, who wrote extensively on dissident activities in the Soviet Union, was a cold war manifestation. Washington's immediate answer, the expulsion of a TASS correspondent, was a response in the same style. Anthony Lewis wrote in The New York Times that the expulsion of Krimsky and the arrest of Ginzburg were meant to test the new administration. Carter's answer to Soviet repressions has been clear and decisive, Lewis noted, referring to the expulsion of the TASS correspondent from the US. The paper noted that Soviet repressions have led to scepticism among Americans regarding the "good intentions" of the Soviet government. Thus, the arrest of Ginzburg and expulsion of Krimsky are of political significance, since through their negative influence on American public opinion they are impairing the chances for arms agreements. The Christian Science Monitor wrote that by arresting Ginzburg and expelling Krimsky the Soviet authorities are attempting to hush the rising voice of protest.

Soviet-American relations were discussed in ROUND TABLE TALK (Rahr, Mirsky, Werbitsky, Predtechevsky, and Henkin, M 16). On Sunday, February 6, Moscow radio carried a lengthy round-table discussion on Soviet-American relations. Although this discussion was not directly referred to, the participants dealt with such aspects of Soviet-American relations as the connection between the questions of disarmament and detente on the one hand, and human rights on the other, the treatment of such questions in the Soviet media and the myth or reality of Soviet military superiority and the Soviet threat to the West.

4. The Rift Between the CPSU and the PCP was discussed in PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30). The Soviet press campaign against the book by Jean Elleinstein, a French Communist historian, was noted as typifying current relations between the two parties. The French CP, having rejected the term "the dictatorship of the proletariat" last year, has announced its determination to follow its own path to socialism and has repeatedly criticized the Soviet use of repressive methods against its dissidents. These theses were espoused in Elleinstein's book, which was characterized as a "falsification instead of critical investigation" in the Soviet press. L'Humanite issued a laconic reply condemning interference in others' business. This was followed by an answer by Elleinstein in France Nouvelle, which emphasized that the French conception of communism is a democratic socialism which ensures free elections, freedom of the press and opinion, and freedom of conscience and strike. He categorically defended the positions endorsed by the PCP, according to which the one-party system in the Soviet Union is hampering the development of socialist democracy. Furthermore, Elleinstein pointed out that the PCP finds no justification for the fact that 60 years after the October Revolution in the Soviet Union exhibitions of abstract art are forbidden, writers and musicians are expelled from the country and people are sent to camps and psychiatric hospitals for beliefs not pleasing to the government.

5. The Economy. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS No. 50 (Glasenapp, M 9) continued to analyze a round-table discussion in the columns of Voprosy Ekonomiki on the subject of the utilization of economic laws under the conditions of developed socialism. The script referred to further contributions by the discussants revealing that these so-called "economic laws" are either not understood or are constantly being violated. The result is an unmanageable economic chaos.

6. A Review of a Recent Concert in New York's Carnegie Hall by the Osipov Balalaika Orchestra was given in SPECIAL FEATURE (Koltsov, NY 3:30).

7. French-Ukrainian Writer Mark Kholodenko's Novel "Paths Through the Desert" was reviewed in WORLD OF BOOKS No.239 (Bakhrakh, P 7).

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

1. Dissidents were a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Henkin and Bensi, M 6) which cited an article in Le Nouvel Observateur describing the appearance of a new force on the international scene consisting of committees of dissidents of the countries of Eastern Europe. The paper wrote that until now there existed only isolated dissidents speaking out against human rights' violations of their governments. Now, this movement has changed qualitatively into a "group" movement which cannot be ignored in the West. Il Popolo wrote that the dissidents of Eastern Europe are willing to run the risk of government repression in their fight for freedom. The paper observed that all the United States can do is to indicate CSCE Final Act violations by the Soviet Union and the East European countries, thus lending support to the human rights fighters. La Stampa noted that should detente fail it would mean a strain in East-West relations. However, should detente continue to be limited to strictly diplomatic relations between countries, no actual democratization in the countries of Eastern Europe would take place.

The reaction of the British CP to the Czechoslovak regime's repressions against Charter 77 signatories was discussed in LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 5:30) which reviewed the last issue of the British CP magazine Comment. The magazine published the full text of the Charter, a portion of an article from Rude Pravo attacking the Charter signatories, and a statement of the British CP which likened the campaign against the Charter authors to the atmosphere of the Slansky trial of the Stalin era. Several letters-to-the-editor in The Morning Star also dealing with this topic were cited which challenged the premise that "dissidence" implies "anti-communism."

2. Marxism and Nationalism. EQUAL AMONG EQUALS No.31 (Silnicki, NY 9) discussed a book by Romanian journalist Ion Ionita entitled A Socialist Nation. In the book, published in Czechoslovakia in February 1969 but later banned, Ionita criticizes the so-called "true Marxist-Leninists" who maintain that the interests of socialism are incompatible with national sovereignty.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, Mirsky, and Rahr, M 4:30) excerpted The Washington Post on the latest developments in Lebanon, describing the unsuccessful attempt of the Syrian forces to penetrate to the south of Lebanon along the Israeli border. It was noted that the Syrian forces stopped before the manœuvre was completed due to the sharp reaction of Israel. Haaretz expressed uneasiness about the development of Syrian troops in southern Lebanon, noting that although the Syrians have fulfilled the requirements of the agreement on the deployment of Syrian and Israeli troops on the Golan heights, Israel must protest the presence of Syrian armed forces along its borders with Lebanon. The New York Times discussed the prevailing mood in the Israeli capital on the eve of the Waldheim visit. The paper wrote that the people of Jerusalem do not believe in the success of Waldheim's mission, but attach more importance to the diplomatic initiative of Vance, who will visit there in the near future. This sceptical attitude does not signify that the Israelis are not ready to agree to a renewal of the Geneva Middle East conference. It was emphasized that Israel has not moved from its principal position of refusing to negotiate with the PLO. Le Quotidien de Paris discussed the rapprochement between Syria and Egypt, opining that it would have consequences for Soviet relations with the Arab world, since Syria has become friendly with a country which has rejected its friendship treaty with the Soviet Union. L'Eurore commented on Waldheim's Middle East trip, noting that the Palestinian question remains the principal stumbling block to the renewal of the Geneva Middle East Conference.

2. Carter's Press Conference was the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT No.824 (Savemark, W 5:30). Carter announced that his administration would work in close cooperation with Congress and emphasized that he would continue to support human rights. He noted that he did not share the opinion of Kissinger that government statements in favor of human rights would threaten the process of Soviet-American detente or the progress in the SALT talks.

3. Warnke's Nomination as Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Chief Negotiator at the SALT Talks was the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT No.232 (Beloborodov, W 5). It was noted that there was some controversy over this appointment because of Warnke's well known advocacy of an aggressive arms control policy which has led critics to charge that he would be a soft negotiator.

4. The Opening of the 33rd Session of the UN Human Rights Commission was discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No.24-77 (Bykovsky, NY 5) which noted that the agenda included a discussion of human rights violations in the Israeli occupied territories and in Chile, South Africa, Rhodesia, Namibia, and Uganda. It was pointed out that although the UNGA directed the commission to study ideological discrimination as early as 1971, the countries opposing this proposition, headed by the Soviet Union, have managed until now to postpone discussion of the question.

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

1. Outstanding Films Shown in 1976 were recalled in CINEMA IN NEW YORK No.34 (Gabay, NY 5).

2. A Profile of Argentinian-Yugoslav-Born French Artist Leonora Fini was given in SPECIAL FEATURE (Gabilova, P 6).

gk/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 8:

Carter said today he would continue to speak out on human rights and he believed the United States would fare well with the Soviet Union by being consistent on the rights issue.

Carter met earlier at the White House today with China's top diplomat in Washington.

The leader of the Italian, French and Spanish communist parties are to meet in Spain although the Spanish party is still illegal.

In Madrid, the government has given the Supreme Court power to rule on the legalization of political groups, including the Communists.

Common Market officials say no immediate steps will be taken to stop the more than 60 Soviet trawlers now fishing illegally in EEC waters.

In Moscow, leading Human Rights activist Pyotr Grigorenko says the authorities have begun a new crackdown on dissidents.

In Yugoslavia, Milovan Djilas had claimed that his country violates human rights on a broad scale.

And in Prague, spokesman for the Charter 77 signatories say official actions show the complaints about lack of human rights are justified.

The manned Soviet spaceship Soyuz-24 has successfully docked with a space laboratory.

Eight Yugoslav air traffic controllers have been charged with responsibility for the world's worst mid-air collision.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is now in Jordan.

A Soviet delegation is in Cairo, apparently to discuss reconvening the Middle East Peace Conference.

Another missionary center has been attacked in Rhodesia.

The leadership of the East German Communist Party has called for stronger cooperation between security bodies of communist countries.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 34

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 34

for Wednesday, 9 February 1977

J. Vale; D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT NO. 113-825 (Orshansky and Savemark, W 16) excerpted Carter's press conference in which he declared that he would continue to pursue a new SALT treaty and to support human rights; expressed his disappointment over the arrest of Aleksander Ginzburg; supported Warnke's stand on disarmament; discussed the Soviet-American military balance, remarking that although the US has nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union, because both countries can destroy a good portion of the other's territory in the event of a nuclear war, they are really equal; and made concrete suggestions for the SALT talks.

PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 1) cited an article by James Reston in The New York Times, discussing Carter's statement that he intends to continue criticizing the Soviet Union's human rights policies while simultaneously working for a new arms control agreement. Carter was noted to have stated that he sees no contradiction between supporting human rights and disarmament. Reston applauded Carter's sincerity, integrity, and optimism.

The military aspects of Carter's press conference were discussed in ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 6:10), which pointed out that Carter offered the Soviet Union SALT proposals it has already rejected, thus reiterating his dedication to arms control without clarifying the prospects for a new agreement. Carter suggested the dropping of the cruise missile and the Soviet "Backfire" bomber from the SALT treaty negotiations thus leaving the Department of Defense free to develop the missile. This would satisfy a major Pentagon condition that cruise missiles should be allowed under the new treaty while rejecting a basic Soviet condition; the restriction of the missile. He also raised the possibility of halting the development of a new US intercontinental missile if the Soviet Union ceased to deploy their new mobile missile.

2. Dissidents. Carter reaffirmed his intention to openly support human rights during his first press conference, WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 5) noted. According to a White House representative, Carter informed Dobrynin that the recent American statements on behalf of Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov should not be construed as attacks against the Soviet government and emphasized that the US reserves the right to offer support to human rights activists everywhere. It was further noted that Carter would consider the question of meeting with Bukovsky, should Bukovsky request such a meeting. It was pointed out that Carter, in a letter to a congressman, announced his intention to meet with Solzhenitsyn.

The Ginzburg arrest and the Krinsky expulsion were discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 1), which cited an article in The Times (London) charging that these actions constituted the Soviet answer to Carter's criticism of Soviet human rights violations. The paper interpreted this singular answer as meaning that while the Soviet Union was willing to begin negotiations on arms control, it declined to accept external influence in matters which it deems internal.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1275 (Schlippe, M 29:30), pegged to the recent arrest of Aleksandr Ginzburg, Mikola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tikhy, featured the texts of material from previous issues of The Chronicle of Current Events on action taken by the authorities against Ginzburg, Rudenko, and other human rights activists.

Bukovsky's speech at a reception in his honor at the Paris Pen Club was discussed in PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, M 5). Bukovsky spoke of the fates of authors in the Soviet Union, making reference to the shooting of Mandelshtam, and the persecution of Zoshchenko, Pasternak, and Akhmatova, and likened official Soviet literature to the rocking of an empty cradle.

The Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church, No. 24 was reviewed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 177 (Jurasas, NY 2:30). This samizdat document was likened to the Moscow Chronicle of Current Events in that it presents information on reprisals against believers and former political prisoners and other human rights violations. The latest issue of the Lithuanian Chronicle printed the full text of an interview with the rector of a spiritual academy, Viktoras Butkus, for a Moscow weekly, in which Butkus asserts that there is full freedom of conscience and religion in the Soviet Union. In the following article entitled "The Truth about the Roman-Catholic Church in Lithuania" facts were presented which show that Butkus' interview does not reflect the truth. In another article information was presented on political prisoner Nijole Sadunaite.

A visit of Baptist priests from the Soviet Union to the United States was the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT No. 111 (Orshansky, W 4) and NOTE (Rahr, M 4:30). The two priests, Fathers Klimenko and Orlov, were received in the White House where they delivered statistics on Baptists in the Soviet Union. According to their report, there are 550,000 Baptists in the Soviet Union. This was noted to be significantly higher than the official Soviet statistics compiled by the Soviet Chairman of Religious Affairs, Furov -- a fact also pointed out in The Chronicle of Current Events. The statistics compiled by Klimenko and Orlov indicate that the facilities accorded the Soviet Baptists for the practice of their faith are inadequate.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Salkazanov, Gladilin, Galich, and Nekrasov, P 20) gave a review of the tenth issue of Kontinent, focusing on Nekrasov's new book A Look and Something, in which he describes the last few days before his departure from the USSR. In addition Aleksander Galich read his poem An Old Song, which was a tribute to his old friend Vladimir Maksimov, the chief editor of Kontinent.

3. The Standard of Living. BASIC PROBLEMS OF THE SOVIET ECONOMY No. 57 (Chianurov, M 4:30) said that despite the bright prospects painted by the Soviet media for the increase in the standard of living by 1980, the first year of the new five-year plan, closer examination indicates that the per capita increase in income will be minimal and the supply of consumer goods will continue to be inadequate. Neither are the prospects for a substantial improvement of the housing situation any better. RS 443/76 of November 15, 1976 was used.

4. A New Soviet Book on Dostoevski. PUBLIC EDUCATION IN THE SOVIET UNION No. 10 (Breitbart, NY 9) discussed a book on The Personality of Dostoevski by Prof. B. I. Bursov of Leningrad University, evidently intended for students, which aims to show that Dostoevski was not a religious believer, but like any genius simply vacillated between belief and disbelief. The program said that this was an oversimplification.

5. The Model Statute of an Agricultural Artel was the subject of DO YOU REMEMBER? No. 11 (Pylyayev, M 9), which pointed to the pseudo-democratic character of the Second All-Union Congress of Kolkhoz Shock Workers in February 1935 at which it was adopted. The script noted the discrepancy between theory - the kolkhozniks were described as self-managing owners of their land - and practice. It was recalled how Stalin cleverly combined this demonstration of party concern for the people's wellbeing with a campaign against Trotskyites. Reference was also made to Bukharin's speech on khozraschet (economic self-responsibility), and Demyan Bedny's poem published at the end of the congress in Pravda.

6. The Personalistic Humanism of Nikolai Berdyaev was outlined in HUMANISM AND MODERN TIMES No. 19 (Aksenov, NY 9), which quoted from his book Slavery and Freedom.

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

1. East European Dissidents. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS No. 162 (Predtechevsky, M 9) said that the present human rights movement in the USSR and East European countries is spontaneous and uncoordinated, although it is being favored by a considerable degree of visibility (samizdat, etc.). The movement confines itself to demands that the regime observe the laws of the land. Helsinki has sharpened people's sense of justice. The authorities' massive, traditional reprisals have failed to stem the tide of dissent. Finally, the Helsinki Final Act has boomeranged on its initiators, the Soviet leaders.

PRESS REVIEW (Henkin, M 2:30) cited an article in France Soir, commenting on the increasing momentum of the dissident movement in Eastern Europe. The paper pointed out that one common feature to the Prussian socialism of East Germany, the icy Stalinism of Czechoslovakia, and the ideological pragmatism of the Polish leadership is that each of these countries contains the same phenomenon at the core of decay of these communist regimes: namely, that fear no longer reigns.

II Popolo noted the spreading of the dissident movement in the East Bloc, and pointed to the importance of continuing the policy of East-West detente as a necessary condition for the discussion of human rights at the upcoming conference in Belgrade.

A statement issued by the SED CC was discussed in BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 4:30). The statement called for closer cooperation between the government security organs of the socialist countries. It was pointed out that this is the first time in the history of communist rule in Eastern Europe that the wish has openly been expressed for the creation of some sort of socialist international government security organ. Government security organs were noted to be one of the chief government agencies dealing with dissidents. Thus, the call for a strengthening of these organs was found to be inconsistent with the contents of the CSCE Final Act.

EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE No. 165 (Pusta, M 13:30) focused on the case of imprisoned Yugoslav dissident Mihajlo Mihajlov in connection with his recently ended hunger strike. The script recapitulated his record of dissidence, which began with his book Moscow, Summer 1964 in which, among other things, he said that concentration camps were set up in the USSR before they were in Nazi Germany. Mihajlov, imprisoned for his defense of human rights and democratic socialism based on a multiparty system, was described in the script as a precursor of present-day dissidents in Eastern Europe. The contradiction

was noted between the Yugoslav regime's relative liberality and its persecution of dissidents such as Mihajlov. The script noted support for Mihajlov by Milovan Djilas, and a letter sent last year to The New York Times by US Pen Club President Thomas Fleming.

2. The Meeting of Eurocommunist Leaders in Madrid was reported in NOTE (Bensi, M 4), which reported that the aim of this meeting of representatives of the CPs of Italy, France and Spain was to prepare for a meeting of the heads of the CPs of Europe which will take place within the next two weeks. Although no official statement of the meeting's agenda was issued, a member of the Spanish CP CC, Lucio Lobato, announced in an interview that the meeting would discuss the repressive measures directed against human rights activists in the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe. It was noted that several participants in this preparatory conference were known critics of the Soviet Union, and reference was made to Ascarate and his article critical of the Soviet government in the Spanish CP magazine Nuestra Bandera.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Rhodesia was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky and Rahr, M 3) pegged to the massacre of four nuns, two West German missionaries and one Irishman by African nationalists. Die Presse sharply criticized this vile action and noted that shooting seems to be the only "medicine" the Africans prescribe to "cure" a situation. The Guardian also responded with criticism and pointed out the irony that the national liberation movement in Rhodesia has been nursed by the Catholic missionaries who always spoke out against discrimination against the black population. The Daily Telegraph called upon Great Britain and the United States to stop their unconditional support of African countries on whose territories terrorists are based.

2. Ulster. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 5) discussed the Irish government's charge against Britain, now being examined by the Human Rights Court in Strasbourg, that British security forces tortured suspected Ulster terrorists under interrogation. The program noted the mild nature of these "tortures" compared with those practiced in other countries, and noted that the victims have been released and compensated. British Justice Minister Silkin admitted to the tortures, but assured they would not happen again, and observed that the terrorists themselves were violating human rights. He pointed out that the Human Rights Court had acknowledged that Britain had achieved much in respect to human rights in Ulster, despite the difficult situation there.

3. Environmental Lobbying in the US was described in TOMORROW OF THE PLANET EARTH No. 197 (Patrushev, L 9), which reviewed the situation in the USSR by way of negative contrast, and referred to a book on the art of lobbying put out by "The Friends of the Earth."

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

1. The Film "Voyage of the Damned" was reviewed in CINEMA IN NEW YORK No. 36 (Gabay, NY 7).

dg/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 9:

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has again expressed support for human rights activists in Czechoslovakia.

Romanian novelist Paul Goma says he and many other Romanian intellectuals support the current civil rights campaign in Czechoslovakia.

Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov says the Kremlin's violation of its international obligations on human rights raises the question whether it will honor commitments in other areas.

Spain has established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union for the first time since the civil war ended in 1939.

The South African and Rhodesian Premiers, John Vorster and Ian Smith, have held talks in South Africa.

Egyptians vote tomorrow in a referendum on the law-and-order measures decreed by President Sadat.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has been told in Jordan that Israeli withdrawal from occupied lands is essential for a settlement.

The Soviet cosmonauts have crossed into the Salyut space laboratory.

The U.S. is sending a special envoy to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus next week to discuss Cyprus and other problems.

* The Bulgarian Minister for Agriculture, Gancho Krastev, has been severely reprimanded over last year's fodder production.

The pro-Moscow Indian Communist Party is to seek a partial electoral alliance with the Premier Mrs. Gandhi despite its criticism of her.

*) The Bulgarian and Hungarian BDs did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 35

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 35

for Thursday, 10 February 1977

J. Vale; D. Felton

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

1. Dissidents. The Ginzburg affair was the topic of NOTE (Roitman, M 5), which pointed out that Ginzburg administered a fund founded by Solzhenitsyn to help political prisoners and their families. Solzhenitsyn said that by arresting Ginzburg the Soviet authorities showed their determination to inflict hunger and poverty on hundreds of families of dissidents and political prisoners. It was reported that a letter in defense of Ginzburg was signed by 250 Soviet citizens and that a committee was formed for his defense. International reaction was reviewed: the State Department issued a statement expressing its concern over the Ginzburg arrest; a demonstration on his behalf took place in Brussels; writer Levitin-Krasnov made a statement on his behalf in Zurich. It was noted that the Soviet antidissident campaign is aimed primarily at the members of the Helsinki watch group, pointing to the additional arrests of Rudenko, Tikhi, and Orlov.

Bukovsky's speech at a luncheon in his honor given by the Association of Anglo-American journalists in Paris was the topic of PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 6:30). Bukovsky applauded Carter's expressed willingness to meet with him, noting that such interest was encouraging to the dissent movement. He expressed his dismay at the lack of interest of such organizations as UNESCO, the UN, and the UN Commission of Human Rights to receive him, noting that he had contacted these organizations. Bukovsky emphasized the importance of the broadcasts of RL, the BBC, VOA, and Deutsche Welle, pointing out that they are the only source of information in the USSR outside of samizdat. He noted that even his warders in the Vladimir prison listened attentively to these broadcasts. As a result of detente politics and the CSCE Final Act, he added, the existence of these stations became threatened. Many countries accused these broadcasts of constituting interference in Soviet internal affairs. He challenged this viewpoint.

SAMIZDAT REVIEW No. 279 (Schlippe, M 22:30) featured excerpts from a letter to Yunost editor Boris Polevoy written in a Mordvinian concentration camp in late 1969 by Aleksey Petrov (Agatov) in defense of Aleksandr Ginzburg and other dissidents; a recent letter by Petrov in Literaturnaya Gazeta defaming them; Document 17 of the Orlov Group "On Prisoners of Conscience in Urgent Need of Release on Account of Their Health"; and a pertinent excerpt from Bukovsky's Zurich press conference.

Viktor Nekrasov's story A Look and Something continued to be read in SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 26).

2. A Soviet Book on Freud. SIGMUND FREUD AND HIS CRITICS No. 1 (Kossman, NY 9) discussed a book entitled Freudianism: A Critical Essay by Soviet linguist and psychologist Voloshin, which was published in the USSR in 1927 and has now reappeared in English translation in New York. The script said that in this work, which was cast into oblivion in the USSR presumably because of its objectivity, Voloshinov anticipated the latest conclusions of Western structuralists on Freud's teaching. He avoided the term "subconscious," preferring to speak of "official" and "unofficial" consciousness. The script pointed out that it is precisely the gulf between these two forms of consciousness, which Voloshin says does not exist in persons living in a "healthy society with a healthy socio-economic basis," which is responsible for much mental suffering in the USSR.

3. Spain's Renewal of Diplomatic Relations with the Soviet Union was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2), which cited the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, noting that the decision was not unexpected but rather a step in the continuation of the political normalization of Spain.

4. The Indoctrination of Children. READER'S NOTES No. 63 (Artamonov, P 10) focused on an article by writer Tsessarsky in the August 18, 1976 issue of Literaturnaya Gazeta indicative of the literary authorities' concern over the fact that youth literature designed to turn its readers into fighters for communism is proving incapable of suppressing individual choice.

5. Conditions for Scientists. PRESENT DAY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY No. 46 (Muslin, L 13:30) featured an RL interview with Prof. Oleg Zaretsky of Stanford University in which he spoke of the greater individual freedom enjoyed by the scientific researcher in the US as compared with the USSR in particular - but also with such countries as Britain and Germany. Reference was also made to the persecution of Soviet Jewish scientists.

6. Dobuzhinsky. In SPECIAL FEATURE (Weidle, P 9:30), Russian emigre writer and art expert Vladimir Weidle enthused about the first volume of the memoirs of Russian artist Mstislav Dobuzhinsky, which has just appeared in New York.

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

1. Dissidents were a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, Predtechevsky, Rahr, M 5:30). Il Tempo wrote that the growing dissident movement in the countries of Eastern Europe is affecting East-West relations as well as those between the communist parties of East and West. The paper continued that giving in to dissidents' demands would entail a limiting of the present monopoly of power. However, a strengthening of repressive measures will not only cause greater discontent within the countries, but threaten their relations with the countries of the West. The Stuttgarter Zeitung discussed the contradictory nature of the government security organs' policies concerning the dissidents, noting that an exhibition of nonconformist art was allowed in Moscow but not in Leningrad and that while Sakharov only received a reprimand from the public prosecutor, Ginzburg was imprisoned. This apparent contradiction was attributed to the influence of Eurocommunist and world opinion. Die Presse opined that while officially the policy of detente continues, the internal policies, ideology, and propaganda in the communist countries are reminiscent of the cold war.

NOTE (Bensi, M 4:30) gave as examples of increasing international solidarity with the signatories of the Charter 77, a letter by dissident Rumanian writer Paul Goma to Pavel Kohout in which he said "we are all living under the same yoke;" demonstrations of solidarity by Yugoslav citizens; and the incident of a student in Belgrade being arrested for collecting signatures under a solidarity document. The script quoted Tanjug that the visits to Czechoslovakia and the USSR respectively by a CPSU delegation under Kapitonov and a Czechoslovak CP delegation under Kapek were related to the fight against dissidence. Also mentioned were the Czechoslovak Ambassador to Austria's refusal to accept an Amnesty International appeal, and Kreisky's expression of hope that repressions against Czechoslovak dissidents will be halted in view of Belgrade.

FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No. 34 (Silnitskaya, NY 11:30) gave the substance of an article signed "Dalimil" recently published in the Czechoslovak socialist opposition journal Listy which said dissidents ran the risks which they did because they wanted to live, not just exist. But for dissidents, the Czechs and Slovaks would not be peoples with a history, but a group of survivors. The script opened

with a voice clip of a statement made to the program author by Pavel Litvinov that he and other Soviet citizens who demonstrated against the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia were motivated by a desire to dissociate themselves from the invasion.

2. Eurocommunism is under attack, NOTE (Vardi, M 3:30) reported, from East European dogmatists. Prague radio programs were excerpted which called Eurocommunism "an attempt to discredit proletarian internationalism," "camouflaged national opportunism," and accused it of striving to "destroy the revolutionary movement," and "disorient the working class." An article by Todor Zhivkov in Problemy Mira i Sotsializma called the "so-called Eurocommunism" one type of anti-Sovietism; a "Trojan horse" of the bourgeoisie to break up the international communist movement.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US Affairs. NEW YORK REPORT No. 103-77 (Dudin, NY 5) noted Carter's appointment of Stanfield Turner as CIA Director and of Paul Warnke as the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The latter appointment has been a subject of controversy due to Warnke's views on disarmament causing opponents of his appointment to charge that he would be a soft negotiator with the Soviets at the SALT talks. The preservation of US-Soviet parity in the area of strategic weapons was discussed, citing the CIA and other expert studies which reached the conclusion that the Soviet Union is aiming to exceed the American military capability. Carter's statements on disarmament during his press conference were reviewed.

WASHINGTON REPORT No. 234 (Beloborodov, W 4:30) reviewed Carter's statements dealing with military matters made during his press conference. It was noted that Carter said the US has greater atomic might than the Soviet Union. He added that American strategic strength consists of three components: bombers, submarines, and land based ballistic missiles. Any of these is capable of delivering an atomic weapon to the territory of a potential enemy. Carter noted that both the US and the USSR are capable of destroying a large portion of the other's territory which emphasizes the need for progress on the disarmament front. Carter's proposal to expedite the SALT talks was reviewed.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE "ABROAD" SERIES No. 2 (Storozhenko, NY 5) focused on an article by US economist John O'Reilly in The Wall Street Journal which gave as major reasons for the present high rate of unemployment in the US the fact that the unemployment figures include people who want to work who have never worked before, and drawers of pensions and other benefits who are not interested in finding a job.

Carter's press conference was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Roitman, Predtechevsky, and Rahr, M 3). The Baltimore Sun pointed out that Carter was fulfilling his promise made during the election campaign to hold frequent press conferences to keep the American people informed. The Washington Star commented on Carter's concrete suggestions for the SALT talks, praising his idea of excluding American cruise missiles and Soviet "Backfire" bombers from the impending agreement. The Sueddeutsche Zeitung noted Carter's rejection of tying disarmament with human rights questions. This was echoed by The Daily Telegraph, which also wrote that although the Soviet Union arrested Ginzburg for currency speculation, the Soviet authorities did not find the charge of particular importance.

The Senate hearings on Warnke's appointment as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT No. 114 (Orshansky, W 4), which discussed Warnke's controversial statement in Foreign Policy magazine on disarmament. It was pointed out that during the hearings on his candidacy, Warnke categorically stated that he was against any concept of a one-sided disarmament on the part of the United States.

US-Cuban relations were discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 95-77 (Shilaev, NY 3:30), pegged to the Cuban announcement of its wish to begin negotiations with the US on the establishment of a new American territorial waters zone. This followed on the heels of a State Department statement expressing American willingness to renegotiate a 1973 antihijacking treaty with Cuba. It was noted that American-Cuban relations had worsened of late due to the Cuban intervention in Angola, Cuban support of Puerto-Rican separatists in the UN, and a Cuban airplane explosion which Cuba blamed on the US.

2. India. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) discussed the political climate in India before the March parliamentary elections, and gave background information on the Indian government repression during the last year. It was pointed out that after the last elections, when Gandhi was accused of illegal use of government funds for her election campaign, she declared a state of emergency, throwing 75,000 political opponents into jail, instituting government press censorship, forbidding strikes, and instituting price controls. Democracy in India came to a halt. Suddenly, in late January of this year, Gandhi announced her intention to hold parliamentary elections, lifted government press censorship and released hundreds of her principal political opponents from prison. This was followed by the secession of several prominent members of her government who thereupon formed a new party, expressing solidarity with the opposition block. This unexpected development was noted to have seriously complicated the ruling Congress party's chances for the upcoming elections.

Communist parties in India were the subject of NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30), which pointed out that the pro-Peking parties were aligned with the Indian opposition block, although informally, while the pro-Moscow Communists supported Gandhi's National Congress party. Out of 42 electoral regions of India, the Moscow oriented Communists would have their own candidates in 8, and in 34 the Communists would support the Congress party candidates. A commentator was noted to remark in The Indian Express that the Communists might use the election to build their own influence, taking advantage of the present weakness of the ruling party.

Podgorny's impending visit to India was discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 102-77 (Shilaev, NY 4:30). Due to the exit from the government of several members of Gandhi's cabinet who formed an opposition party, Gandhi and the Congress party cannot count on an easy victory in the upcoming elections. In these conditions strong Soviet support for the policies of the Indian government may be expected. It was noted that the agenda for Podgorny's visit is not known. It was pointed out, however, that India and the Soviet Union still need each other: the Soviet Union wants a potential ally in the Indian Ocean as well as in Asia on the whole, while India must count on Soviet aid for its army and industry.

3. The FRG Health Service. BONN REPORT (Krassowski, B 4) said the dispute between the government and the medical association in the FRG over the former's plans to curb the increasing cost of the country's highly developed medical service by imposing restrictions on doctors' pay and the prescription of expensive medicaments is not typical of a capitalist society, as maintained by the media of communist countries, but rather of a democratic society.

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

1. The Movement for the Closure of Mental Hospitals initiated in Italy by the director of a mental hospital in Trieste was the subject of MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS No. 165 (Maltsev, L 8:30). The author of the program, once forcibly confined in the Kashchenko mental hospital in Moscow, contrasted this with the irresponsible and callous attitude shown by Soviet psychiatrists.

2. Science News. PRESENT-DAY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY No. 46 (Muslin, L 13:30) featured an interview with Stephen Dvornik, the head of NASA's planetary geology program; and the view of a British Nobel Prize-winning astronomer that it could be dangerous for man to advertise his presence to possibly unfriendly extra-terrestrial beings.

3. The Increasing Number of Married Women in the US Who Work Outside the Home was noted in CONTRIBUTION TO THE "ABROAD" SERIES No. 2 (Storozhenko, NY 4).

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 10:

Soviet police today detained Yuri Orlov, leader of an unofficial group monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords.

Milovan Djilas has renewed charges that human rights are being violated in Yugoslavia.

Rude Pravo claims that Czechoslovakia is living up to all the commitments it made in the Helsinki agreement.

Britain has accused state trading companies in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and East Germany of engaging in trade with Rhodesia in defiance of United Nations sanctions.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has said after talks with Israeli leaders there are differences in position on the Middle East.

The Arab League called on the Common Market today to end its political restraint over the Middle-East issue.

A young man set himself on fire today in the Aeroflot office in Paris.

NATO has called on the Warsaw Pact to begin discussions on special measures to avert a flare-up of tension in Central Europe.

Roman Catholic bishops in South Africa have called for a radical revision of the country's social and political system.

Egyptians have voted on whether to accept the tough security measures introduced last week by President Sadat.

Soviet news media have accused China of building up international tension by speaking of a "Soviet threat."

* Spain's King Juan Carlos was received in the Vatican this morning by Pope Paul.

Soviet aircraft designer Sergei Ilyushin has died.

*) The Hungarian BD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 36

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 36

for Friday, 11 February 1977

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 1:30) quoted the Zurich Tages Anzeiger, that these relations are presently dominated by the arms race and human rights, and that they are becoming increasingly cool, if not troubled; and the Basler Zeitung, that conservative Congressmen might accuse Carter of trying to conclude a new SALT agreement at any price.

2. Soviet-Chinese Relations. ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 6) noted that a period of friendly gestures between Moscow and Peking following Mao's death now appears to have come to an end with a sharp attack against the Chinese leadership in a Pravda article of February 10 signed "Observer." Last December, the Chinese renewed their propaganda barrage following Soviet intransigence in the frontier talks. The program observed that the Chinese are unlikely to halt their campaign as long as Soviet troops are massed along the border.

3. The Renewal of Soviet-Spanish Diplomatic Relations. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky and Henkin, M 2:30) quoted The Washington Post that Spain's decision to renew diplomatic relations with the USSR is the culminating point in her establishment of comprehensive relations with Eastern Europe; The Financial Times that the question of the return by Moscow of the gold taken out of Spain by the Republicans has for all intents and purposes been buried.

4. Dissidents. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 200 (Roitman, M 10) featured an obituary of the Soviet Jewish writer and poet Ilya Rubin, who died last week in Israel, where he emigrated one year ago from the USSR, of a cerebral hemorrhage. In the USSR Rubin compiled and edited the samizdat journal Yevrei v SSSR (Jews in the USSR), and in Israel became the responsible secretary of the Russian-language journal Zion. The script spoke of Rubin's longing for his native Russia, and excerpted an obituary from Vremya i My which, among other things, said "he was so young, so inexhaustibly talented, that it seemed he would live for years and years." A reading of some of Rubin's poetry and one of his Russian Tales was given.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Golomshtok, L 29) presented a talk in RL's London studio between art expert Igor Golomshtok, sculptor Ernst Neizvestny, artist Lev Nuzberg, and art collector Aleksandr Glezer on the exhibition of non-conformist Soviet art being held in London's Institute of Contemporary Art. The exhibition was described as representative, well organized, and warmly received, and the deeply emotional nature of the exhibits was noted.

SOVIET NOTES No. 688 (Rudolph, NY 4:30) described the recent arrest of Aleksandr Ginzburg as a blow by the KGB against the Orlov Group (of which he is a member), Sakharov (Ginzburg is his secretary), and the Solzhenitsyn fund for aiding the families of Soviet political prisoners (which Ginzburg administers). The script quoted from a statement issued by the Orlov Group last October on the harassment of Ginzburg, Solzhenitsyn's recent statement for the Western press that Ginzburg's arrest "concerns people in the West more than may be immediately apparent," a statement in the same vein by Andrey Amalrik to US journalists, and Sakharov's statement to Carter on the need to defend dissidents persecuted by nonviolent means. Reference was made to Carter's reply and the US government's statement on Ginzburg, which were described as further evidence of growing realization in the world of the threat posed by violations of human rights in any single country.

PRESS REVIEW (Matusevich, M 2) quoted the Norwegian Aftenposten that the mass protest by Soviet citizens in connection with the arrest of Aleksandr Ginzburg testifies to the vitality of the human rights movement in the USSR. Aftenposten shared the concern over the arrest expressed in the State Department's statement.

NOTE (Rahr, M 5:30), pegged to the recent arrival in the US of Lithuanian dissident poet and literary critic Tomas Ventslov to deliver lectures on semeiotics at the University of California at Berkeley, gave information on his background and activities as well as the Lithuanian Helsinki Watch Group which he co-founded last November in Vilnius. In particular, the Group sent to all Helsinki signatory states a manifesto stating that Lithuania's present status is the result of the country's occupation in June 1940, and protested against the dismissal of Lithuanian bishops Steponavichus and Sladkyavichus. Reference was made to the vain efforts by the authorities to pressure the oldest member of the Watch Group, Ona Lukauskaite-Poshkiene, into stopping working for the group. On his way to the US, Ventslov stopped over in Paris to lay a wreath on the grave of Lithuanian-Russian poet Yurgis Baltrushaytis.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 200 (Zuckerman, NY 5:30) reported on a press conference, held recently in New York by the Committee of American Lawyers in Defense of Soviet Jewry, in support of Uzbek Jew Amner Zavurov. Last December the would-be emigre was sentenced to three years imprisonment for, as US lawyer Martin Garbus pointed out, not having the Soviet passport taken away from him by the Soviet authorities. Garbus, of whom voice cuts were given, said he and his colleagues had applied for permission to attend Zavurov's appeal hearing. The script also described the frustrated attempts by Garbus and his colleagues to contact the Soviet authorities immediately after the press conference, and a reference by committee chairman Alvin Hollerstein on the trial of would-be Soviet Jewish emigre Naum Slansky in Vilnyus.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1273 (Schlippe, M 29) continued to read the contents of the 39th issue of the samizdat Chronicle of Current Events, featuring a review of events in Perm prison camps.

5. More on Soviet Espionage in Norway. NOTE (Matusevich, M 5) said that following the recent Soviet spy affair in Norway, Norwegian newspapers reported on February 8 that KGB operations in Norway have been led by the second man in the Soviet Embassy, Georgiy Titov, who has been asked to leave the country voluntarily. The script referred to the Norwegian authorities action to curb the activities of the "Konela Bil" organization, which sells Soviet cars in Norway, and quoted from an Aftenposten article by Nils-Morten Udgaard in which he said that in effect the KGB was sabotaging Soviet foreign and trade policies.

6. Poverty in the USSR and the US. ON EVERYDAY LIFE No. 51 (Glasenapp, M 4:30) noted that while in the USSR the existence of poverty is denied, this being regarded as endemic to capitalism, in the US the problem is frankly discussed. Also a poverty line has been established which is the equivalent of 343 rubles a month for a family of four at the official rate of exchange. This is to be compared with the figure of 200 rubles given by Soviet economists for the basic necessities of life. In addition in the US, the low-income group receives generous social benefits.

7. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No. 15 (Schajovicz, M 13:30) featured a heavily abridged version of an article by Boris Levitsky on Russian philosopher Boris Vysheislavtsev (1877-1954) from Novoye Russkoye Slovo (January 30, 1976), and a review of the 10th issue of Kontinent.

8. The Worship of Stalin. In ANATOLIY KUZNETSOV'S TALK No. 169 (Kuznetsov, L 13:30) the author, on the basis of his own experience, continued to discuss the phenomenon of Stalin worship. He spoke of two categories: those, for example Western Communists, who simply did not believe information on Stalin's crimes, and those who tried to convince themselves that these crimes were necessary for the good of the communist cause.

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

1. East European Dissidence. EAST EUROPEAN NOTES No. 2 (S. Vardy, M 1) featured excerpts from a letter by Polish worker Piotr Wojcik to Prosecutor General Czubinski describing how he was arrested and mishandled by the militia in connection with the June 25 food price riots; a similar letter by worker Ireneusz Majewski to Trybuna Ludu editor Michal Misiorny; and a letter by veteran of the Polish workers' movement Antoni Pajdak to the 7th Congress of Polish Trade Unions held in Warsaw last December asking that it propose to the Sejm the establishment of a commission to investigate such excesses. All three letters were circulated in Polish samizdat.

PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky and Henkin, M 2) quoted the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung that while one should not expect the East European regimes to undergo a rapid transformation as a result of the dissidents' activities, there is a real hope they could transform Western communism; Le Figaro that the Soviet authorities have succeeded in unifying the dissident streams in Eastern Europe; and The Chicago Tribune on the lack of consumer goods and personal freedom in Poland.

2. The CPR's Military Policy. NEW YORK REPORT No. 105-77 (Shilaeff, NY 5) discussed the recent statement to Carter by Huang Chen, head of the CPR's liaison group in Washington, that China was aiming to reduce her dependence on thermo-nuclear weapons to zero. The program noted that this is in line with the priority given by Mao to conventional over nuclear weapons, and indicates that the Chinese leadership intends to improve the Chinese armed forces' conventional weaponry, which at present is inadequate and outdated.

3. East Bloc-Rhodesian Trade Relations. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 5) gave the substance of a report by the British UN mission, published by the Security Council, on the major trade deals between Rhodesia on the one hand and the USSR, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria on the other. The report, however, did not say that the governments of the said countries were deliberately violating the sanctions against Rhodesia. The program noted past communist complaints that Western countries were not observing the boycott, and pointed to the fact that the USSR and Romania are on the UN sanctions committee.

4. The 25th Anniversary of the British Quarterly "Survey" devoted to the USSR, Eastern Europe and the world communist movement, was the subject of LONDON REPORT (Vovchok, L 5:30), which featured an interview with the journal's editor, Leopold Labedz. Labedz named some of the journal's prominent contributors, including Brzezinski, Milovan Djilas, and Andrey Amalrik, and gave the defense of civil-ization as the journal's ultimate goal. The program made especial reference to Labedz' preface to the jubilee issue pointing to the accurate forecasts made by the journal in various areas, and noted an article by Aleksandr Nekrich on former Soviet Ambassador to Britain Ivan Maysky, and an article by Raymond Aron on Solzhenitsyn and the European leftists which sharply criticized Sartre. British press reaction to the jubilee was briefly noted.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Recent Middle East Developments. SPECIAL FEATURE (Henkin, Mirsky, Orshansky, and Perelman, M, NY and I 16) noted the security clampdown in Egypt, renewed fighting in Southern Lebanon, and the closing of the border between Syria and Iraq as factors which have weakened control over the Palestinians and enhanced the role of King Hussein; Israeli skepticism on Waldheim's mediation; Israeli and Jordanian support by Senators Baker and Ribicoff on Sadat's expectation of friendly and constructive relations with the Carter administration. The script noted Waldheim's proposals on the Geneva conference, his statement that Egypt would now prefer that the Middle East problem be handled by a working group of the Security Council, and Rabin's statement that Israel would be prepared to participate in the Geneva conference on the basis of Waldheim's 1973 invitation, i.e., without PLO participation..

2. US-Cuban Relations. NEW YORK REPORT No. 104-77 (Hendler, NY 5) excerpted statements made by Fidel Castro in a recent CBS interview in which he spoke of the possibility of a normalization of US-Cuban relations and described Carter as a man true to generally respected - neither capitalist nor Marxist - principles of international politics. The program noted previous friendly US gestures toward Cuba, and quoted from an article by Evans and Novak in The Washington Post that Castro could nevertheless step up his revolutionary activities in Africa in order to "compensate" for a detente with the US.

3. Spain. PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 2:30) quoted the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung that Suarez' decision to allow the Supreme Court to have the final say on whether a party is legal marks a further step towards democracy in Spain; and Paese Sera which also related King Juan Carlos' visit to Italy to Spain's movement toward democracy and rapprochement with Western Europe.

4. OPEC. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No. 53 (Pusta, M 11:30) gave background information on the structure and activities of this organization with special reference to the differences among its members which resulted in the failure to agree at the conference last year in Qatar on the size of an oil price increase.

5. FRENCH AGRICULTURE No. 1 (Muravina, P 8:30). The aim of this new series is to provide information on French agriculture which the Soviet media withholds as unsuitable for domestic consumption. Such information, for example, includes the efficiency and individualism of the French farmer which has made France the world's second largest agricultural exporter after the US. In the program, the author describes a visit to the Department of Calvados (Normandy), including a description of Normandy's chamber of Agriculture.

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

1. Research on Jewish Folklore in the US. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 200 (Zuckerman, NY 13) featured an interview with Prof. Kirschenblat-Gemblat of Pennsylvania State University.

2. The Philosophy of Johann Gottlieb Fichte was outlined in MODERN PHILOSOPHY No. 14 (Pyatigorsky, L 13:30), which focused on his teaching on self-consciousness and the ego.

dg/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALI RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 11:

Spanish police have freed two officials held by leftwing guerrillas.

Members of the Spanish Communist Party today filed documents asking that the party be declared legal.

U.S. Secretary of State Vance said today he is following "on a daily basis" developments over the arrest of Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov.

President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed died this morning in India.

Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin says agreement has been reached for Syria to withdraw its troops from the border region in Lebanon.

Reports from Lebanon say there have been new clashes south of Beirut between Palestinian guerrillas and Syrian troops.

President Carter says he will send a delegation to Vietnam to seek a full accounting of servicemen still listed as missing in action.

The Soviet Union has agreed to begin negotiations which will allow reciprocal fishing rights between it and the Common Market.

The Soviet cosmonauts have begun tests involving weightlessness.

The Polish bishops have issued a communique calling for the lifting of restrictions on Church publications.

- * Western correspondents in Belgrade report that a petition challenging the Yugoslav press law has been filed with the Yugoslav Constitutional Court.

In yesterday's referendum Egyptian voters approved tough new security measures called for by President Sadat.

Damascus radio claimed today that Iraq had closed its border with Syria in the wake of mass demonstrations in several Iraqi towns.

An American congressman is visiting Cuba to see what the prospects are for improving relations between Havana and Washington.

*) The Czechoslovak BD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 37

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 37
for Saturday and Sunday, 12 and 13 February 1977
J. Vale

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

1. Dissidents. RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 155 (Belotserkovsky, M 10) of February 12 discussed the broadening of repression in the Soviet Union. It was pointed out that many of the recent arrests have been of members of the Soviet Helsinki watch committee: Rudenko, Tikhy, Meshko, Strokhataya, and Orlov. Reference was also made to the expulsion of AP Moscow correspondent George Krinsky, which was attributed to Krinsky's contacts with the Soviet dissident movement. It was noted that the US State Department and Cyrus Vance issued statements protesting Soviet human rights violations. Similarly, 53 American Congressmen sent a request to Carter, calling upon him to exact Soviet observance of the CSCE Final Act. Reaction in the circles of the Soviet dissident movement to the stepping up of repression was also discussed including the formation of a Soviet committee for the defense of Ginzburg, and the issue of a statement protesting Ginzburg's arrest which was signed by 250 Soviet citizens. The Aftenposten was cited drawing attention to the growth of the Soviet dissident movement. Orlov and Grigorenko were quoted that the heightening of Soviet repressions could signify a return to the Stalinist order. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung was excerpted, describing the effect of Soviet human rights policies on CPs in the West. Jean Elleinstein's answer to the Novoe Vremya charges against him pointed out their misuse of the term "anti-Sovietism."

The Arrest of Aleksander Ginzburg, Mikoly Rudenko, and Yuri Orlov was noted to have been met with sharp criticism from the West, in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 338 (Savemark, W 3) of February 12. It was noted that a large number of American Congressmen signed a protest telegram addressed to Brezhnev and Dobrynin. Similarly, the members of the American Congressional Helsinki watch group issued a protest on the violation of human rights in the Soviet Union. Simultaneously, 53 members of the House of Representatives called upon Carter to deal effectively with Soviet human rights violations insisting on Soviet compliance with the Helsinki Act.

ROUND TABLE TALK No. 258 (Krassovsky, Vladimirov, Mirsky, and Henkin, M 20) of February 12 discussed the repressive measures of the Soviet authorities against the active members of the Soviet human rights movement and the attempts of the Soviet media to turn the attention of Soviet society away from these measures through the publishing of materials dealing with human rights violations in the West.

Bukovsky's speech at a dinner given in his honor by the Association of Anglo-American Journalists in Paris was discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 338 (Salkazanov, P 4) of February 12. Special reference was made to Bukovsky's answer to the question what he considers to be the role of international organizations, the American Congress and the president in the area of human rights. Carter's willingness to receive him was found to be encouraging to members of the dissident movement, while the silence of such organizations as UNESCO, the UN, and the Human Rights Commission which greeted his request to address them on behalf of Soviet political prisoners was criticized.

HUMAN RIGHTS No. 167 (Gorchakov, M 9) of February 13 featured excerpts of Nadezhda Mandelshtam's Second Book of Reminiscences, dealing with the atmosphere of fear in 1938, in connection with the heightened Soviet repression campaign against its dissidents. A selection of German writer Hans Helmut Kirst's book Die Kultur was presented, which was pointed out to be applicable to the Soviet fight with its dissidents.

Bulgakov's Play, Days in the Life of the Turbin Family, which was playing in Moscow February 27, 1927, was the center of a dispute, FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK No. 127 (Gendler, NY 13:30) of February 13, reported. The controversy was signaled by a Pravda article by Lunacharsky, who charged that the play sided with the anti-Soviet intelligentsia. After this, Bulgakov's works were forbidden in the Soviet Union during the rest of his life time.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1276 (Schlippe, M 28:30) of February 13 continued the reading of The Chronicle of Current Events, No. 39, featuring the chapter on psychiatric hospitals. Individual cases of political prisoners incarcerated in such hospitals were reviewed.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 29) of February 12 continued to read Viktor Nekrasov's article "A Look and Something" published in the tenth issue of Kontinent.

2. The Normalization of Relations Between Spain and the Soviet Union was discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 338 (Steckmeier, Sp. 4) of February 12. It was noted that together with the Soviet Union, all the East European countries except Albania have established relations with Spain. Possible motivations on the Soviet and East European side were discussed: the Soviet Union and the East bloc need Spanish support in the upcoming Belgrade conference, especially in the area of dissidents, where the Spanish have retained a neutral stand; by establishing diplomatic relations with Spain, Moscow hopes to strengthen the position of the Spanish Communists before the parliamentary elections this year; and, the Soviet Union is forced to recognize Spain's important strategic position on the Atlantic Ocean, its friendly relations with the Arab countries, and its political influence in the countries of Latin America.

3. Soviet-Chinese Relations were the topic of ROUND TABLE No. 259 (Krassovsky, Bensi, Werbitsky, and Predtechevsky, M 20) of February 13. Soviet-Chinese relations were discussed in the light of the renewal of sharp criticism directed at the Chinese government, making special reference to a Pravda article of February 10. It was noted that all attempts of the Soviet government to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations after the death of Mao have been unsuccessful.

4. The Successful Launching of the Soyuz-24 was acknowledged in RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 155 (Predtechevsky, M 5) of February 12, which provided factual substantiation for the claim of foreign Western specialists, that approximately 20 per cent of the Soyuz flights end unsuccessfully.

5. The Increase in the Soviet Production of Light Automobiles was the subject of ECONOMISTS ON SOVIET ECONOMY No. 112 (Chianurov, M 9) of February 12, which was based on an article by Robin Knight from US News and World Report. It was pointed out that although progress in Soviet automobile production is indisputable, which is illustrated by the increase of 200,000 cars in 1960 to 1,250,000 cars in 1970, the sharp rise in the production of automobiles has been accompanied by an increase in the number of problems associated with this rise. First, Soviet society has been, as a result, divided into two antagonistic classes - automobile owners and non-owners; second, approximately 60 per cent of the owners drive their cars without proper instruction. This together with the high alcohol consumption in the Soviet Union has led to a sharp rise in the number of accidents. It was also noted that roads are inadequate to handle the increased traffic load.

6. A New Soviet Directive dealing with the financing of housing construction in rural areas was discussed in RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 155 (Belotserkovsky and Tenson, M 5) of February 12. It was noted that the increase in credit accorded private construction should expand the activities of this privileged branch of Soviet housing construction. RL Research material RS 31/77 of February 8, 1977 was used.

7. The Sources of Stalinism, part 2. THE STATE OF SOCIETY IN THE TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES No. 31 (Agursky, P 9) of February 12 discussed the books Stalin and Soviet Portraits written by the former Soviet Ambassador to Sweden, Sergei Dmitrievsky, who "fled" to the West requesting diplomatic asylum in the 30s. In one book Dmitrievsky called upon the rightist emigration to look favorably upon the Stalinist government, noting that Lenin favored Stalin above all others in his administration. The non-Russian portion of the Soviet government was severely attacked, and Trotsky was accused of sadistically enjoying the process of the destruction of Russia. Dmitrievsky's portrayal of Stalin is so favorable and that of his enemies is so uncompromisingly derogatory as to indicate that his "flight" from the Soviet Union was directed by Stalin to rally the rightist emigration.

8. Love and Marriage in the Soviet Union are in bad straits, ON MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS No. 168 (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) of February 12, pointed out. Members of the opposite sex are limited to dances and places of work and study for meeting each other. The situation was noted to be comparatively better in the West due to the absence of a housing crisis, the existence of numerous cafes, discotheques and night clubs, unlimited travel opportunities, the abundance of sport, cultural, and dance clubs, the possibility of placing an advertisement for a partner in a paper, and, the existence of marriage bureaus, which, for a fee, will find partners judged to be suitable on the basis of questionnaires.

9. The Soviet Border Guards were the topic of SIGNAL No. 409 (Predtechevsky, M 9) of February 13. It was noted that these troops number seventy-five thousand men -- comparable to the size of the British army -- and that in pre-revolutionary Russia one tenth as many men were needed for this purpose. The US was noted to have a mere one-thousand-seven-hundred guards protecting its border. It was suggested that the Soviet border troops have a dual purpose; they must keep the population in, as well as keeping the "enemies" out.

10. The Soviet Media. DID YOU NOTICE? (Pylaev, M 9) of February 13 pointed out that Soviet papers have a penchant for reporting old news. An example was cited from Krokodil, which recently published a "satirical sketch" about the RL pay check robbery of three years ago. In addition to the "news" being a little late, it was pointed out that there were factual errors in the Krokodil account, which claimed that that month the RL employees did not get their salaries.

11. A Talk with Akady Lvov was featured in GUEST OF THE WEEK No. 16 (Rudolf, NY 17:30) of February 13. Lvov, the author of six books and more than 200 stories and essays published in the USSR, emigrated from the Soviet Union in the summer of 1976. In this interview, he discussed his books, contemporary Soviet literature and the reasons for his emigration to the United States, which included his desire to write freely. He emphasized the traditional importance of literature in Russian life.

12. The Soviet Gerontocracy. ON MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS No. 167 (Predtechensky, M 2:30) of February 12 compared the ages of members of the Soviet leadership with those of corresponding Western figures, noting the paradox that those who pretend to be avant garde revolutionaries are of a riper age.

13. SONGS WITH COMMENTARIES (Galich, P 16) of February 12 featured reminiscences on the Soviet singer Vertinsky, who emigrated in the twenties, and then returned to the Soviet Union.

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

1. Human Rights Violations in Czechoslovakia were discussed in HELSINKI AND HUMAN RIGHTS No. 54 (Dudin, NY 9) of February 12. The drafting of Charter 77 and the consequent reprisals directed against the document's signatories were reviewed. It was noted that Western protests against these reprisals included statements from the American chapter of the PEN Club, and the US State Department. The texts of these protests were read.

The British CP statement on the repressive policies directed against dissidents in Czechoslovakia was featured in PANORAMA No. 602 (Chugunov, L 5) of February 13. It was noted that this statement, together with the full text of Charter 77 and an article from Rude Pravo, was printed in the British CP newspaper Comment. The Rude Pravo article charged that Charter 77 was antigovernment, anti-socialist, antipeople, and demagogic, directing crude slander against the Czechoslovak republic.

2. PEKING AND ITS POLICY No. 406 (Shilaev, NY 9) of February 12 discussed the support and lack of the same that Hua Kuo-feng receives from the various factions in the Chinese leadership. The rivalry between the army and old cadres of workers on one side and the young cadres of workers, many of whom support the gang of four, on the other, was discussed. It was noted that the former demands the rehabilitation of those who suffered in the cultural revolution, while the latter opposes such massive rehabilitation, seeing it as a threat to their advancement in the government hierarchy.

Hua's options were discussed: he might try to construct a new compromise between the two factions, proceed to make peace with the remaining forces behind the cultural revolution, which would certainly elicit a strongly negative reaction from the old veterans and military, or he could liquidate the band of four, which might lead to the conclusion that the army considers his job done and Hua expendable.

3. East German Writer, Stefan Heim, on Television in the GDR. PANORAMA No. 602 (Krassovsky, M 5) of February 13 gave the contents of an article in Der Stern by Heim, who conducted an experiment, listening only to news coverage from the East German media over a period of 32 days, from the day before the West German elections to the day after the US elections. He concluded that East German TV presents a view of the world completely devoid of anxiety and unrest, falsifying the course of world events.

4. A Meeting Held in the Aylford Monastery in Kent, including the participation of emigrants from Eastern Europe hoping to impart moral support to the Christians of Eastern Europe, was discussed in RELIGION IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD No. 271 (Bourdaeux, L 8:30) of February 12. The program noted that the gathering was organized by a group to help the Church which was founded at the end of the second world war by a Dutch Catholic priest.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Highlights of Carter's Press Conference were presented in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 338 (Orshansky, W 3) of February 12. Carter's statement that the US and the USSR should lead the world in disarmament was cited. His proposal to exclude the question of the American cruise missile and the Soviet "Backfire" bomber from the SALT negotiations was discussed. Carter's discussion of comparative Soviet military strength was reviewed. He emphasized that in the sense that both the US and the USSR would be able to destroy large portions of the other's territory in the event of a war, there is military parity. It was noted that Carter reasserted his stand on human rights.

2. The Middle East was a topic of WORLD THIS WEEK No. 338 (Mirsky, M 3) of February 12. The following events of the week were reviewed: 99 per cent of the Egyptians voting in the government referendum voted for the passing of a law which would forbid underground organizations, strikes, and demonstrations; an unplanned meeting of Arab rulers in Jordan who were gathered there for funeral services; Waldheim's visit to Israel.

3. "Learning to Live with Authoritarian Regimes," an article by Columbia University Prof. Marshall Shulman, who recently became an advisor to Vance, published in Foreign Affairs, was extensively excerpted in PANORAMA No. 602 (Gendler, NY 5) of February 13. American political observers attached significance to this article since it speaks about the undesirability of defending human rights at the government level.

4. Ian Smith's Visit with Vorster was reported in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 338 (Chugunov, L 3) of February 12. It was noted to be the first personal contact between the two men since the Geneva convention. Vorster announced after the conference that they discussed possible new solutions to the Rhodesian crisis. Political observers opined that Smith's visit could have had the aim to gather support for a new initiative on his part.

5. The Resumption of an Involuntary Induction System for the American Armed Forces, which has been proposed by a number of American Congressmen who opine that the experimental voluntary army has been unsuccessful, was the topic of an article in US News and World Report, which was excerpted in PANORAMA No. 602 (Storozhenko, NY 5) of February 13.

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

1. A Review of Scientific and Technological Achievements of 1976 was presented in SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY No. 47 (Muslin, NY 13:30) of February 12. The program included a discussion on the recent growth of the universe, new projects using high-powered atomic lasers, the synthesis of one-layered crystals which can polarize light and produce electricity, and progress in the development of artificial sight based on electric stimulation of the visual center of the brain.

2. The Second Pan-African Festival, held in Lagos, Nigeria, was reported in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 60 (Litvinov, P 2) of February 12, which noted that the central theme was the contributions of black culture to the culture of the world.

3. The Publishing of an Autobiography by French Writer Zoya Oldenburg, who is of Russian lineage, was reported in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 60 (Litvinov, P 2) of February 12.

A Paris exhibition of 16th century tapestries from the city of Angers was reported in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 60 (Litvinov, P 1) of February 12.

4. "The Wiz" was reviewed in THEATER IN NEW YORK No. 11 (Gabai, NY 5) of February 12, which pointed out that this musical is based on the film "The Wizard of Oz" made in 1938 starring Judy Garland. Music tape-cuts were used.
5. A Festival of Fantasy Films held in a town in the French Alps were reviewed in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL EVENTS No. 60 (Litvinov, P 2) of February 12.
6. A Discussion on the Last Judgement was featured in SUNDAY TALK No. 1034 (Shmeman, NY 8:30) of February 12.
7. Man in Christianity, Part 2. MAN IN TODAY'S WORLDVIEW No. 8 (Shmeman, NY 9) of February 13 discussed Biblical passages dealing with man's having been created in God's image.

dg/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 12:

U.S. envoy Andrew Young believes "it will take years" to reach a political settlement in Rhodesia.

U.S. Senators Hubert Humphrey and Henry Jackson have urged President Carter to insist that the Soviet Union fulfill the human rights pledges it made at Helsinki.

Pravda has accused the West of financing the dissident movement in Eastern Europe to discredit and weaken the socialist system.

United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has met with leaders of Cyprus's Greek and Turkish communities.

Waldheim says the problem of Palestinian participation at a resumed peace conference was not solved during his Middle East tour.

Israeli officials say Syrian troops have begun withdrawing from positions in eastern Lebanon near the Israeli border.

President Carter says he will notify the Soviet Union if he call large-scale tests of America's military preparedness.

A member of the Polish Workers' Defense Committee is reported to have sent parliament a detailed account of the food price riots.

The Soviet Union and the EEC are expected to begin negotiations next week on long-term fishing agreements.

Spanish police, having freed two kidnapped officials, today continued a hunt for associates of the urban guerrillas who held them.

Dobroslov Culafic has become acting Yugoslav Prime Minister following last month's death of the premier in an air crash.

The Soyuz-24 cosmonauts have been studying clouds as part of a weather research program.

Indian opposition parties want Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to debate on radio the main issues of next month's general election.

President Carter has appointed former Secretary of State Kissinger as an adviser of energy conservation.

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscast of February 13:

Israel's Premier says Syrian troops have begun moving away from Israel's border.

Kurt Waldheim says PLO refusal to recognize the existence of Israel remains stumbling block to reconvening the Geneva conference.

The EEC has rejected Arab League demands for a clearer expression of support on Palestinian rights.

- * The Soviet Party daily Pravda says there is no question about Soviet willingness to improve relations with the United States.

Czechoslovak police ordered an American newsmen off a train near the Austrian border Saturday and confiscated his notes and documents.

President Makarios says the two communities on Cyprus have agreed on the establishment of a federal state on the island.

Indian Premier Mrs. Gandhi will not take part in a television debate with opposition leaders.

Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny has postponed a planned visit to India this month because of the death of India's President.

A young Turkish police cadet has tried to hijack a Turkish airliner to Yugoslavia.

*) The Bulgarian BD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 38

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 38

for Monday, 14 February 1977

DD:SF:ltm

RA. SSOVIET TOPICS--- POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL:

1. Dissidents. PRESS REVIEW I (Roitman and Henkin, M 4) quoted The Chicago Tribune that the present campaign against dissidents in the USSR could jeopardize US-Soviet relations; The New York Times which quoted the view of Marshall Shulman, Vance's advisor on US-Soviet relations, that a relaxation of repression against Soviet dissidents would probably result from revolutionary forces within Soviet society rather than from demands from outside; L'Aurore that it is as yet uncertain what legal trick the Soviet authorities are using to silence Yuriy Orlov; Le Figaro that Orlov is reported to have hidden in order that his case not be involved with that of Ginzburg; and Liberation that by arresting Orlov, the Soviet authorities wanted to set an example for the East European leaders.

GROUND TABLE DISCUSSION (Vladimirov, Roitman, Bensi, and Rahr, M 16) was pegged to the recent Pravda article saying, among other things, that it was not by chance that in the past week numerous Western radio stations have broadcast 120 items in defense of human rights to the socialist countries. In connection with the present massive Soviet campaign, verbal and administrative, against dissidents, attention was drawn by the discussants to the disparity between the massive nature of this campaign and Soviet claims that "a handful of renegades naturally pose no danger to the Soviet system." The campaign was described as damaging to the Soviet image abroad, and as hardly likely to prove effective.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1278 (Schlippe, M 24:30), pegged to the recent arrest of Yuriy Orlov, gave the full text of his open letter to Brezhnev of September 1973 on the USSR's "intellectual backwardness." The appeal, signed by him, Turchin and Khodorovich and dated 21 April 1975, warned the Western public of the danger to mankind posed by the systematic suppression of human rights movements in the USSR. The text of a statement by Sakharov and Turchin rejecting a TASS attempt to discredit Orlov as a scientist was also broadcast.

An RL interview with Soviet civil rights activist Aleksandr Yesenin-Volpin, now professor of Mathematics at Boston University, was featured in NEW YORK REPORT No. 106-77 (Hendler, NY 4:30). In the interview he expressed optimism over his chances of winning a court case against TASS, the Novosti Press Agency and the CPUSA newspaper Daily World for disseminating reports that he was of unsound mind and was continuing a course of psychiatric treatment in the West.

Viktor Nekrasov's article A Look and Something, in which he describes the last few days before his departure from the USSR, continued to be read in SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, 11 21:30). The first part has been published in the 10th issue of Kontinent.

Bulat Okudzhava sang My Life in SOUND OF STRINGS No. 507 (Mitina, M 4:30).

2. The Soviet Military-Industrial Complex. MILITARY DETENTE No. 44 (Predtechevsky, M 13:30) quoted from Sakharov's note to Brezhnev in 1973 that "the militarization of the economy is leaving a deep imprint on foreign and domestic policy, leading to violations of democracy -- and creating a threat to peace." The script noted that Soviet military spending cannot be accurately determined owing to the militarization of the civil sectors of the economy. Even the late Academician Strumilin was quoted that "the fact that the defense industry is classified under group "A" distorts the overall economic picture. Experts agree that the USSR's military potential far exceeds defense requirements, and is responsible for the stagnation of consumer sectors.

3. Agriculture. MAN ON THE EARTH No. 126 (Lobas, NY 7) discussed an article in the January 15 issue of The Economist entitled "Food for Russia." The program took issue with the article's suggestion that there could be a surplus of food products in the USSR as a result of the record harvest by pointing to Brezhnev's recent warnings to stop wastage of the products harvested, and noted the article's skepticism as to the results of the planned concentration and specialization program.

4. Wage Increases. MAN ON THE EARTH No. 126 (Lobas, NY 6) said that the party's call for "explanatory" work among the population in connection with the recently announced wage increases becomes clear in light of the insignificant amount of these increases. The script noted that promises made at the 24th CPSU Congress on improving the standard of living were not kept, and that the recently announced minimum wages do not have the force of law. Even in 1980, possibly millions of families will still be living in straitened circumstances.

5. The Development of the USSR. WORLD OF BOOKS No. 240 (Geller, P 11) discussed a book by young French historian Emmanuel Todd entitled The Final, Decisive Decline in which he describes the USSR as a society just emerging from the feudal into the early capitalist stage. Rigid centralization and a dearth of consumer goods, although responsible for the USSR's economic stagnation, are indispensable for the regime's stability. However, resistance to the system among the population is growing. By helping the East European countries overcome their economic stagnation, the USSR is actually fostering centrifugal tendencies which could lead to the collapse of the Soviet empire. Todd concludes that, paradoxically enough, only Western aid can save the Soviet system.

RADIO SEMINAR No. 394 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) continued to discuss Alain Besancon's Concise Sovietological Treatise, published last year in Paris, whose main point is that throughout the history of the USSR periods of "war communism," when the party strengthens its ideological grip on society, gave way to periods of relatively liberal "NEP" whenever war communism threatened to ruin society and the people on which the regime parasitically feeds. Besancon pointed to the periods of war communism from 1917 to 1921, from the late twenties to the military defeats in 1941, and again beginning immediately after the war, which were interspersed with corresponding NEP periods.

6. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No. 16 (Schajovicz, M 13:30) contained notes on Nataliya Rubinstein's article "Living in Lies," devoted to the work of Yuriy Trifonov, especially his latest book The House on the Embankment which described the depersonalizing effect of Soviet society (Vremya i My; 1976, No. 11); and an article entitled "The Frank Admission of Comrade Furov," which discussed a speech delivered by the Deputy Chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers illustrating the Soviet authorities' hypocritical policy on religion in the USSR.

7. Liliya Belyayeva's Novel "Seven Years Don't Count," published in the 4th and 5th issues for last year of Novy Mir, continued to be discussed in NAUM KORZHAVIN'S TALK No. 4 (Korzhavin, P 9). Korzhavin said that while the imperfect characters in the novel -- which he said reminded him of the sugary portrayals of Soviet reality published in the mid-thirties -- are contrasted with immaculate Soviet society, in fact, they are the products of this society.

8. Aleksey Tolstoy. In ENCOUNTERS No. 93 (Bakhrakh, P 2:30), Russian emigre publicist Aleksandr Bakhrakh recalled meeting with this Russian writer in Paris emigration.

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

1. Sino-Soviet Relations. PRESS REVIEW II (Mirsky and Rahr, M 2:50) quoted the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, which said that the renewal of the Soviet media's attacks against China, following a period of restraint aimed at placing the blame for the Sino-Soviet conflict on the CPR, shows that the USSR's patience has been exhausted. The article observed that the CPR suffers no material hardship due to its conflict with Moscow, but gains politically by appearing as a state which condemns great-power chauvinism; and the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, that the next few weeks will show whether the anti-CPR Pravda article of February 10 is a warning shot or the beginning of an all-out campaign.

2. East European Dissidents. PRESS REVIEW I (Mirsky and Bensi, M 2:30) quoted the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung that the effect of the Charter 77 has far exceeded the most optimistic expectations of its authors, and that the present human rights movement in Eastern Europe is in part the result of the spiritual vacuum produced by the degeneration of the official ideology; and the PCI journal Rinascita, which welcomed Gierek's amnesty of the workers sentenced in connection with last June's food price riots, but doubted whether this measure is sufficient to overcome the crisis of confidence between the Polish regime and the population.

3. NOTE (Rahr, M 6) noted the appearance in Poland of copies of the texts of speeches delivered by Cardinal Wyszynski manipulated so as to give the impression that he is little short of a Marxist who unconditionally supports the policies and actions of the Polish regime. The script quoted a statement by a Polish Catholic Church spokesman hinting at state involvement, recalled similar efforts to compromise Patriarch Tikhon in the USSR after his death in 1925, and referred to the Polish authorities' attempts to gain control of church institutions.

4. Eurocommunism and the Portuguese CP. NOTE (Mirsky, M 6) focused on a press conference given by Portuguese CP General Secretary Cunhal in Rome, where he had met with Berlinguer. The script pointed to his statements that "we do not need Eurocommunism," that "in Portugal the prospect of socialism is closer than in other European capitalist countries," and that his party would not support actions of solidarity with dissidents in the USSR and Eastern Europe because it distinguished between its communist allies and capitalist foes. However, he did reject the idea of the CPSU's leading role in the world communist movement. The program recalled attending a press conference given by Cunhal in Lisbon during last year's election campaign.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PRESS REVIEW II (Bensi and Chenkin, M 2:50) quoted Die Welt, which says that Israel, Egypt, Syria, and the PLO are at present in a weakened state which could incline them to take a more moderate stance in the Middle East conflict, and noted Hussein's statement to Die Zeit on Arab readiness to recognize Israel. The New York Times (Gwertzman), on Vance's hint of a change in the PLO's stance was also excerpted.

ANALYSIS (Chenkin, M 6) discussed the significance of a PLO document handed to Austrian Chancellor Kreisky allegedly indicating a complete change in that organization's stance on the Middle East problem. The program referred to hints made along these lines by Vance and Waldheim, but said that caution seems advisable in view of promising-sounding contacts late last year in Paris between Israeli ultra-leftist doves and Palestinian representatives which failed to produce substantial results. The script opined, however, that in the context of the Palestinian's weakened position, the Palestinian proposals deserve serious attention.

2. Portugal and the EEC. LONDON REPORT (Czugunov, L 5:30), pegged to Soares' visit to Britain, focused on the issue of Portugal's entry into the EEC, which she needs in order to consolidate her economic and political stability particularly in view of the activities of the Portuguese CP. The script gave quotes from The Daily Telegraph and The Guardian favoring the acceptance of such poor countries as Portugal into the EEC despite the economic problems involved.

3. The 33rd Session of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva. GENEVA REPORT (Mikhelson, M 3:30) pointed to the inflammatory, one-sided character of previous resolutions passed on the subject of the violations of human rights on Israeli-occupied Arab territories, up for consideration at the present session, noting that they have in part been drafted by East European countries whose governments are themselves guilty of such violations. The program quoted from the Geneva newspaper Suisse that the fact of their being adopted by an overwhelming majority does not make such resolutions just.

4. Giscard's Visit to Mali. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanova, P 5:30) said French economic aid to Mali will be the main topic of discussion during the visit, which the French will also use to increase their political influence in that country. The script referred to the failure of Keita's Soviet-supported attempt to build socialism in Mali, and noted that while Mali accepts Soviet military aid, she relies on the West more for economic aid.

5. W. A. Swanberg's "Norman Thomas - The Last Idealist,"
a biography of a prominent member of the American Socialist
Movement, was reviewed in BOOKS, JOURNALS, AND IDEAS
No. 106 (Navrozov, NY 9).

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

None.

dg/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 14:

The United States has protested to Prague over the temporary detention of an American newsman by Czechoslovak officials.

Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Spacil claims no one has been arrested in Czechoslovakia for political convictions since 1968.

Soviet dissident Valentin Turchin has been warned by police that his activities are damaging to the state's interests.

Eight people in Romania have urged the convening of a high-level international conference to protect human rights.

Palestinians in Lebanon say they fear Syrian troops are about to launch a massive attack on refugee camps there.

U.S. Secretary of State Vance says this year might prove decisive for a Middle East settlement.

Portuguese Premier Soares arrived in London today to launch a campaign for his country's membership in the Common Market.

The Spanish Communist Party is said to have dropped the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat from its program.

The Italian and Portuguese communist leaders have agreed the parties should pursue their own roads to socialism.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Crosland, is dangerously ill in the hospital after suffering a stroke.

Uganda's Idi Amin says discovery of a plot against him has made a military confrontation between Uganda and Tanzania inevitable.

Montenegrin communist leader Veselin Djuranovic is to be Yugoslavia's next premier.

The Soviet Union today expelled a Norwegian diplomat and said another would not be allowed to return.

America's U.N. Ambassador, Andrew Young, has given President Carter a personal report on his tour of Southern Africa.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 39

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 39
for Tuesday, 15 February 1977
D. Felton; J. Vale

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

1. Dissidents. The Sakharov CBS Interview was the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT No. 119 (Orshansky, W 5). Sakharov discussed the violations of freedom of thought, information, movement, and religion in the Soviet Union. He noted that there is an illegal use of court trials and psychiatry, and of torture in the camps and prisons. He emphasized that there is a constant persecution of believers and growing anti-Semitism in the USSR. He discussed the intensification of the persecution of dissidents who are fighting for human rights and that for this task the entire army of KGB workers has been mobilized. Sakharov opined that the goal of the Soviet authorities is to still every voice proclaiming violations of the CSCE Final Act before the Helsinki follow-up conference in Belgrade.

NOTE (Rahr, M 5:30) reported the letter in defense of Soviet mathematician Shafarevich to The New York Times, signed by a group of prominent American and British mathematicians, on the occasion of the recent expulsion of Shafarevich from the Academic Council of the Mathematical Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The letter also expressed alarm over the fate of mathematics in the Soviet Union. It was noted that Shafarevich was expelled from his teaching position at Moscow University over a year and a half ago. Shortly thereafter a former student of Shafarevich, Tyurin, lost his teaching post at the university, only because Shafarevich was present at one of his lectures. Shafarevich's participation in the dissident movement began five years ago when he joined Sakharov's Human Rights Committee. He published a report on religion in the Soviet Union, published abroad, which came to the conclusion that the Soviet system does not allow for freedom of conscience.

The reception given for Bukovsky by the editorial board of Kontinent was the subject of PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 12). Bukovsky commented on Corvalan's interview in Le Nouvel Observateur, in which the latter said that Bukovsky was not a political prisoner because he was imprisoned as a result of due process of law and that the Soviet Union has the right to penalize its internal enemies. Bukovsky noted that the interview was made when Corvalan was in the Soviet Union,

and thus, he had to watch his every word. Bukovsky opined that Corvalan feels that the "exchange" is not quite complete and that if he does not watch his step he could find himself in Bukovsky's room in the Vladimir prison. It was also noted that Bukovsky announced a possible meeting with Carter at which time he would ask the President to support political prisoners in the Soviet Union. He added that it would be very bad for the political prisoners in the Soviet Union if the other countries of the world do not support Carter's position.

Dissidents were a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Roitman, M 3) which cited an article in The New York Times, noting the existence of approximately 10 thousand political prisoners in the Soviet Union. The paper discussed the options open to the Carter administration to "influence" Soviet human rights policies, and pointed out that if the US were to adopt a tough grain policy with the Soviet Union, neither the rulers nor the police would go hungry, but rather the average Soviet citizen.

Yevgeniy Klyachkin sang Song of a French Soldier and On Theater Square in SOUND OF STRINGS No. 505 (Mitina, M 4:30).

2. Emigration. SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE No. 94 (A. Vardy, M 9) featured a talk with Aleksandr and Yevgeniy Levich, two young scientists who recently resettled in the West from Moscow, on the absurdity of the argument frequently used by the Soviet authorities that scientists can not be allowed to leave the USSR since they have been engaged in secret work. The Leviches quoted the case of their own father, Veniamin, who has not had access to secret information for 25 years. The script also referred to the case of scientist Aleksandr Lerner, who, after having several times been allowed to travel abroad, was suddenly prevented from doing so after he had applied to rejoin his family abroad, and noted liberal practices in the West.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Struve, P 7) presented a review by Nikita Struve, Professor of Russian History at Paris University of the 119th issue of the Vestnik Russkogo Khristianskogo Dvizheniya (Herald of the Russian Christian Movement).

3. Economic Development in 1976. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS No. 51 (Glasenapp, M 8:30) discussed the central Statistical Authority's report on the fulfillment of the 1976 plan quotas, noting that the growth rates are the lowest since forced industrialization began (the war years excluded), that the gap between the growth rates of investment and consumer goods increased still further, and that despite the record overall harvest, yields of such products as wheat, maize, meat, and potatoes were down. Despite a record sugar beet harvest, the USSR is buying large amounts of sugar. Savings and wages were up, but it seems there is nothing to buy with the extra money.

4. Labor Laws. PROBLEMS OF LABOR AND DEMOCRACY No. 94 (Belotserkovsky, M 10:15) continued to discuss Valeriy Chalidze's "Lectures on the Legal Status of Workers in the USSR." Chalidze says that while Soviet labor laws at first make a good impression, their vagueness permits their constant violation. For example, while the law forbids women to be employed at heavy work, it does not define the latter. The program described such vagueness as international, and illustrated this point from his experiences as a journalist in the USSR. Chalidze also noted cases of the illegally restricted interpretation of laws. His main point is that all this is only possible in the absence of civil rights and liberties.

5. US TV Coverage of the 1980 Olympics. PROBLEMS OF DETENTE No. 16 (R. Dudin, NY 9) gave the background of the recent signing of an agreement between NBC and the Soviet authorities on TV coverage of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow, noting the mysterious role played by the US "Satra" company, the unconfirmed figure of at least 80 million dollars for coverage rights (as compared with 12 and 25 million for Munich and Montreal), and NBC President Schlosser's statement that the Soviet authorities did not raise the question of an obligation by the NBC to broadcast films depicting "Soviet reality."

6. Czechoslovak-Soviet Relations. EQUAL AMONG EQUALS No. 32 (Silnicky, NY 9) gave the substance of letters sent to Brezhnev and Kosygin by Czechoslovak former Agriculture and Finance Minister Julius Duris in 1965 and soon after the 1968 Soviet invasion in which he called for democracy and national sovereignty.

7. Cultural News. CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 61 (Litvinov, P 4:30) contained brief notes on reviews by The Financial Times correspondent Ariadna Nikolayeva of plays in Moscow and Leningrad; a French TV film entitled Voice from the Chorus devoted to Andrey Sinyavsky; an exhibition of Russian painting from 1890 to 1917 being held in Munich; and a book about Bakunin by "Jeanne-Marie."

Grigoriy Baklanov's Play "What Makes People Tick," included in the repertoire of the Moscow Academic Theater imeni Vakhtangov, was positively reviewed in THEATER HORIZONS No. 121 (Igoshina, P 9:30) as a lively, well-constructed human-interest play.

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

1. Dissidents were a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, Mirsky, and Matusevich, M 3). The Christian Science Monitor discussed the Soviet Union and the East bloc's failure to observe the CSCE Final Act and noted more signs of political unrest in

these countries than previously. The Sueddeutsche Zeitung commented on the Romanian open letter, signed by 8 prominent citizens, on the violations of the CSCE Final Act in Romania. The paper pointed out that this letter would be presented at the Belgrade conference, with more signatures. One of the signatories was noted to be a leading Romanian writer, Paul Goma, who said that, whereas there are 600 political prisoners in Yugoslavia according to Milovan Djilas, there are 20 million political prisoners in Romania, the only difference being that these prisoners are allowed to sleep in their own beds at home. Politiken commented on recent human rights violations in the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe, and noted that each new repressive measure from their side is met with new protests from within their own countries as well as from the West.

The democratic movements in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union were discussed in NOTE (Roitman, M 10:30) which focused on a recent article in Pravda attacking the dissident movements in the socialist countries, and charging them with anti-Sovietism. Pravda also criticized the unprecedented and extensive Western media coverage of the activities of the "antisocialist libellers." Dissident activities and corresponding government measures in the countries of Eastern Europe were reviewed including: the latest repressive measures against the Charter 77 signatories; the activities of the Polish Workers' Defense Committee; the recent protest documents in Romania; escape attempts from the GDR; and recent reports indicating the existence of 1100 political prisoners in Bulgaria.

EAST EUROPEAN NOTES No. 3 (S. Vardy, M 8:30) excerpted Polish dissident Jacek Kuron's Thoughts on an Action Program, circulated in Polish samizdat, in which he speaks of widespread popular awareness of Poland's profound and chronic economic, political, and social crisis; reports on the regime's failure to take effective counter-measures; notes a certain relaxation of pressure by the regime on the people as a result of public opinion at home and abroad; calls for a complete amnesty for participants in last June's food price riots; demands freedom of information in the country; and speaks of a "political opposition of all those who are consciously and actively fighting for the freedom of the people and the sovereignty of the Polish state."

2. CPSU-ICY Relations. CONTRIBUTION TO THE "ABROAD" SERIES No. 3 (Bensi, M 8) focused on criticism by Zoran Zujovic in the Belgrade journal Politika of allegations made in the fifth edition of the Soviet History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, published last year. The "History" alleged that following World War II two main camps, the socialist and the imperialist emerged; that the building of

socialism in the USSR is of "international significance;" and that following "errors in relations with brother parties," the CPSU's policy of friendship and mutual assistance achieved total victory." Zujovic said this showed that the authors of the "History" had still not reconciled themselves to Yugoslavia's independent policy. He observed that the "international significance" of Soviet experience is being increasingly questioned by foreign CP's, and accused the "History" of glossing over the activities of the Cominform and giving a false picture of unity at world communist conferences.

3. Chinese-American Relations were discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 111-77 (Shilaev, NY 5), pegged to the meeting between Carter and the Chinese liason official Chuang Cheng. Carter's announcement that Chinese-American relations are still founded on the Shanghai agreement of 1972 signed by Nixon and Chou En-lai will not lead to a quick normalization of relations since the principal obstacle to such a normalization -- the Taiwan problem -- remains. Nonetheless, Carter's receiving Chuang Cheng was interpreted as a signal that China will not occupy a less important place in American foreign policy than the Soviet Union.

4. Cultural News. CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 61 (Litvinov, P 2:30) contained brief items on the arrival in Paris of young Romanian writer Virgil Tanase, who has been given to understand by the Romanian authorities that he should not bother to return, and who ascribed the ban on his novel A Portrait of a Mower Against the Background of the Sea to the fact that it did not use official terminology. The program also covered the fifth colloquium on Marxist thinking held in Bordeaux by the PCF on the subject of "Information and Democracy."

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, Roitman, Rahr, and Mirsky, M 4:30). The Sueddeutsche Zeitung noted that Waldheim is convinced that the PLO is ready to conduct a moderate policy regarding Israel as a result of a long talk he had with Arafat in Damascus. The paper pointed out that Arafat was forced to adopt a position of moderation due to the fact that the Arab governments are intent on the normalization of Middle East relations despite Palestinian objections and that the existence of Israel is a certainty with which the PLO must sooner or later reckon. The Christian Science Monitor discussed Vance's Middle East trip, noting that conditions for a settlement are more favorable than those during Kissinger's period in office. Le Monde discussed Waldheim's task of convincing Israel of the PLO's new "moderation" policy.

noting that a failure to convince Israel would be a blow to the Arab governments. The paper pointed out Arab attempts to prove their good intentions including Syrian intervention in Lebanon under the surveillance of a number of Arab states, and Saudi Arabia's attempt to limit the oil price raise. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung discussed the relative calm in Beirut after the Syrian intervention, noting, however, that recently the Syrian army has been under fire from the Palestinians. The paper came to the pessimistic conclusion that if the Palestinians cannot reach an agreement with the Arabs, the chance for a Palestinian reconciliation with Israel is unlikely.

2. Uganda was the topic of LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 4:30), which was pegged to Amin's recent purge. An article by David Martin in The Observer described the situation in Uganda, noting that many Ugandans have been killed and hundreds arrested after Amin discovered a military plot to kill him during the celebrations commemorating the sixth anniversary of his seizure of power. It was pointed out that so many people were arrested that some of the lesser offenders were allowed to leave the prison to make room for new "conspirators."

3. Carter's Plans to Cut Defense Spending were discussed in WASHINGTON REPORT (Beloborodov, W 5:30). It was noted that Carter's changes in the military budget prepared by the Ford administration will be submitted to the Congress for approval in the next few days. It is still not clear precisely how much the American military expenditures will be cut, or which programs will be affected, however, Carter announced that the new budget will be more than last year's military budget. This was attributed to the growth of prices, the lessened real buying power of the dollar, and the increased Soviet military might. The administration has decided that the Soviet Union has surpassed American nonnuclear capabilities.

4. The Process of Democratization in Spain was discussed in ANALYSIS (Mirsky, M 6), which made special reference to the recent rejection of the term "dictatorship of the proletariat" by the Spanish CP. It was pointed out that this process is far from complete, and is further complicated by continuing acts of terrorism from extremists groups.

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

1. Cultural News. CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 61 (Litvinov, P 3:30) featured brief items on Rudolf Nureyev's upcoming performance in a ballet festival in Paris; growing interest in the works of Italian opera composer Claudio Monteverdi; Italian film director Michelangelo Antonioni's work in India on a film about the Hindu pilgrimage to the Ganges; and pianist Artur Rubinstein's 90th birthday.

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 15:

Early returns from the Danish elections indicate a strong showing for Prime Minister Anker Joergensen's party.

Santiago Carrillo has reportedly been given a passport.

Cyrus Vance has begun his tour of the Middle East.

Tension in Beirut has lessened following a partial withdrawal of Syrian forces surrounding three Palestinian camps.

The Swedish Foreign Minister has repeated her criticism of the treatment of the signers of Charter 77.

Another Western journalist has been stopped at the border while leaving Czechoslovakia and has had his notes seized.

The chief U.S. delegate to the U.N. Human Rights Commission says he has discussed recent arrests of dissidents with the Soviet delegate.

Andrei Sakharov has charged that Soviet police are trying to split the dissident movement.

Mario Soares said today he was confident Portugal would achieve full EEC membership by 1985.

The Geneva disarmament conference met again today after several months recess.

Anthony Crosland remains near death.

The European Human Rights Court has agreed to hear a case by Ireland charging Britain with torture.

- * Ireland is going to limit the size of boats which can operate near its coasts.
- * Rhodesia is increasing its defense budget.

A Moroccan court today imposed jail sentences on 176 leftists for plotting to overthrow King Hassan.

*) The Bulgarian BD did not use these items.