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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS No. 40

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 40

for Wednesday, 16 February 1977

J. Vale, D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-Chinese Relations were discussed in NOTE (Rahr, M 5:30) which was pegged to a Peking radio attack on a series of recent Soviet laws and announcements, charging that they strengthened the repressions directed against the people and intensified fascism. Soviet-Chinese relations were reviewed, citing a Pravda article from October proclaiming Soviet readiness to normalize relations with China on the principle of peaceful coexistence, and anti-Soviet attacks made by Hua Kuo-feng during a mass rally in Peking were noted. It was pointed out that Ilichev went to Peking in November to renew the Soviet-Chinese border talks, which were apparently unsuccessful judging by the subsequent increase in Chinese propaganda attacks against the Soviet Union.

2. Dissidents: WE ABROAD No.47 (Sinyavsky and Sinyavskaya, P 28:30) focused on the letter by former Soviet political prisoner and writer Petrov-Agatov in the February 2 issue of Literaturnaya Gazeta entitled "Liars and Pharisees" in which he accused his former fellow-prisoners and dissidents, such as Aleksandr Ginzburg, of political and criminal misdemeanors. The script contrasted this with Petrov-Agatov's previous glowing expressions of support and admiration for these persons. Sinyavsky then recalled his own acquaintance with his fellow-prisoner Petrov-Agatov, who attracted attention by his eccentric behavior. He predicted an imminent nuclear holocaust, observing that Mordvinia, however, would not be affected, and that prisoners would be flown out by two US helicopters. He also claimed to have a million dollars in a European bank from the sale of a novel. He attached himself to a group of pyatidesyatniki, and surrounded himself with an aura of religious mysticism. Petrov-Agatov was suddenly amnestied by the camp commandant, who liked a war song which he had written, entitled A Dark Night. In addition, he so influenced a young American fellow-prisoner sentenced on a drug charge that when the latter was summoned to Moscow by a US consul he begged to go back to the concentration camp in order to escape the nuclear holocaust about to erupt over Moscow.

The Bukovsky-Corvalan exchange was the subject of statements made by Bukovsky, Corvalan, and Marchais which were featured in PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 7). Immediately after the exchange, three viewpoints were expressed: Bukovsky expressed his joy over the freeing of Corvalan; Marchais called the exchange "loathsome", and Corvalan did not consider Bukovsky a political prisoner and called the exchange a victory of the "great democratic forces over Pinochet." Recently, Corvalan was interviewed by the Moscow correspondent of Le Nouvel Observateur, who questioned him about this statement. Corvalan replied that Bukovsky was not a political prisoner because he was imprisoned as a result of due course of law. He added that he felt it was perfectly natural that the Soviet Union deprive its internal enemies of their freedom. It was pointed out that Corvalan claims to be a supporter of pluralism. Shortly after the Corvalan interview was printed, Marchais was interviewed on French radio and once more stated that the CPs of France, Italy, Spain and other West European countries also favor pluralism and are fighting for the building of a democratic socialism.

Mikola Rudenko, the arrested chairman of the Ukrainian Helsinki watch group, was the subject of PARIS REPORT (Nekrasov, P 4). The author of the program reminisced about his friend Rudenko, and gave the background of Rudenko's activities as a secretary for the writers' union and the editor of the journal Dnipro.

PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 2) cited the Sueddeutsche Zeitung on recent Soviet press articles dealing with dissent. It was opined that the Soviet authorities were accusing the dissidents of "anti-Soviet agitation" in anticipation that other CSCE signatory countries might bring up the question of the dissident movement in the Soviet Union at the upcoming conference in Belgrade. The paper pointed out that the Soviet press articles do not deny the increase in dissent, which, it was pointed out, is contrary to the theory of a socialist society because it implies contradiction within the system.

An article in Time on dissidents in the Soviet Union was featured in NEW YORK REPORT No.113-77 (Storozhenko, NY 4), including a statement by Sakharov, that the Soviet Union is heightening repressions against dissidents to silence Carter on that issue.

Viktor Nekrasov's article "A Look and Something", the first part of which appeared in the 10th issue of Kontinent, continued to be read in SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 30). In this excerpt, he describes a bullfight in Spain.

HUMANISM AND MODERN TIMES No.20 (Aksenov, NY 9) gave excerpts from the writings of Grigoriy Pomerants, one of the first samizdat authors, illustrating his humanistic philosophy. Pomerants said that "political tragedies occur when.... the state or a nation or the idea of progress are placed higher than man," and that "a people's greatness and historical stability lie in its spiritual power, not its political strength."

3. Agriculture. BASIC PROBLEMS OF THE SOVIET ECONOMY No.58 (Chianurov, M 4:30) pointed to three paradoxes in Soviet agriculture. First, in a letter to a newspaper the inhabitants of a village described how the number of cows had to be reduced because the purchase of milk by the state was poorly organized. Second, while Soviet media are fond of pointing out that the USSR occupies one-sixth of the world's land area, they talk of a shortage of agricultural land, complaining for example when grass in forest clearings and by the side of the road remains unmown. And third, although in 1974 nearly 27 million persons were employed in agriculture, there is an acute shortage of agricultural manpower. The script ascribed these paradoxes to stifling bureaucracy and the absence of normal market relations. RS 16/77 of January 17, 1977 was used.

4. Aeroflot. Pegged to a Krasnaya Zvezda article by Civil Aviation Minister Bugayev on the occasion of the anniversary of Aeroflot. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS No.166 (Predtechesky, M 9) pointed to certain aspects of the latter's operations which Bugayev failed to mention. These are Aeroflot's military role, demonstrated last year in Angola and in 1968 in Czechoslovakia; fare undercutting and obstructionist tactics in the sales of foreign airlines' tickets; poor service (last summer all flights from Moscow to the Soviet Far East had to be cancelled due to the failure to provide fuel, obsolete aircraft; the increasing crash rate; the continued failure to put the supersonic TU-144 and the IL-86 airbus into service; and the uncompetitiveness of Soviet civil aircraft on the world market.

5. Chakovsky's Promises Made on Italian TV. NOTE (Bensi, M 4:30) discussed the recent discussion on freedom of information in the West and in the Soviet Union, which included the participation of Literaturnaya Gazeta's editor-in-chief Chakovsky. When Chakovsky announced that the Soviet media does not publish anything it considers to be "harmful," the discussion became heated. In answer to the question of whether the discussion on Italian TV might be broadcast in the Soviet Union, Chakovsky said that he had nothing against it in principle, but would have to consult with his colleagues before giving a final answer. Chakovsky also agreed "in principle" to the publishing of an article written by Lombardo-Radice on pluralism. When challenged over a recent article in Literaturnaya Gazeta attacking Charter 77 and asked why the text of that document was not included as well Chakovsky replied that the Soviet press does not publish anything "antisocialist."

6. The Literary Scene in the First Few Post-Revolutionary Years was the subject of DO YOU REMEMBER? No.12 (Pylayev, M 9) which noted the variety of the literary fare offered and the considerable degree of literary freedom. The script quoted from an interview given in early 1923 by the Deputy Director of the State Publishing House (Gosizdat), Meshcheryakov, in which he said that not only Marxist economic literature would be represented, but also literature from the "opposite camp" as well, and that "we must reflect all artistic streams in our literature which do not reject Soviet power, since we have made a social revolution, not a literary one." Meshcheryakov also noted that



in 1922 Gosizdat made a profit of six per cent. The script also referred to Ivan Kremlev's book published by Gosizdat, entitled The Journey of My Brother Aleksey to the Land of a Peasant's Utopia, in which, among other things, he depicted Lenin, Kerensky, and Milyukov as allies.

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

1. East European Dissidence. PRESS REVIEW (Vardi, Bensi, and Henkin, M 3) quoted Die Presse discussing Djilas' assertion that there are 600 political prisoners in Yugoslavia. The paper attributed this to Yugoslavia's non-aligned policy, and the existence of anti-government groups in the country which are based in both socialist and non-socialist countries. It was pointed out that despite this element of Yugoslav life, life there is still less restricted than that in the other countries of Eastern Europe. Giornale Nuovo noted the surprise with which the Polish authorities reacted to the wide public protest against acts of force by the police and the government security organs. The paper cited documents published by the Polish Workers' Defense Committee describing the police beatings of participants in the June riots. The Christian Science Monitor commented on the attitude of the US State Department toward dissidents in the East bloc.

Charter 77 was excerpted in SPECIAL FEATURE (Chenkina, M 4:30).

The West German Human Rights Society called upon Yugoslavia to free Mihajlo Mihajlov and Father Savva Vankovic, BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 5) noted, citing the human rights provisions of the CSCE Final Act. It was pointed out that this human rights group, headed by Cornelia Gerstenmaier, enjoys support from political and social circles in the FRG. Special reference was made to this society's role in the Bukovsky-Corvalan exchange.

2. The Communist Takeover of Czechoslovakia in February 1948 was the subject of FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No.35 (Silnitskaya, NY 10), which said that this development finally mobilized the West and world democratic public opinion in the face of the Soviet threat to the uneasy postwar peace, and gave rise to fears which remain today of the prospects for peaceful co-existence with communist parties in a pluralistic parliamentary democracy. In this connection the program said that it was the West, concerned to preserve democracy in Central and Eastern Europe, which tried to persuade the emigre governments of these countries to form coalition governments with the communists. Italian communist theoretician Gramsci's prediction of developments in Eastern Europe was quoted as well as British professor Fleming on the symbolism of Jan Masaryk's death. Reference was also made to Stalin's rejection of the Marshall Plan for Eastern Europe.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, Henkin, and Bensi, M 3). The Frankfurter Rundschau was cited commenting on Vance's Middle East trip, pointing out that American efforts to normalize the Middle East situation will concentrate on the resolution of the Palestinian problem. The Baltimore Sun noted that American Middle East policy has more flexibility in comparison with Kissinger's policy of "small steps." The paper also emphasized the importance of the Palestinian question. L'Aurore commented on Rabin's overtures to France, noting that French-Israeli relations have been strained since the French release of Arab terrorist Abu Daoud. The invitation was discussed as an attempt to establish balance in French foreign policy, which has often been one-sidedly pro-Arab.
2. The Danish Parliamentary Election Results were reported in NOTE (Matusevich, M 5:30) which pointed out that Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen's minority Social Democratic Party raised its total representation in the parliament, but still fell far short of a majority. The party now has 65 out of 179 seats, 12 more than before. Special reference was made to Jorgensen's statement on the possibility of forming a coalition government with other political parties. The socio-economic situation in Denmark was reviewed.
3. India. LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 5) discussed the political climate in India before the March parliamentary elections in view of the withdrawal of several prominent members from Gandhi's government who formed a new party. William Praenkel of The Times (London) asked Ram, a leader of the Indian opposition who recently left Gandhi's government, why he did not leave earlier. Ram answered that had he protested Gandhi's state of emergency decree earlier, he could have been arrested. Also, the Indian public would not know the reasons for his secession due to press censorship. An interview with Gandhi in The Times (London), in which she defended the necessity for calling a state of emergency and announced her support for the principles of democracy, was referred to.
4. Andrew Young's Trip to Africa was the subject of NEW YORK REPORT No.27-77 (Bykovsky, NY 5:30), which noted that within ten days Young met with the leaders of 20 countries. It was pointed out that his meeting with Neto is the first official American contact with the president of Angola. Young reported that Neto believes the only way to effect a transition to black rule in Rhodesia is by means of an armed struggle. Young announced that the leaders of black Africa, with the exception of Neto, do not reject the US plan to normalize the Rhodesian situation by means of negotiations rather than weapons.

5. American-Vietnamese Relations were the topic of NEW YORK REPORT No.114-77 (Shilaev, NY 5:30) , which was pegged to Carter' s expressed intention to send a special diplomatic mission to Vietnam. It was quoted that a principal question in these relations is whether, and if so, when the US will recognize the Vietnamese government. Andrew Young was cited as advocating the admission of Vietnam to the UN and the quick establishment of diplomatic relations between the US and Vietnam. It was pointed out that the absence of normal relations deprives the US of the opportunity to directly influence the Hanoi government to establish a position independent of both the Soviet Union and China.

6. An FRG Government's Plan to Build Atomic Power Stations was discussed in BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, M 5), which noted the extensive protest of citizen's environmentalist groups against these projects, fearing that they might cause environmental damage.

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

1. US Research on the Problem of Ageing was the subject of TO-MORROW OF THE PLANET EARTH No.198 (Patrushev, L 9).

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NEWS COVERAGE

-- All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 16:

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance conferred with Israeli leaders today as he launched a six-nation tour of the Middle East.

The Soviet Union said today it was ready to sign a fishing agreement with European Common Market member countries.

Jimmy Carter says one condition for normalizing relations with Cuba is withdrawal of troops from Angola.

The Danish Premier has opened talks on forming a new government.

Santiago Carrillo has resigned from an opposition negotiating group.

An archbishop and two cabinet ministers are under arrest in Uganda.

In Czechoslovakia, a secondary school teacher has lost his job because he refused to condemn Quarter 77.

A leading Lebanese politician says he believes the Arab League Peacekeeping Force has postponed a decision to enter Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

The Hungarian Foreign Minister has ended a visit to Poland.

Milovan Djilas has visited three West German hunger strikers.

Mario Soares said today the Irish government had promised full support for Portugal's impending application to join the EEC.

\*The Congress Party of India has completed its list of candidates for next month's elections.

\*) The Bulgarian BD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 41

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 41

for Thursday, 17 February 1977

J. Vale, D. Felton

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

1. Dissidents. LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1277 (Schlippe, M 27:30) featured the texts of the Orlov Group's Document No. 17 "On Prisoners of Conscience in Urgent Need of Release Due to Their Health Condition;" a statement by Sakharov on January 18 expressing concern over Vladimir Rubtsov's questioning by the KGB in connection with the January 8 explosion in the Moscow subway; and the final part of the section dealing with conditions in psychiatric hospitals of the 39th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events.

SAMIZDAT REVIEW No.280 (Schlipps, M 18) featured material on five of the persons mentioned in the Orlov Group's Document No.17 "On Prisoners of Conscience in Urgent Need of Release Due to Their Health Condition," namely Dmitro Basarab, Valeriy Marchenko, Dmitriy Verkholyak, Vladimir Osipov and Gabriel Superfin. Material from The Chronicle of Current Events and The Chronicle for the Defense of Human Rights was used.

2. NBC's Contract to Cover the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. The story of how this 80-million-dollar contract came to be concluded was told in TV IN THE UNITED STATES No.3 (Gabay, NY 3:30) which said that it is not known whether the contract includes an obligation by NBC to broadcast films on "Soviet reality."

3. Negotiations Between the Soviet Union and the EEC on the question of the 200-mile territorial waters fishing zone were discussed in NOTE (Roitman, M 6:30). It was pointed out that these negotiations are especially significant since the Soviet Union has never before agreed to negotiate with the EEC, neither recognizing it as an economic organization, nor as a political structure. Western observers have evaluated the current negotiation as implying de facto Soviet recognition of the EEC. The background of the fishing dispute was reviewed.

4. The Expulsion of two Norwegian Diplomats from Moscow was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Matusevich, M 1:30) which noted that the incident was officially judged by the Norwegian government to be a senseless act of vengeance for the expulsion of six Soviet representatives from Oslo for spying. The Arbeiderbladet called the Soviet action "a clumsy attempt to put on a bold front." The Aftenposten recalled a similar episode, the last time the Soviet Union expelled Norwegian diplomats, which took place in May 1941 on the insistence of a Soviet ally -- Nazi Germany.

5. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW No.693 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) was pegged to the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution. The program excerpted an article written by Yuriy Blinov last year in Moscow and recently published in Paris, entitled "The Impending Storm." Blinov said that "the pseudo-planned economy is showing itself to be increasingly ineffective in the period of an increasingly complex scientific and technical revolution," and that "the life of most Soviet citizens is not only severe in the material sense. It is also depersonalized and deprived of any significant spiritual content." Blinov blamed the "hopelessly sick" state of the USSR on the October Revolution in particular and the "injection of socialist ideas" in general. He suggested that the Soviet regime could be replaced by a military KGB junta forced to carry out major economic and political reforms. A Russian national socialism could also arise as the result of a war with China. Another possibility would be the emergence of Russian Dubceks and Smrkovskys, or as a result of a popular uprising, convergence, or a national-messianic religious revival.

6. SOVIET NOTES No.689 (Rudolph, NY 4:30) pegged to the upcoming Soviet Army Day, excerpted a letter from Soviet World War Two Hero Naum Alshansky, now resident in Israel, to US Senator and Astronaut John Glenn asking for help for retired Soviet Air Force Colonel Lev Ovsishcher, a hero of the Battle of Stalingrad who, following his application to emigrate to Israel, has been subjected to harassment by the authorities. He was stripped of his military rank and pension, his telephone was cut off, his mail was stopped, KGB agents were put on his trail, and a slanderous press campaign started against him, as a result of which he was forced to leave his job.

7. Literature on Agriculture. LITERATURE OF MORAL RESISTANCE No.39 (Svirsky, NY 14:30) discussed three Soviet novels. Their theme is the persecution of honest, hard-working agricultural workers by corrupt and incompetent rural administrators. The novels are Chingiz Aytmatov's Goodbye, Gulsary and The White Steamer, and Boris Mozhayev's From the Life of Fedor Kuzkin.

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

1. Dissidents were the topic of PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, Mirsky, M 3) which cited the Neue Zuercher Zeitung noting that for a long time the dissident movement in the Soviet Union took precedence over those of the countries of Eastern Europe. This was attributed to the fact that the armies of all the countries of the Warsaw Pact except Romania are disciplined by the Soviet army. The situation was noted to have changed. The paper continued that the demands put forward by the human rights activists in the various countries are identical, although the situations which had originally given rise to the dissident movements are often different. It was pointed out that in Czechoslovakia the movement is headed by intellectuals, who, as a result of the purges in 1968-1970 are no longer able to work in their field of specialization. In Poland, discontent was tied to economic hardship, which was reflected in worker support of the dissident movement. The Sueddeutsche Zeitung commented on the dismissal of Jan Urban, a schoolteacher in Czechoslovakia, for refusing to sign a petition censoring the Charter 77. The paper noted that this incident illustrates the extent to which the authorities will go in their attempt to mobilize the masses for a collective condemnation of the Charter and its signatories. The paper especially drew attention to the police tactics used to force artists, writers, and scholars to criticize the members of the human rights movement.

Contradictions in the Yugoslav press on the question of human rights were enumerated in NOTE (Bensi, M 5). Duga recently published an article by its Prague correspondent which likened the situation in Czechoslovakia to Orwell's 1984, and charged that socialism fails to provide the people with freedom as well as material comforts. Politika carried an article favorable to Sakharov, describing him as a fighter for democracy and freedom of ideas. The Yugoslav press also gave objective and ample coverage to the Bukovsky-Corvalan exchange. Borba criticized Rude Pravo's press campaign against the Charter signatories, while publishing another article charging that the dissident movements in the East bloc are the result of propaganda efforts of the West, which is using the question of human rights as a weapon in the ideological fight between blocs. Nin called the dissident movement reactionary because, rather than striving for the attainment of socialist democracy, it is only fighting for the broadening of personal freedoms for intellectuals. The same article contained attacks on Solzhenitsyn and the "third emigration" from the Soviet Union. It was opined that these contradictions represent not only a split in Yugoslav thinking on the question of human rights, but a split in the leadership, many of whom view the dissident campaigns in the East bloc as a threat and fear for such a development in Yugoslavia. However, others interpret a democratization in the countries of Eastern Europe as further assurance of Yugoslavia's own independence.

2. The Official Visit of Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Spacil to Stockholm was the subject of ANALYSIS (Matusevich, M 9:30). While Radio Prague noted the polite reception accorded to Spacil and progress in Swedish-Czechoslovak relations resulting from the visit, the Foreign Minister of Sweden, Karin Seder, in an interview with the Svenska Dagbladet, described the discussions as "formal" and emphasized that the concern of the Swedish government over Czechoslovak violations of the CSCE Final Act was made known to Spacil. In a Swedish television interview Spacil announced that there are no political prisoners in Czechoslovakia, that the Charter 77 signatories are not persecuted and that several of those who signed the Charter are of "non-Czechoslovak" lineage, which Ekspressen interpreted to mean "Jews." Excerpts of a Spacil press conference were presented, in which he referred to the Charter 77 as a document written by a clique of class enemies and pornography enthusiasts. On the same day as Spacil's press conference, a text was circulated in the streets of Stockholm and published by all central newspapers, signed by 30 leading political and trade union leaders, writers, artists, and journalists and representatives of all parties, including the CP. The document called for a cessation of the persecution of Charter 77 signatories, the publishing of the Charter text to allow it to open discussion, and the observance of all provisions of the CSCE Final Act in Czechoslovakia. It also censored human rights violations in the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe.

3. Tito's Stabilization Policy in Yugoslavia, EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE No.166 (Pusta, M 8) pointed to recent trials of Croatian and Albanian nationalists, "Cominformists" and other "dissidents" in Yugoslavia as part of a drive by Tito to consolidate the LCY's power for the period following his departure from the political scene. The script noted that while Brezhnev's visit to Yugoslavia last November and his official recognition of Yugoslavia's right to pursue its own way to socialism was a great success for Tito in this respect, a special report recently excerpted in Belgrade newspapers said attempts to force Yugoslavia off her own road to socialism would probably continue.

4. Eurocommunism was the topic of NOTE (Mirsky, M 6), which excerpted an article by Claudio Petruccioli in l'Unita and a speech by Spanish CP member Pilar Bravo at the University of Madrid on the subject of the Spanish CP and the media. The Petruccioli article charged that the violation of personal freedoms was contrary to the nature of socialism, and that such instances in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe constitute a flaw in those societies. The article also emphasized that socialism should present itself as an alternative in a pluralistic society, and criticized the socialist countries for only allowing one party and point of view. Bravo pointed out Soviet abuses of the media, and charged it with manipulation of the truth and deceiving its readers. She also discussed the state monopoly on copy machines in the Soviet Union, contrasting this situation with that in the West.



5. FRG-GDR Relations were reviewed in NOTE (Krassovsky, M 5) pegged to criticism of the West German government's East policies by the opposition faction. It was pointed out that there has been lively discussion in West German political and social circles over these policies, with the representatives of one camp asserting that the government's policy has been unsuccessful and that the East German government has continued to act in such a way as to put obstacles in the path of detente and the normalization of FRG-GDR relations. Supporters of the other camp do not deny this last assertion, but point out that change takes time, and they consider the growing dissident movement in Eastern Europe as a favorable sign.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. American Foreign Policy was the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 4), pegged to a statement of the Mexican President during his visit to Washington that Cuba is ready to normalize relations with the US. This was echoed by a US Congressman who recently returned from a trip to Cuba and had a meeting with Castro. The latter indicated that the US should take the first step toward normalization. Carter recently announced that he received information expressing the intention of the Cuban government to remove its troops from Angola which, the President added, would be the first step toward the normalization of relations with Angola. It was noted that Carter has also already expressed his willingness to support Vietnam's entry into the UN and to normalize ties if Vietnam cooperates in giving a full account of the missing US soldiers during the Vietnam war.

US-Latin American relations were the subject of PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES NO.54 (Pusta, M 13) which focused on the growing movement in Latin America to acquire greater economic independence from the US and emerge as an equal partner. Reference was made to the Andes group formed in 1969; the "new dialogue" with the US calling, for example, for a review of the OAS charter; the 1973 foreign ministers conference in Bogota, and the formation of the Latin American Economic System (LAEC) as well as regional organizations and joint ventures. In addition, efforts are being made in the direction of promoting peaceful coexistence among Latin American countries; the OAS has dropped its sanctions against Cuba, and Cuba has evidently renounced, for the time being at least, her revolutionary policy in Latin America.

UN REPORT No.28-77 (Bykovsky, NY 4) noted that the US will propose an investigation into the arrest of Yuri Orlov at the UN Human Rights Commission meeting. US delegate Lowenstein announced that the US will insist that the Commission look

into human rights violations complaints, which number more than 100,000 and remain without answer. It was pointed out that the delegations of the socialist countries have maintained that these are not complaints, but malicious slander of foreign governments, and that the UN does not have the right to deal with questions which would constitute interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

American reaction to Carter's human rights policy was discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 115-77 (Dudin, NY 5), which noted that Carter's position on the human rights question has received support from a most varied cross-section of American society. It was pointed out that Congressional circles have been discussing the effectiveness of this new style of diplomacy in comparison with that of former Secretary of State, Kissinger. A George Kennan interview in The New York Times was cited, in which Kennan asserted that the American government has the right to express support for human rights fighters in the Soviet Union, especially because the USSR signed the CSCE Final Act. A little pressure on the Soviet Union might be useful, he continued, but too much engagement could have negative results. The New York Times noted that State Department circles have expressed the fear that a too open expression of the President's position in this area may lead to an unfavorable Kremlin reaction. The US News and World Report reprinted in full the position of Carter's press conference which dealt with Soviet-American relations. The New York Times recently carried an article analyzing the effectiveness of Carter's tactics in the field of human rights, basically approving the President's position, but expressing doubt that Soviet internal policies can be influenced by Washington.

2. The Middle East was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Roitman, Bensl, M 3:30) which cited an article from The International Herald Tribune, commenting on Vance's trip to the Middle East. The Guardian commented on the apparent rapprochement between Jordan and the PLO. The Neue Zuercher Zeitung wrote that the governments of Syria, Saudi Arabia and Egypt are seriously striving for the attainment of peace.

3. The Decision to Expel Agee and Hosenball from Great Britain was the subject of LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 6). The British Minister of the Interior announced that Agee and Hosenball must leave Britain by March, because their activities threaten the security of the government. Agee, a former CIA employee, has written several books and given interviews in which he sharply criticizes his former employers. He was classified an "undesirable" foreigner because of regular contacts with foreign intelligence services. Agee maintains that his activities are only directed against the CIA and that he poses no threat to British security. Hosenball's guilt consists in describing a British-American base and its electronic equipment, according

to his own assertion. The main argument of the two men is that the British government refuses to accuse them concretely, only referring to their threat to British security. The Times (London) and The Guardian both supported the Interior Minister's decision to expel the two American journalists, opining that there is sufficient ground for expulsion.

4. India - a Month Before the Elections. NOTE (Rahr, M 4:30) cited a Gandhi interview with The Times (London) in which the Premier asserted that she would support the will of the people in any circumstance, that is retire from the government, should the opposition attain a victory in the elections. The recent freeing of opposition leaders from prison and the calling of parliamentary elections by Gandhi was interpreted to be an attempt to strengthen the ruling Congress party which counted on the inability of the opposition to organize itself 1 1/2 months before the elections. Gandhi was also opined to be counting on the failure of the opposition to unite. It was pointed out that the opposition has solidified against Gandhi, and has presented a joint platform charging that Gandhi's government represents a dictatorship, while the opposition represents democracy.

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

1. Some Inventions Patented in the US in 1976 and Early 1977 were described in PRESENT-DAY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY No. 30 (Muslin, L 13:30). The program noted a talking wrist-watch, a 3-D movie camera, a TV attachment for recording study material, and a voice-identification device. Also featured was an interview given to RL's correspondent in Washington by Isaac Fleischman, director of the information department of the US Patent Office, on the areas in which inventors' efforts are being mainly concentrated.

2. A Performance of Chekhov's "Cherry Orchard" at New York's Vivian Beaumont Theater was reviewed in THEATER IN NEW YORK No.12 (Gabay, NY 4:30). The review was in general positive, although a failure to capture some of the play's subtleties was noted.

3. The Evolution of the Concept of the Subconscious in Freud's Teachings was outlined in SIGMUND FREUD AND HIS CRITICS NO. 2 (Kossmann, NY 8:30).

4. TV IN THE UNITED STATES NO. 3 (Gabay, NY 4) focused on the history of media coverage of the Presidential inauguration ceremony and the new series Cornyn on black slavery in the US.

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NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 17:

Jimmy Carter has sent a letter to Andrei Sakharov and is expected to meet Vladimir Bukovsky next week.

The mother of Soviet dissident Alexander Ginzburg says she has been told that he has been formally charged.

Czechoslovak human rights advocates today demanded that the authorities free four of their supporters or explain why they are being held.

Nicolae Ceausescu has criticized "people who have betrayed Romania."

12 workers from Radom are said to have been freed from jail and have been promised their old jobs back.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has begun talks in Cairo with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

U.S. special envoy Clark Clifford arrived in Athens today for talks on bilateral problems and a Cyprus settlement.

Claims by Uganda that an archbishop and two cabinet ministers under arrest were killed in a car crash have caused sharp international reaction.

The Soviet Union has filed applications for fishing licenses within EEC waters.

Three West German hunger strikers expelled from Yugoslavia were placed on a plane for Munich this afternoon.

The left-wing Spanish guerrilla group GRAPO says it is still functioning despite recent setbacks.

A communist leader in the Spanish civil war, Dolores Ibarruri, has reportedly asked for a passport to return home.

\* Edward Giersek says a system of linking pay increases with higher economic effectiveness is being introduced.

\*) RL/NS did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 42

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 42  
for Friday, 18 February 1977

D. Felton

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

1. Dissidents. WASHINGTON REPORT No.832 (Savemark, W 7) referred to Carter's letter to Sakharov in which he expressed the US' determination to promote the cause of human rights at home and abroad; and to Bukovsky's upcoming visit to the US during which he will be received by Carter and testify before the US Helsinki watch committee. The script quoted Washington observers that Carter's position on human rights contrasts with that of Ford, who in 1975 refused to receive Solzhenitsyn. Carter was quoted that his open support of human rights should not be construed as an attack against any particular country, and should not be a stumbling block in respect to SALT. The script also referred to the Canadian parliament's resolution calling on the government to express to the Soviet government the concern being felt in Canada over the Soviet authorities' measures against members of the Soviet Helsinki Watch Group, Ginzburg, Orlov, Tikhii and Rudenko.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Roitman, M 10:30) presented the full text of Carter's letter to Sakharov, and excerpted an interview recently aired on Italian TV given by Sakharov to Italian journalist Gustavo Selve. Sakharov said that in the USSR, unlike the West, it is the non-conformists who are faithfully obeying the law, a fact which gives them their moral authority; that the dissidents regard the link between human rights and international security in the Helsinki Act as a moral victory which serves as a basis for freeing the Soviet population from fear and repression; and that the repressive organs, sensing defeat, were adopting increasingly tough measures. Sakharov also indicated that his position as a dissident was a heavy burden which left him no time for his scientific work.

PRESS REVIEW (Henkin, M 1:30) quoted the Moscow correspondent of The New York Times that Carter's letter to Sakharov came as a surprise to Moscow, which had previously expressed displeasure over the US government's open statements on human rights, but gives a moral boost to the dissidents at a time when they are being subjected to a pre-Belgrade campaign of intimidation.

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 8) featured an interview given by Bukovsky to RL's Paris correspondent prior to his departure for the US. Bukovsky urged that the US systematically continue speaking out on human rights in the USSR; described foreign radio stations such as RL as a major source of uncensored information in the USSR (even prison and camp guards listen to them); and said that during his visit to the US he would tell the US Congress, the administration, and the public, about the conditions under which Soviet dissidents operate, and about Soviet workers' lack of rights. He stated that he would strongly urge that trade with the USSR be tied to the human rights issue.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.201 (Roitman, M 6) featured the full text of an open letter by former Soviet Army Lieutenant Colonel Naum Alshansky, now resident in Israel, to US Senator and astronaut John Glenn, asking for help for a friend of his, Stalin-grad war hero Lev Ovsishcher, to emigrate to Israel. Following his application for emigration, Ovsishcher was subjected to persecution by the Soviet authorities.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Golomshtok, L 27) continued a talk in RL's London studio between art expert Igor Golomshtok, poet and art collector Aleksandr Glezer, artist Lev Nusberg, and sculptor Ernst Neizvestny on the exhibition of non-conformist Soviet art in London's Institute of Contemporary Art. Glezer drew attention to a similar exhibition which opened on the same day, January 18, in Leningrad, despite harassment by the KGB. This took place after an official "counter-exhibition" in Moscow was postponed indefinitely because its character had been exposed. Nusberg spoke of his attachment to Leningrad and Neizvestny and Glezer pointed to the existence of non-conformist art groups in several other areas of the USSR, and Neizvestny spoke of "the tip of an iceberg." Glezer observed that in Armenia a Museum of Contemporary Art had even been opened and Neizvestny described the free but highly competitive New York art scene.

Viktor Nekrasov's notes entitled A Look and Something, the first part of which has been published in the tenth issue of Kontinent, continued to be read in SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 23).

2. SALT. WASHINGTON REPORT No.236 (Beloborodov, W 5:30) quoted US experts that while mobile missiles, by reason of their greater invulnerability, could act as a deterrent to a potential aggressor, their appearance on the scene is yet another serious obstacle to a new SALT agreement, since it would greatly complicate inspection. The script referred to the new Soviet SS-20 mobile missiles, which could be quickly transformed into SS-16 intercontinental ones, and noted Carter's statement that should the USSR continue its production of these missiles, the US would have no option but to follow suit.

3. USSR-EEC Relations. PRESS REVIEW (A.Vardy and Rahr, M 3) quoted the Sueddeutsche Zeitung that the talks in Brussels between EEC officials and Soviet Fisheries Minister Ishkov on fishing in the EEC's 200-mile economic zone constitute virtual recognition of the EEC by the USSR and signify an important step toward a normalization of relations.

4. Information Policy. FROM EVERYDAY LIFE No.52 (Glasenapp, M 4:30) noted that - paradoxically enough after Helsinki - even official Soviet publications have been appearing in limited editions with less information and restricted distribution. The author of the program recalled a conversation he had before the war with a Soviet economist who complained that there was a lot of information on the Soviet economy which he could only find in foreign publications. He noted a complaint in Literturnaya Gazeta by a Soviet economist in Baku on the reduced circulation of the Central Statistical Authority's 1976 report, and observed that The Large Soviet Encyclopedia no longer contains information on CPSU CC members elected at last year's 25th congress. RL 16/77 of January 24, 1977 was used.

5. The Emigre Press. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No. 17 (Schajovicz, M 3:30) annotated an article by Boris Filippov entitled "A One-Way Street..." pointing to two articles in Literaturnaya Gazeta falsely claiming that the Soviet literature published in the US and Britain is mainly the work of dissidents.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.201 (Galich, F 7:30) featured an RL interview with Iosif Vinokurov, editor of the Israeli Russian-language journal Shalom, on the journal's structure and operations.

6. Stalin Worship. In ANATOLIY KUZNETSOV'S TALK No.170 (Kuznetsov, L 13:30) the author recalled how he fell under Stalin's hypnotic spell despite first-hand knowledge of his crimes, a fact he still finds inexplicable.

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

1. East European Dissidents. LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 4:30) first of all reported on a press conference given by the British section of Amnesty International at which its representative Simpson announced that Amnesty had decided to take under its patronage four sympathizers of Charter 77: Vaclav Havel, Frantisek Pavlicek, Jiri Lederer and Otto Ornest. Simpson also referred to the fate of Soviet Amnesty representatives Tverdokhlebov and Kovalev. The script then referred to a letter to The Times (London) by Hungarian-born British writer George Mikes telling how a group of Czech factory workers visited Pavel Kohout explaining that they had been forced to sign a protest against the Charter 77 supporters under the threat of forfeiting their pay.

NOTE (Mirsky, M 5:30) gave the contents of an article by The New York Times correspondent Paul Hoffman, who last week was taken off the Prague-Vienna train by Czechoslovak security police, who interrogated him and confiscated materials he had in his possession on the human rights movement in Czechoslovakia. In this article, Hoffman described an interview given to him by dissident writer Ludvik Vaculik on Czech samizdat.

2. Developments in the CPR. NEW YORK REPORT No.119/77 (Shilaeff, NY 5) said that a reported purge of local party officials launched in the CPR by Hua Kuo-Feng with the support the military and party and state functionaries is aimed at eliminating supporters of the "band of four" from the party's ranks in preparation for the elections to the CPC CC and Politburo.

3. Gomulka's Memoirs. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No.17 (Schajovicz, M 10) excerpted an article by Ignatev in Grani No.101 entitled "The Confessions of Wladyslaw Gomulka." In these excerpts, the former Polish party leader recalled a clash he had with Khrushchev in January 1964 on the USSR's new policy toward Western Germany, during which Khrushchev said Ulbricht had to go, and suggested blaming Stalin for Katyn. Gomulka also mentioned Czech and GDR concern over the dissolution of kolkhozes in Poland in October 1956 and Moscow's concern over this and the plan to decentralize Polish industry. Ignatev observed that Gomulka, who quashed this plan, admitted that it would put thousands of party functionaries out of work and make the party virtually superfluous.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT No.121 (Orshansky, W 4:30) focussed on Vance's Middle East tour, quoting his statements that 1977 is a critical year for a Middle East settlement, and that the PLO could not take part in the Geneva conference unless it amended its charter so as to recognize Israel's right of existence.



2. OPEC. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES NO.55 (Pusta, M 10:30) focused on the difference within OPEC at last December's conference in Qatar over the question of an oil price increase, noting the argument of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates that excessive increases would damage the economies of many developing countries and have repercussions on those of developed countries which would boomerang on the OPEC members themselves. The script noted that the OPEC countries did not then speak of using oil as a political weapon, and pointed in this connection to the efforts being made by the developed countries to reduce their dependence on oil imports. The question of OPEC's future under these conditions was raised.

3. US Affairs. NEW YORK REPORT No.120-77 (Gendler, NY 5) gave background information on the lawsuit begun by the leaders of two American Indian tribes for the return of 5 million hectares of land in the State of Maine. The program noted the effect of the industrial exploitation of their land on the American Indians' traditional way of life.

4. FRENCH AGRICULTURE No. 2 (Muravina, P 9) featured a description by the script author of a visit she made to a prosperous farm in Normandy. She noted that the kind of agricultural initiative shown on this farm is stifled under Soviet conditions.

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

1. The American Scene. HIGHRISE AMERICA No. 1 (Storozhenko, NY 10:30), the first of a new series, began by referring to the description of a journey through the US given by Ilf and Petrov in their One-Storey America. The program noted that what they saw in "Mister Ripley's Electric House" forty years ago is now commonplace. The program then proceeded to items on women farmers, the renaissance of the small farmer, and the "jeans fever."

2. Facts and Figures on Israeli Universities were presented in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 201 (Perakh, I 3).

3. The 1977 Edition of the "American Jewish Year Book" was annotated in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 201 (Zuckerman, NY 6:30).

4. Hegel's Philosophy was outlined in MODERN PHILOSOPHY No. 15 (Pyatigorsky, L 12:30).

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 18:

The Soviet Union has told the U S it rejects attempts to interfere in its internal affairs under what it calls the pretext of defending human rights.

A singer who signed Charter 77 has called for other artists around the world to speak out in support of human rights in Czechoslovakia.

Reports by Western newsmen say that on Thursday Romanian police surrounded the home of writer Paul Goma.

U.S. Secretary of State Vance has arrived in Jordan amid a controversy over allegations that the C I A had secretly paid millions of dollars to King Hussein.

The Common Market announced today it has licensed 40 Soviet vessels to fish within the community 200-mile fishing zone.

Spain today legalized seven political parties but took no action on an application by the Communist Party.

Spanish police say they have arrested 16 more leftists suspected of belonging to an urban guerrilla group.

President Carter's special envoy, Clark Clifford, had talks in Athens this morning on the Cyprus problem.

\*A top Romanian party official, Stefan Andrei, has visited Moscow.

America's new space shuttle vehicle has had its first flight test.

The Acting Premier of Yugoslavia has discussed meetings in Belgrade later this year with the Romanian Prime Minister.

Uganda is trying to refute suspicions that three alleged plotters against Idi Amin were murdered.

Leonid Brezhnev has confirmed he wants to visit France during the first half of this year.

\*\*The United States administration has asked Congress to provide nearly 70 million dollars for three years back to UNESCO

\*) The Czechoslovak BD did not use this item.

\*\*) The Hungarian BD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 43

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No.43  
for Saturday and Sunday, 19 and 20 February 1977  
J. Vale

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

1. Dissidents. RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No.156 (Roitman and Salkazanova, M and P 20) of February 19 discussed the exchange of letters between Carter and Sakharov, including selections of these documents; the official Soviet reaction to this exchange, charging the US with interference in Soviet internal affairs under the pretext of defending human rights; the defense of the exchange by White House Press Secretary Powell, noting that the action was consistent with the CSCE Final Act; Mondale's statement on the administration's intention to express its strong stand on the question of human rights; selections of a Sakharov interview published in Il Tempo on the nature of the democratic movement in the Soviet Union and of the answering repression from the side of the Soviet government; a Plyushch interview, in which he noted a divergence of opinion on the relative merits of "quiet diplomacy" and open protests, but noting the influence of the French leftist trade unions, parties and intelligentsia on his own emigration; an interview with Bukovsky, in which he praised the administration's open protests and opined that if such protests persist, the Soviet authorities will be forced to cope with the new reality of world demands to observe international agreements.

An article by Natalya Solzhenitsyn in Time was excerpted in PANORAMA No.665 (Gendler, NY 5) of February 20. The article dealt with the fate of political prisoners in the Soviet Union, making special reference to the case of Ginzburg, who is the chairman of a public aid fund for the families of political prisoners.

The exchange of letters between Carter and Sakharov was reported in WORLD THIS WEEK No.339 (Mirsky, M 4) of February 19. An article from the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung was cited noting the support of the American people for their president's step and his readiness to fight for the principles of morality and justice everywhere.

The misuse of psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union was the topic of HUMAN RIGHTS No.168 (Gorchakov, M 9) of February 20 which featured selections from a statement by Solzhenitsyn; an interview with Amalrik, a Soviet writer who recently arrived in the West; a samizdat article by Yevgeny Ivanov, a Soviet artist; and statements by Leonid Plyushch, fresh out of such a psychiatric hospital, describing his experiences there.

RELIGION IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD No.272 (Bourdeaux, M 9) of February 19 featured an article by Bernard Levin in The Times (London) which deals with the case of Georgy Vins, a Baptist activist, who is serving a five year labor camp term. The article quoted Izvestia, claiming that there is freedom of conscience in the Soviet Union, and offered evidence to the contrary, dealing with the persecution of practising Baptists in the USSR.

HELSINKI AND HUMAN RIGHTS No.55 (Dudin, NY 9) of February 19 discussed the Soviet campaign against Western journalists stationed in Moscow, citing the recent expulsion of the AP Moscow correspondent George Krinsky and the charges in the Soviet press of CIA connections against The New York Times correspondent Christopher Wren and Newsweek correspondent Alfred Friendly. It was noted that the charges are without foundation. The real reason is that these journalists described facets of Soviet life which are not complimentary to the Soviet regime. The passage in the CSCE Final Act was cited which calls for an improvement of the working conditions for foreign correspondents.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1279 (Schlippe, M 28) of February 19 featured Document 17 of the Soviet Helsinki watch group, which carried a list of political prisoners who, according to Soviet law, should be released from camps or prisons because of their poor health.

A Look and Something by Nekrasov, published in Kontinent, continued to be read in SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 29:30) of February 20.

2. The Growing Soviet Might was the subject of ROUND TABLE TALK No.261 (Krassovsky, Vladimirov, Levin and Roitman, M 20) of February 20, which pointed out the growing fear of political leaders in the West regarding the technological and tactical military superiority of the Warsaw Pact over the NATO countries. It was noted that the Soviet media's accusation against the West of leading the arms race represents a falsification of the facts. The Soviet media also failed to mention the Soviet measures clearly aimed to create military superiority of the Soviet Union in all types of weapon systems over those of the West.

3. The Treatment of War Prisoners in the Soviet Union was the topic of SIGNAL No.410 (Predtechevsky, M 9) of February 20 which noted that 300,000 prisoners from the First World War were incorporated into the Bolshevik army during the Russian Revolution. Russians captured by the Germans during the Second World War upon being "freed" were herded off to Siberian labor camps to continue prison labor. Selections were presented from the memoirs of Stalin's daughter Svetlana Alliliyeva, describing this common practice. It was explained that there are no "prisoners of war" in the Soviet Union -- only "traitors." Directives were cited which openly call for the death penalty or a 15 year term of imprisonment for Russians who had "allowed themselves to be captured."

4. Reasons for the Low Labor Productivity in the Soviet Union were enumerated in ECONOMISTS ON SOVIET ECONOMY No.272 (Chianurov, M 9) of February 19, pegged to the CIA report on plan fulfillment for 1976, which noted that the growth rate for industrial productivity was the lowest in the past 25 years. The growth rate for industry was 3.3 per cent lower than the average of the pre-war years. It was pointed out that the Soviet Union buys technological equipment from the industrially developed countries, but that this measure has not been able to secure conditions conducive to a sharp rise in labor productivity; thus, the reasons for the low growth rate in labor productivity remain outside the realm of technology. The reasons for low working moral in the Soviet Union were contrasted with that in Great Britain. In the Soviet Union, as opposed to the situation in Great Britain where workers lose interest because they have already reached a high level of well-being, workers lose hope because such material well-being is unattainable for them. The Soviet government is unable to provide the population with even the minimum which is demanded in contemporary life.

5. Obstacles in the Way of Technological Progress in the Soviet Union was the topic of an interview with Lev Grigorievich Zalessky, a director of an electro-mechanical factory in Riga on a work trip to England, which was featured in SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY No.49 (Vladimirov, L 9:30) of February 19. Zalessky explained how the formalities of bureaucratic centralism in planning and control over new technology affect workers' initiative, remove the desire to work better and impede technological progress.

6. The Communist International with a Capitalist After-Taste. PANORAMA No.665 (Shilaev, NY 5) of February 20 featured an article in Fortune by Herbert Meyer, pointing out that the Soviet Union resembles Western commercial corporations inasmuch as it furthers its commercial interests abroad, has banks in Western Europe, the Middle East and Asia, and owns and operates many firms in capitalist countries.

7. RETURNING TO HISTORY No.1 (Levin, M 28:30) of February 19 discussed the state of Russia in 1916, on the eve of the revolution, noting how the ruling circles of Imperial Russia began to lose control over events, leading the government of the country into disorganization. Reference was made to the establishment of the Duma, which, although its rights were very limited, planted the idea of self-government. Tapes of reminiscences were included.

8. FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK No.128 (Gendler, NY 3:30) of February 20 featured Soviet press articles published on February 23, 1927 on the event of the ninth anniversary of the Red Army, lauding the army's legendary revolutionary discipline and enthusiasm. The harsh directives of the Highest Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic during the epoch of the civil war were also presented, designating the death penalty for any sort of aiding the enemy or refusal to obey orders.

9. GUEST OF THE WEEK No.17 (Rudolf, NY 18) of February 20 featured an interview with David Kogan, a recent Soviet emigre, who had worked for many years as a journalist in Moscow. He discussed his journalism courses in the IFUL and the Moscow city committee of the CPSU, his travels during the war, and how, as a journalist, his work had very little in common reporting the facts.

10. The Fascist Tendencies evidenced in the Russian Emigration of the 20s and 30s were discussed in THE STATE OF SOCIETY IN TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES No.31 (Agursky, P 9) of February 19 which noted the influence of the Italian and German Fascists on the primarily rightist Russian emigration.

11. DID YOU NOTICE? No.13 (Pylaev, M 9) of February 20 discussed Soviet press coverage of chess events, noting that events on the international chess arena are not always reported objectively. A recent concrete example was cited, when Pravda omitted Korchnoi's name in a list of participants in an upcoming chess match. The background of Korchnoi's defection was briefly recapitulated.

12. "Ballad About a Princess" was featured in SONGS WITH COMMENTARIES (Galich, P 7) of February 19, which pointed out that the song dealt with women's loneliness and the generation of women left alone by the war. The song was written carefully to avoid objectionable political lines, for which the song could have been banned.

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

1. East European Dissidents was a topic of WORLD THIS WEEK No.339 (Mirsky, M 7) of February 19, which reported that Czechoslovak singer Marta Kubisova wrote an open letter to the "singers of the world" to demand the observation of human rights in Czechoslovakia. It was noted that she was one of the Charter signatories. The chairman of the English chapter of Amnesty International announced that that organization will begin a campaign to free four Czechoslovak citizens who were imprisoned in connection with the Charter. Trybuna was cited, charging one of the Charter initiators with the "mass slaughter of communists in the summer of 68." It was noted that there has been worldwide protest against such slanderous charges made in the Czechoslovak press campaign against the Charter signatories. Human rights violations were a topic on the agenda of the discussions held during the visit of a Czechoslovak representative to Sweden, Dusan Spacil. Sweden's Foreign Minister Karin Seder was quoted describing the talks as formal, and emphasizing that the Czechoslovak side is well aware as a result of the talks how seriously Sweden condemns human rights violations in Czechoslovakia. Simultaneously with Spacil's visit, a statement expressing solidarity with human rights activists in Eastern Europe and forming a Committee of Solidarity with Eastern Europe was issued, signed by 30 leading political and trade union figures, writers, artists, scholars, and journalists. It was reported that an apartment search was conducted in the home of Romanian writer Paul Goma, who is one of the co-authors of the open letter charging the Romanian authorities with human rights violations. On the brighter side, 12 workers who had participated in the Polish June riots were freed from prison, as reported by the Polish Workers' Defense Committee.

The quantitative and qualitative growth of the dissident movement in the socialist countries was the subject of ROUND TABLE TALK No.260 (Bensi, Mirsky, Henkin and Krassovsky, M 20) of February 19. It was pointed out that the participants of this movement limit their activities within the realm of the law and are in agreement with the provisions in the CSCE Final Act.

An article in The Times (London) calling on scholars to support the rights of their colleagues in countries which practice political persecution was featured in PANORAMA No.665 (Antonova, L 4) of February 20.

2. The Financial Support of the French CP was the subject of PANORAMA No.665 (Salkazanov, P 6) of February 20 which reviewed a recently published book on the topic by Jean Monteldeaux. It was pointed out that the PCF is not financed by the Soviet Union, as it was previously, but rather from a number of capitalist enterprises under its management. The PCF was shown to be the most capitalistic of all France's parties.

3. Honecker's Interview with the Saarbruecker Zeitung was featured in WORLD THIS WEEK No.339 (Krassovsky, M 4) of February 19. Honecker was noted to have said that until the FRG recognizes the GDR there can be no talk of freedom of movement between the two Germanies, or even of free travel by GDR citizens in Western countries. He added that he would not introduce this topic at the Belgrade conference, if the FRG does not level any accusations against the GDR.

4. The Economic Policy of Hua Kuo-feng was discussed in PEKING AND ITS POLICY No.407 (Shilaev, NY 9) of February 19. It was noted that the disastrous state of the Chinese economy and the material want of the nation at the time of Mao's death caused Hua to reject the radical ideas of Mao concerning economics, although the Chinese leadership continues to call their platform "the revolutionary, proletarian line" and utilize Mao's personality cult to gain support for their program.

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

1. The Middle East was a topic of WORLD THIS WEEK No.339 (Orshansky, Mirsky, Aleksandrovsky and Bykovsky, W.M.I. NY 5) of February 19. Vance's Middle East trip was discussed, noting that Vance had described the Palestinian problem as being "of primary importance." Reference was made to Sadat's suggestion to establish an official and open tie between the PLO and Jordan. Israeli observers pointed out that Vance's main goal was to find common elements in the positions of Israel and its Arab neighbors and, on this basis, to prepare the conditions for the renewal of the Geneva conference. Waldheim's trip to the Middle East was also a topic of discussion, focusing on Waldheim's comment on the PLO's recent willingness to set up a government on the present Israeli occupied Arab territories, rather than on the whole of Israel.

2. Uganda was a topic of WORLD THIS WEEK NO.339 (Chugunov, L 5) of February 19, pegged to the recent wave of terror. Amin was noted to have accused the Anglican Archbishop and several others of plotting against him. According to the official Ugandan version of the story, Amin stayed the people's demand for quick execution and ordered the accused to be tried. On the next morning it was announced that the accused had been killed in an auto accident. The Daily Telegraph was cited giving the number of Ugandan executions during Amin's reign at 50,000.



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

1. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY No.49 (Vladimirov, L 4) of February 19 featured a discussion on progress in the development of artificial sight, which is patterned after the biological mechanism in mice providing for night vision and developments in naval military technology.

2. The Grand Opening of the George Pompidou National Center of Art and Culture in Paris was reported in CULTURE, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Litvinov, P 14:30) of February 19 which noted the controversy centered on the modernity of the structure.

3. "Fun with Dick and Jane" was reviewed in CINEMA IN NEW YORK No.37 (Gabal, NY 6) of February 19 as representative of the American comic cinematic genre.

4. Biblical Passages on Forgiveness were presented in SUNDAY TALK No.1035 (Shmeman, NY 9) of February 19.

5. The Biblical Passage on Man's Fall was discussed in MAN IN TODAY'S WORLDVIEW (Shmeman, NY 9) of February 20.

gk/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 19:

King Hussein has warned U S Secretary of State Vance against overoptimism about an early resumption of the Geneva Mideast conference.

The Soviet party paper Pravda has made a strong attack on President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

British Foreign Secretary Antony Crosland died this morning.

A Soviet official working for UNESCO in Paris has been expelled from France for spying.

Vatican radio has described the late Anglican Archbishop of Uganda as a martyr to the Christian faith.

Soviet exile Vladimir Bukovsky believes the West should keep trying to help human rights advocates in his country.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party daily Rude Pravo today attacked prominent human rights campaigner Frantisek Kriegel.

President Carter has ordered a review of the law which makes it difficult for foreign communists to visit the United States.

A Soviet newspaper has disclosed that a civilian airliner crashed last Tuesday killing an undisclosed number of people.

- \* West German SPD leader Willy Brandt is appealing to President Carter to investigate allegations Brandt received money from the C I A.

A Spanish communist party newspaper says party Secretary General Santiago Carrillo intends to stand for election to parliament.

Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares met today in Rome with the leaders of Italy's Socialist and Communist Parties.

Romanian and Yugoslav government leaders have signed an agreement for constructing a Danube river hydro-electric plan.

West German riot police today prevented left-wing demonstrators from occupying the site of a new nuclear power station.

\*) RL/NS did not use this item.

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 20:

The United States and French foreign ministers are in neighbouring Mideast countries seeking progress towards a peace settlement.

American envoy Clark Clifford will tell President Carter that tension between Greece and Turkey is more serious than Washington realizes.

Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith has urged the United States to take the initiative in diplomatic efforts to achieve majority rule.

The Methodist bishop of Kenya says churches in Africa must be more critical of black rulers like Uganda's Idi Amin.

Andrei Amalrik, the exiled Russian writer, wants to tell French political leaders about the repression of Soviet intellectuals.

Thirty-six American Senators have urged Leonid Brezhnev to release dissident Amner Zavurov from jail.

The author of a satirical book based on the Soviet Union says he has been stripped of all his academic degrees and titles.

The Soviet party paper Pravda has told Washington its defense of human rights is incompatible with its calls for arms limitation.

\* Some leading world figures have denied allegations they received secret payments from the American Central Intelligence Agency.

Indian Premier Indira Gandhi has defended the state of emergency she declared saying it has done the country tremendous good.

The Italian Communist Party has called for serious self criticism within its ranks after a recent wave of left-wing student unrest.

British Prime Minister James Callaghan is working on possible cabinet changes following the death of Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland.

\*) RL/NS did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS No. 44

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 44  
for Monday, 21 February 1977  
D. Felton

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

1. Dissidents. In connection with President Carter's letter to Sakharov, PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, Mirsky and Henkin, M 6) quoted Le Figaro, that while the USSR rejects Washington's distinction between mutual relations and human rights, Soviet propaganda insists that detente cannot extend to ideology; The New York Times, which quoted National Security Adviser Brzezinski that Carter's letter was previously discussed by the State Department and the National Security Council, and that Carter could not leave Sakharov's letter unanswered; Le Monde that the USSR supported US dissidents such as Angela Davis, that Carter's statement on Chile and his recent expulsion of a Chilean official suspected of torture indicates growing support for moral principles in the West, that most countries violate the humanitarian principles which they advocate, and that sometimes plain speaking is required on such violations; the Sueddeutsche Zeitung that, while Carter's letter to Sakharov could worsen the world political climate, it is difficult to understand why the Soviet authorities have stepped up their repression of dissidents at a time when the USSR is for economic and political reasons especially interested in improving relations with the West.

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P. 16) featured an RL interview with Leonid Plyushch in which he said that in the Dnepropetrovsk psychiatric hospital he could not "admit" to being mad since this would have discredited his fellow human rights activists; attributed his release to pressure on the USSR by foreign leftists, particularly in France; called on the West to take a tough line on human rights in the USSR - including a trade embargo - since the USSR only respected strength; noted the cautious attitude taken toward him by the French communists, evidently afraid of exacerbating relations with the USSR; attempted to reconcile

certain contradictions between his professing to be a Marxist on the one hand and criticizing various aspects of Soviet reality on the other; declared the present Soviet leadership is in a state of political and economic impasse; spoke of an anti-nationality campaign in the USSR, particularly against Soviet Jews; explained that he had become a separatist by reason of his Marxist views, in particular advocating an independent Ukraine; and expressed support for a morally-founded detente.

NOTE (Mirsky, M 5) pegged to the announcement to foreign correspondents in Moscow by Aleksandr Zinovev, author of the satire Yawning Heights, that he had been stripped of all his academic degrees and titles, gave a brief biography of Zinovev, excerpted the above work, which describes the socio-political order in a mythical country called Ibansk, said the fact that the Soviet authorities saw the book as "slander against the Soviet system" suggests that it has touched them to the quick; and quoted David Floyd of The Daily Telegraph that the book has created more of a sensation in the USSR and the West than any of Solzhenitsyn's works.

NAUM KORZHAVIN'S TALK No. 5 (Korzhavin, NY8:30) focused on an article by Aleksandr Zinovev, entitled "On Some Manifestations of Ideological Intellectualism: The Social Consequences of the Development of Science" in which he levels criticism at the over-intellectualized atmosphere of Soviet science in which the Soviet system flourishes. Zinovev speaks of an "anti-science" which often appears more scientific than science itself, and which suggests that the abnormal is normal.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1280 (Schlippe, M 29) featured the texts of a statement by mathematician Igor Shafarevich, dated October 2, 1976 and published in the 23rd issue of the New York Chronicle for the Defense of Rights, in which he spoke of the harassment of himself and his pupils by the authorities; the first part of a list of sick political prisoners in urgent need of release which was appended to the Orlov Group's Document No.17; an anonymous biography of one of these prisoners, Ukrainian Ivan Gel; and 1976 Christmas greetings to his friends at home and abroad from imprisoned Vladimir Osipov.

CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.62 (Litvinov, P 1:30) featured a brief report on Bukovsky's visit to St. Nazaire at the invitations of the theatrical troupe of Armand Gatti, who is working on a play dedicated to Bukovsky and other human rights activities.

CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.62 (Litvinov, P 1) quoted a comment in The Guardian pointing to the unique modernism of works shown at the exhibition of Soviet nonconformist art in London.

The appearance of Vladimir Voynovich's The Extraordinary Adventures of the Soldier Ivan Chonkin in French and English translations in Paris and New York was reported in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE NO.62 (Litvinov, P 3). The French extreme left newspaper Liberation regretted the USSR Writers' Union's lack of a sense of humor, and The New York Times Book Review lauded the book as stunning and courageous.

Bulat Okudzhava sang Against the Background of Pushkin and The Moscow Subway in SOUND OF STRINGS No.509 (Mitina, M 4:30).

2. Soviet-Egyptian Relations. ANALYSIS (Henkin, M 5) said that Sadat's recollections in Al-Ahram on Egyptian-Soviet relations, and Pravda's rejoinder that they are nothing but "lies, slander and a falsification," are not only symptomatic of the present state of mutual relations; many observers feel they are above all an attempt by both sides to define their positions in the Middle East conflict. Egypt wishes to dissociate herself from the extremists, and the USSR wishes to remind the hard-line anti-Israeli forces in the region that they can always count on Moscow's help and understanding.

3. The Military-Industrial Complex. MILITARY DETENTE No.45 (Predtechesky, M 13:30) listed some of the privileges enjoyed by the military-industrial complex (better and more modern materials and machines, better pay and conditions for workers, tighter quality control); noted the military mobilization plans for virtually all factories; the appointment of long-time Defense Industry Manager Ustinov as Defense Minister; and the massive secrecy surrounding the defense industry, which often leads to duplication of effort and is probably also responsible for the small number of Soviet Nobel Prize winners. The script quoted Sakharov on the militarization of the Soviet economy, and US scholar John Hardt that the military-industrial complex in the USSR "is the most modern Soviet state."

4. Agriculture. MAN ON THE PLANET EARTH No.127 (Lobas, NY 8) focused on an article by Sergey Makharov in the January 19 issue of Literaturnaya Gazeta entitled "Unequal Grain" which quotes agricultural specialists Kocheshkov and Pashkov to the effect that massive infusions of chemicals and technology into agriculture are insufficient --intelligence and motivation are also required.

5. War Communism. RADIO SEMINAR No.395 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) continued to excerpt Alain Besancon's Concise Sovietological Treatise in which he points to alternating periods of "NEP" and "war communism" in the USSR. The script focused on the period of war communism from 1945 to Stalin's death and the following NEP period under Khrushchev, whom Besancon describes as a "naive Bolshevik" whose attempt to reconcile Soviet practise with socialist theory was doomed to failure under Soviet conditions.

6. Professor Adam Ulam's "Ideologies and Illusions," a history of Russian revolutionary thinking from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day, was reviewed in BOOKS, JOURNALS AND IDEAS No.107 (Petrovskaya, NY 9). Ulam said Marxism, although now obsolete, still serves as a smokescreen for communist imperialism. Illusion died, but ideologies live on, and were adapted to circumstances. Ulam observed that Khrushchev very nearly succeeded in ridding communism of Stalinism; his successors, however, were afraid that this would destroy communism.

7. The Emigre Press. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No.18 (Schajovicz, M 13:30) annotated an article by Friman in Russkaya Mysl (January 30, 1977) entitled "The Reasons for the Failure of CPUSA," which points in this connection to the party's lack of democracy, the variance between its slogans and the US traditional course, and its unswerving support of Soviet policy; and gave an abridged version of an article by Archpriest Konstantinov in Novoye Russkoye Slovo (January 6, 1977) entitled "A Classification of Believers in the USSR" in which the author gives his own and Soviet classifications on the subject.

CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 62 (Litvinov, P 1:30) featured brief annotations of the 102nd issue of Grani, and the 125th issue of Novy Zhurnal.

8. Aleksey Tolstoy. In ENCOUNTERS No.94 (Bakharakh, P 9) Russian emigre publicist Aleksandr Bakharakh continued his recollections of his acquaintance with this Russian writer in emigration in Berlin.

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

1. Dissidents. LONDON REPORT (Czugunov, L 5:30) gave the contents of an editorial in The Times describing as unfounded Soviet complaints over the moral support which the West is giving to Soviet dissidents, and concluding that Carter's position on human rights is correct. The program also referred to correspondents' reports in the same issue of the newspaper on growing resistance among Czech workers to the "anti-Charter 77" campaign, and a visit to Paul Goma in his Bucharest apartment during which he stated he would not leave Romania until it was the legal right of every Romanian to do so.

PRESS REVIEW (A. Vardy and Rahr, M 3:30) quoted the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, that the difficulties experienced by the authorities in the USSR and East European countries in dealing with dissidents invoking the laws of their respective countries are responsible for the intensified propaganda attacks against these dissidents.

all of which is hampering detente and violating Helsinki; and The New York Times (former Moscow correspondent Hedrick Smith) that although the dissident movement in the USSR is numerically smaller than in East European countries, its significance lies in the moral authority of such people as Sakharov.

NOTE (Bensi, M 5:30) gave the contents of an interview given to Die Welt by Frantisek Kriegel and Ludvik Vaculik in which they point to the repressive measures against dissidents in Czechoslovakia; the growing dissatisfaction among the population; the consistency of the Czech human rights movement, and the fact that the Czech dissidents are demanding of the country's leaders nothing more than the observation of their own laws. Both Kriegel and Vaculik excluded the possibility of the dissidents being silenced.

2. The Katyn Massacre. EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONIES No.36 (Gorbanevskaya, P 13:30) featured an interview with former Polish officer Jozef Czapski, who narrowly escaped the Katyn massacre, in which he described the investigation he conducted into the massacre. Czapski recalled how President Roosevelt refused to believe that the Soviets were responsible for the massacre.

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

1. US-South Korean Relations. NOTE (Rahr, M 6:30) placed South Korean Foreign Minister Pak Ton Chin's current visit to six capitals, including Tokio and Washington, in the context of the US decision to gradually withdraw US forces from South Korea. Reference was made to Chin's statement in Tokio that within three years South Korea would be able to resist North Korean forces on her own. The script said that a nuclear arms race in the area seems unlikely, although increased tension between the two Koreas could affect the South Korean and Japanese economies.

2. US Affairs. WASHINGTON REPORT No.123 (Orshansky, W 5) focused on US trade union demands for a shorter working week as a means of combatting unemployment.

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

1. US Agriculture. MAN ON THE PLANET EARTH No.127 (Lobas, NY 5) referred to an article by Prof. Harold Breimaier in the January issue of the US journal Annals noting the changing character of the American farm and the American farmer.



2. Miscellaneous Cultural Items. CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.62 (Litvinov, P 2 ) contained brief items on two events on the Paris ballet scene - a new ballet by Maurice Bejart called An Imaginary Moliere; a Nureyev festival; and a festival of African art in Lagos.

gk/MB

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscast of February 21:

Valentin Turchin, the chairman of the branch of Amnesty International in the Soviet Union, said today he plans to apply for permission to emigrate to the U.S.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is on his way back to Washington after his six-nation Middle East mission.

Yasser Arafat has confirmed that the PLO has had contacts with influential Jews to discuss the possibilities of forming a Palestinian state.

President Carter's national security adviser says he expects progress "before too long" in East-West talks on arms control.

David Owen is Britain's new foreign secretary.

Spain's Communist Party has announced its candidates for the coming general elections -- even though the party is still illegal.

A leading French communist says East European dissidents should not be persecuted even if their ideas are hostile to socialism.

American special envoy Clark Clifford met today in Ankara with the Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglyangil.

A landslide in Yugoslavia has left more than 1,000 people homeless and buried almost 80 buildings.

\* Mario Soares is back home after talks in four EEC capitals.

Poland begins talks Wednesday with the EEC on a fishing agreement.

Jimmy Carter's defense spending plans will be made public Tuesday.

Andrei Amalrik has turned down a chance to meet with an official of the French Foreign Ministry.

\*\* The U N Human Rights Commission has declared 1978 the year of human rights.

\*\*\* An armed prison escaper surrendered to Italian police today after holding a family of five hostage for more than 16 hours.

\*) The Bulgarian and Hungarian BDs did not use this item.  
\*\*) The Bulgarian BD did not use this item.  
\*\*\*) RL/NS and the Romanian BD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 45

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No.45

for Tuesday, 22 February 1977

D. Felton, J. Valo

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

1. Dissidents were a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, Matusevich, M 4). Il Popolo commented on Carter's exchange of letters with Sakharov, noting that this action has reasserted Carter's readiness to fight for human rights at home and abroad. Corriere della Sera wrote that Carter has gone too far to change his course concerning human rights. Should he cease to voice protest of new human rights violations, it would be interpreted as a sign of weakness and uncertainty, and could have deleterious effects on Carter's internal and international prestige. The Aftenposten pointed out that Moscow's reaction to Carter's human rights policy indicates a grave uneasiness over the new tendencies in Washington. The paper continued that there is a danger that the Kremlin might move away from detente policies, resulting in a worsening of the international climate, while simultaneously stepping up repression at home and directing the blame at the other side.

An interview with Amalrik was featured in PARIS REPORT (Gladilin, Salkazanova, P 11:30). Amalrik explained that the purpose of his visit to Paris was to inform French society and the French government on the situation in the Soviet Union. He added that the arrest of the members of the Helsinki watch group is of great significance for all countries who signed the CSCE Final Act and noted that the Soviet authorities are trying to liquidate this group on the eve of the follow-up conference in Belgrade. He compared the present situation in the Soviet Union with that at the end of the 40s and beginning of the 50s, when, shortly before the death of Stalin, there was a battle between the moderates and the radicals. He cited the arrests and the Moscow subway explosion as elements of this fight being used by the conservative part of the apparatus against the moderates.

VIENNA REPORT (Schlippe, M 4:30) featured a telephoned report by RL's correspondent on a press conference given on her arrival at Vienna's airport by Lyudmila Alekseyeva, a member of the Orlov group, who was recently granted an exit visa by the Soviet authorities. She was accompanied by her husband, Nikolay Vilyams, and her son Mikhail. Alekseyeva said that a further term of imprisonment for Ginzburg would be tantamount to a death sentence; that other members of the Orlov Group, Malva Landa and Viktoras Pyatkus, face trumped-up criminal charges; that the fact she was allowed to leave the USSR is probably related to the authorities' objective of crushing the Orlov Group and the human rights movement in general (she said, however, that she had decided to leave three years previously for family reasons); and that the Group were receiving more and more requests for help and applications for membership. Nikolay Vilyams said the family planned to resettle in the US.

Carter's human rights policy was the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT No.834 (Savemark, W 7). It was pointed out that the Soviet Union's continued human rights violations undermine the atmosphere of international trust, because, if the Soviet Union does not consider it necessary to adhere to the principles of an international agreement it has signed, how can one be sure that they will fulfill the obligations of other treaties? Henry Jackson was quoted, fully supporting Carter's exchange of letters with Sakharov and his decision to meet with Bukovsky. Jackson emphasized that Carter's position is based on the necessity of observing international law.

The Soviet brain drain was the subject of NOTE (Mirsky, M 9:30) which was pegged to the recent announcement of the chairman of the Soviet chapter of Amnesty International that he wishes to emigrate to the United States. Soviet Amnesty Chairman Valentin Fedorovich Turchin is a doctor of physics and widely known abroad for his publications. It was pointed out that those who have performed "antipatriotic or amoral" acts can be relieved of their academic degrees in the Soviet Union. Special reference was made to the case of Doctors of Microbiology Geinisman and Zinoviev, the first of whom was already in Israel when his degree was taken from him. Zinoviev was stripped of his academic degrees for writing a satirical book on the Soviet Union which was published abroad. However, it was shown that the most catastrophic brain drain occurs in the arts, where a "reserve" cannot be insured by plans and decrees. Reference was made to the cases of Solzhenitsyn, Nekrasov, Kuznetsov, Sinyavsky, Maksimov, Gladilin, Brodsky, Korzhavin, Baryshnikov, Panov, Masterkova, and Neizvestny.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Glezer, P 4) contained a brief note on an exhibition of Russian nonconformist art opened early this year in Vienna's Kuenstlerhaus. Among the artists represented are Shemyakin, Lyagachev, Zelenin and Nezhdanov.

Viktor Nekrasov's A Look and Something, published in the tenth issue of Kontinent, continued to be serialized in SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 31).

Aleksandr Galich sang The Bicycle in SOUND OF STRINGS No.510 (Mitina, M 4:30).

2. The Nationality Question. EQUAL AMONG EQUALS NO. 33 (Silnitsky, NY 9) focused on Lenin's attempt to overcome the contradiction between reality and Bolshevik nationality policy by declaring that since only socialism was able to solve the nationality problem, under socialism there could not be any nationality problem or any national state. This is the basis of the present CPSU policy. The script gave Quebec as an example of the democratic way of solving nationality questions.

3. Agriculture. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS No.52 (Glasenapp, M 9) focused on an article by Yemelyanov in the Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta showing the abysmally low prices paid by the state for kolkhoz produce in 1952, and the catastrophic shortage of meat products ten years ago. He conceded that the planned increase of meat and milk production will be far from producing an abundance. The script compared the poor showing of Soviet agriculture with that in the FRG and the US, for example, and contrasted it with the bombastic statements in the CPSU CC's resolution on the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution.

4. The Legal System. SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE No.95 (A.Vardy, M 9) featured an interview with Doctor of Law Aleksandr Shtromas, who left the USSR a few years ago and is now a professor at Bradford University, on the Soviet legal system. Shtromas, who pointed out that, unlike in democratic Western countries, in the USSR legal investigation is carried out by state organs (the Interior Ministry, the KGB or the State-Prosecutor) which are not under supervision by neutral agencies; the State Prosecutor's Office combines the functions of investigation, the supervision of the latter, and of prosecution; the defense counsel is only brought in after the preliminary investigation stage; and the court consists of the judge and two people's assessors, trial by jury being unknown. The script began by quoting from Bukovsky's trial in January 1967 at which, after the prosecutor had told him that the liberties mentioned in Article 125 of the Soviet Constitution were aimed at "strengthening the social system in the interest of the workers," Bukovsky asked who decided what was in the interests of the workers and what was not.

5. The Northern Balance was the topic of NOTE (Matusevich, M 6:30), pegged to the recent publishing of a Soviet book, which offers a new interpretation of the basic provisions of the friendship treaty between the Soviet Union and Finland. The book, called Thirty Years of Neighborly Relations, attacked those who regard the treaty as a guarantee of Finnish neutrality. It was noted that Kekkonen commented on this delicate issue in his speech at the opening of the Finnish parliament. He sharply criticized those who doubted the steadfastness of Finnish foreign policy, and emphasized the stability of Finnish neutrality.

6. Dzerzhinsky. THEATRICAL HORIZONS No.122 (Igoshina, P 9:30) discussed a play by Maklyarsky and Rapoport on the former Cheka head Feliks Dzerzhinsky, entitled Ice and Fire, dedicated to the centenary of his birth. The script described the play as a dramaturgical failure, the portrayal of Dzerzhinsky being flat and lifeless, almost as if the playwrights were ashamed of their subject. On the other hand, Tsar Nicholas II was portrayed as a sympathetic and honest, albeit somewhat obtuse, character. For example, in one scene he refused to promote himself to the rank of General because this would be improper. The script suggested that the fact that the play only covered Dzerzhinsky's pre-Revolutionary activities may have had something to do with the impact created by such works as Gulag Archipelago.

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

1. Yugoslavia, the USSR and Eurocommunism. SPECIAL FEATURE (Bensi, M 10) noted a certain sympathy for Eurocommunism being expressed in Yugoslavia. The weekly NIN, for example, pointed out that Kadar does not share Todor Zhivkov's view that Eurocommunism is anti-Soviet. NIN observed that, at the 25th CPSU Congress, Berlinguer gave what was virtually a compressed version of the Eurocommunist program. The script noted, however, that NIN said nothing on Berlinguer's support for Soviet foreign policy or his silence on human rights. NIN said that although Eurocommunism, as apparent from a recent statement by prominent CPI representative Sergio Segre, is still in a formative stage, the USSR is deeply concerned. This was evidenced by a sharply-worded article by Mikhaylov in the journal Novaya i Noveyshaya Istoriya attacking "national communism." The script said that Yugoslavia's interest in Eurocommunism springs from her desire to also pursue her own road to socialism.

2. East European Dissidents was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 1:30) which featured the text of a letter published by the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and addressed to the Prosecutor General in Czechoslovakia in defense of playwright Havel, journalist Lederer, and directors Pavlicek and Ornest, presently imprisoned. Boell, Grass, Frisch, Duerrenmatt and Lenz were among the signatories of the letter.

3. Discord within the Italian CP was discussed in NOTE (Bensi, M 5:30), pegged to recent student unrest among communists. It was explained that the Italian CP has its roots as a protest party, actively opposing the government, and condoning the use of force to gain power. Now, the CPI has begun to constructively cooperate with the government, in the hope that it can join the administration. However, it was noted that if he were to completely reject his former policies, Berlinguer would lose the support of his old allies. Thus, he follows a line which simultaneously supports measures to improve the economy proposed by Andreotti and also criticizes the same measures.

4. Proletarian Internationalism. NOTE (Vardi, M 6:30) discussed an article in Rabochiy klass i sovremennyy mir by Vadim Zagladin entitled "The Development of Proletarian Internationalism under Contemporary Conditions." Zagladin wrote that the defense of proletarian internationalism is the sacred obligation of every Marxist-Leninist. He criticized the Eurocommunists for their insistence on political and ideological independence from the CPSU.

5. A Performance of George Orwell's "1984" in Zagreb's University Theater. SPECIAL FEATURE (Matusevich, M 2) gave the abridged text of an article in Dagens Nyheter which said that the play not only exposes classical, Soviet-style Stalinism, but is an unequivocal commentary on the situation in Yugoslavia itself.

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

1. The Middle East was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Vardi, Henkin, M 3). The Neue Zuercher Zeitung was cited with regard to perspectives for a new Middle East peace settlement, noting that such a settlement would require compromises from all sides. The paper opined that the key to such an agreement is the Palestinian question and the Arab recognition of Israel's borders. Le Figaro wrote about the Middle East trip of French Foreign Minister Guitingaud, postulating that the Arab countries hope that France can convince the United States of the importance of a quick settlement. Le Quotidien de Paris opined that the key to a Middle East settlement is the freeing of all territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war.

2. The Opening of the UN Disarmament Conference was reported in GENEVA REPORT No.269 (Mikhelson, G 3:30), which noted the conspicuous absence of Martin, who successfully led the American delegation for ten years. He was close to the Ford administration and Carter decided to replace him, but it is not yet known who the replacement will be. It was noted that the agenda includes the drafting of an all-inclusive nuclear test ban, a ban on chemical weapons, and a ban on the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction.

3. US Affairs. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE "ABROAD" SERIES No. 4 (Storozhenko, NY 9:30) featured items on the new 200-mile US fishing zone to come into effect on March 1; New York's readiness to stage the 1984 Olympics; and American Indians' action to reclaim their lands.

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

1. First Ladies in the White House. MODERN WOMAN No. 19 (Roitman, M 9) presented an abridged version of an article in the West German newspaper Bild am Sonntag.

2. Vienna's Cultural Treasures were described in SPECIAL REPORT (Golomshtok, P 12).

gk/MB



NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 22:

Reports from western newsmen say one of the top communist party officials of Romania met in Bucharest today with writer Paul Goma.

BTA has carried a report denying that four writers have been questioned.

Human rights activists from Romania and the Soviet Union arrived in the West today.

Two Soviet dissidents met with French Communist Party official in separate meetings in France today.

Vaclav Havel's wife is said to have appealed to authorities for his release.

President Carter has proposed a budget which revises defense spending plans downward and places emphasis on energy and social services.

President Sadat of Egypt believes King Hussein and the PLO are both willing to establish a formal link between Jordan and an envisaged Palestinian state.

\* Cyrus Vance is said to be planning to go to the Midcast again in June.

The Spanish Communist Party has reportedly been told the Supreme Court will have to make a decision on whether to legalize it.

Israel's ruling Labor Party has begun a convention to choose a leader to contest the general elections in May.

\* An American senator says the president has taken steps to reduce the number of officials with access to sensitive intelligence data.

American special envoy Clark Clifford had more talks with Turkish military and political leaders this morning.

Radio Uganda has indicated that some members of the army have been fighting among themselves.

\*) The Bulgarian BD did not use these items.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 46

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 46  
for Wednesday, 23 February 1977  
D. Felton, J. Vale

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

1. Red Army Day. NOTE (Krassovsky and Kruzhin, M 6:30) reported on the celebrations marking the 59th anniversary of the Red Army. It was pointed out that the speeches made on the occasion were typical of those made in past years. Special reference was made to the speech of General Vladimir Fedorovich Talubko, who remarked on the important role of the Red Army in insuring the freedom and independence of the Soviet working class and noted its significant contribution toward saving Europe and the world from destruction by fascist barbarians. He went on to mention NATO's rejection of a Soviet proposal that neither NATO nor the Warsaw Pact nations be the first to use nuclear weapons in the event of war. It was noted that he did not give the real reasons for the NATO rejection of the proposal. It was not that NATO is making preparations for waging a nuclear war, as asserted by Talubko, but rather that, if the West agreed to the Soviet proposal, it would be defenseless before the overwhelming superiority of the Soviet Union's conventional forces. Figures were presented, comparing Soviet military forces with those of the NATO countries. Reference was also made to the emphasis of Brezhnev's role as a military leader during his 70th birthday celebrations. It was noted that this emphasis was totally absent during Red Army Day. An article was cited from the February 20 issue of Krasnaya Zvezda entitled "The Party - our Leader and General" which did not include a word about Brezhnev's personal leadership in military matters.

2. Human Rights. NEW YORK REPORT No. 126-77 (Davydov, NY 3) noted that Bukovsky is presently the guest of George Meany in Florida, after which he will fly to Washington to testify before the Senate Helsinki Watch Group on the human rights problem.

It was pointed out that Bukovsky has constantly emphasized the importance of the US exerting steadfastness on the question of Soviet human rights violations. He was cited to the effect that he is especially attracted to Carter's interest in moral problems, that is, the moral position of the American government and people. The freedom of Soviet political prisoners depends solely on the support afforded them by the outside public, Bukovsky insisted.

An interview with Andrei Amalrik was featured in PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 7). Amalrik related the story of his letter to Giscard, requesting an audience, which was not answered personally but indirectly through publication of Giscard's "reply" in the French press. The reason given for Giscard's refusal was that such a meeting would constitute interference in Soviet internal affairs. Amalrik refuted this point of view and noted that PCF leader Marchais had shown more interest in Soviet human rights violations than the French president. He continued that he supported the development of detente between the Soviet Union and France, but thought that detente should include the development of human rights in the Soviet Union. He defended his staging of a symbolic hunger strike before the Elysee Palace, asserting that it was within the confines of French law and not meant as a provocation. He also spoke favorably of his meeting with socialist leader Mitterrand.

UN REPORT NO. 31-77 (Bykovsky, NY 3) focused on the US proposal to the UN Human Rights Commission to send the Soviet Union a telegram protesting the arrest of citizens fighting for human rights, and demanding information on the circumstances of those arrests and the fate of those arrested. It was noted that the Soviet delegate to the Commission, Valerian Zorin, announced that this proposal is unacceptable because it constitutes interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, which is contrary to the statutes of the Commission.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1281 (Schlippe, M 29:30) featured the text of a report by Soviet Jewish jurist Vladimir Lazaris on the vain attempt by a group of Jewish intellectuals to organize a symposium on problems of Jewish culture in the USSR in Moscow last December. Entitled "In The Bag: A Report from a Symposium Which Did Not Take Place," it has been published in the January 17-19 issue of the Israeli Russian-language journal Nasha Strana.

HUMANISM AND MODERN TIMES No.21 (Aksenov, NY 9) was devoted to an article by samizdat author Dmitriy Nelidov entitled "Ideocratic Conscience and Personality" in which he analyzed the dehumanizing effect of massive ideological indoctrination in the USSR. Nelidov spoke of the "sterilization of the spirit" which is carried out in the name of humanity, and the "ideological changes" which replace ideas. He referred in this connection to the "revolutionary role" of the present human rights movement in the USSR.

3. "Pravda" and TASS on the CSCE Final Act. SPECIAL REPORT (Bensi, Mirsky, Matusevich, Roitman, M 16) dealt with recent assertions in Pravda and by TASS that the radio stations RFE/RL and the Voice of America are interfering in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and violating provision 3A of the CSCE Final Act. The contents of this provision were examined and the Soviet and East European broadcasts to Western countries, especially to Italy and Scandinavia, were analyzed. Special reference was made to Kissinger's statements on the American stations and material prepared by the BIB. The conclusion was reached that the continued Soviet jamming of RFE indeed constituted a violation of provision 3A.

4. Stalin's Reign of Terror. In SPECIAL FEATURE (Parry, NY) US Professor Albert Parry discussed Stalinist terror in the USSR in connection with the appearance of his book Terrorism From Robespierre to Arafat. In particular, Parry spoke of the general submissiveness of the population to terror both in the USSR under Stalin as well as in Nazi Germany, attributing this, among other things, to the fact that those arrested were stunned by what they considered to be a mistake, and the overwhelming majority were not enemies of the regime. They also hoped for help from outside.

5. The 41st Anniversary of the Death of Russian Physiologist Ivan Pavlov. DO YOU REMEMBER? No. 13 (Pylayev, M 5) noted that, while on every October Revolution Anniversary the Soviet media invariably recall Lenin's decree on material assistance to Pavlov in his scientific research, in fact he owed nothing as a scientist to Lenin or Soviet power. As for his political views, he protested against the destruction of Russia's cultural and scientific values by the communists, insisted that Marxism and communism were anything but the absolute truth, and expressed extreme skepticism on the question of a world revolution. The script used quotes from Krasnaya Niva of 1924.

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

1. East European Dissidence was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, Krassovsky, M 3). The Neue Zuercher Zeitung was cited, noting the broad anti-Western campaigns being held in the socialist countries which resemble the methods of the Cold War during the 1950s. Simultaneously, the democratic movement was noted to be expanding. The paper continued that this movement is within the framework of the laws of the socialist countries and is in full agreement with the provisions of the CSCE Final Act. The Frankfurter Rundschau wrote about the development of the human rights movement in Poland, noting that more and more people from the generation which grew up after the Second World War are entering the Polish labor market, never having experienced the "class struggle." It was pointed out that these people are demanding the right to participate in the government of the country and to codetermine the activities of the authorities.

EAST EUROPEAN NOTES No. 5 (S. Vardy, M ) featured an interview given to Der Spiegel by Jacek Kuron, a member of the Polish Workers Defense Committee. First, Kuron's dissident record was sketched, including an excerpt from his open letter to Berlinguer appealing for support for Polish workers persecuted by the authorities in connection with last June's food price riots. Kuron described the Polish security organs as a "state within the state", emphasized that the Workers Defense Committee was operating within the law; and spoke of the leadership's resistance to carrying out reforms which it admits itself are necessary.

2. The Soviet and East European Standpoint at the UN Conference on Territorial Asylum in Geneva was the subject of EUROPE TODAY No.83 (Mikhelson, M ), which quoted chief Soviet delegate Yevseyev's rejection of a Swiss proposal that states obligate themselves to allow on its territory the spouses and children of persons granted asylum; referred to Soviet and East European rejection of a draft clause stipulating that states should not turn back asylum-seekers on their frontiers; quoted Bulgarian delegate Nikolov's statement that the right of asylum can in no way be regarded as the right of the individual; and referred to Yugoslav delegate Jelic's conclusion that the conference had unfortunately failed to find a just balance between the sovereignty of the state and the basic rights of the individual.

3. Marxism Versus Ecology. TOMORROW OF THE PLANET EARTH No.199 (Patrushev, L 9) focused on a recent article on this subject in the British journal Ecologist showing that Marxism is incompatible with ecological demands not only in practise but in theory. The article spoke of Marx' "urban chauvinism," which called for the merging of the country with the town, and compared it in this respect to Victorian capitalism. It referred in this connection to Khrushchev's ill-fated virgin-lands campaign, and the campaign in China to liquidate sparrows as typical examples of the Marxist attitude to nature.

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

1. The Middle East was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, Bensi, Krassovsky, M 5:30). The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung commented on Vance's trip to the Middle East, making special reference to his statement that the US must continue its policy carefully and not show too much optimism. The paper noted that this statement marks the end of the American policy of "official optimism" regarding the Middle East. The Stuttgarter Zeitung recalled Kissinger's activities in the Middle East and noted that Carter, during his campaign speeches, criticized both Kissinger and Ford for their conduct of American policy in this region. The paper opined that Carter and Vance gained new insights into the complexity of the Middle East problem as a result of Vance's trip. The Svenska Dagbladet wrote that Vance did not return from the Middle East with empty hands, pointing out that

the heads of government whom Vance met agreed to travel to Washington in the spring to meet Carter, with the exception of the Syrian President, who will meet Carter during his upcoming trip to Europe. The paper noted that both Israel and the Arab countries have expressed their willingness to meet in Geneva. The Neue Zuercher Zeitung opined that there is new cause for optimism for a peace settlement in the Middle East, discussing the apparent readiness of moderate Palestinian leaders to cease demanding the destruction of Israel under certain circumstances. Die Tat wrote about the role of President Assad who, by sending Syrian troops into Lebanon, has succeeded in putting an end to the civil war and limiting the military potential of the Palestinians. The paper continued that Assad does not see the necessity of resolving the Palestinian question through the drafting of a solution acceptable to all interested parties.

2. Carter and Trudeau on Human Rights. WASHINGTON REPORT No.835 (Savemark, W 6:30) noted that human rights was a major topic of discussion between Carter and visiting Canadian Premier Trudeau. While initial reports suggested Trudeau expressed skepticism over Carter's open expression of support for human rights activists in the USSR, in particular his letter to Sakharov, a Canadian government spokesman later said Trudeau had made no such value judgements, merely saying that while he personally preferred the quiet approach, the latter had been only partially successful. A Carter aide added that there were no differences between the two leaders; Carter had not excluded quiet diplomacy, and both he and Trudeau agreed that human rights had to be viewed in a broader context.

3. CIA Activities. NEW YORK REPORT No.125-76 (Shilaev, NY 5:30) discussed the disclosure in The Washington Post that the CIA has been paying King Hussein to compensate for CIA activities in Jordan and for information provided. According to American press reports, Ford was informed of these secret payments, but took no action. Carter, upon hearing of these payments, ordered them to be stopped. It was noted that there has been no official government comment on the Washington Post article. It was emphasized that not only the fact of the payments, but of their secrecy has led to widespread American disapproval.

4. Carter and the American Trade Unions. ECONOMIC OBSERVER No.251 (Dreyer, W 4) noted that Carter was chosen the Democratic candidate for the presidency against the will of the union leaders. They did voice their support for him only perfunctorily during the election campaign, but it was clear that such support was due to pragmatic considerations. It was pointed out that Carter needs trade union support if he is to have success with his economic program, and he therefore named Roy Marshall to the

post of Minister of Labor. However, although Marshall is acceptable to trade union leaders, he does not arouse especial enthusiasm among their ranks. It was explained that Carter does not enjoy the complete confidence of labor union leaders because of his proposal to finance public work programs by means of a budget deficit. Labor union leaders believe that such a program will lead to an increase in prices and, consequently, decrease the buying power of the dollar.

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

1. Care for the Elderly in the US was the subject of AMERIC: DEEDS AND PEOPLE No.33 (Navrozov, NY ).

gk, DF

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NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 23:

Former Russian dissident Andrei Amalrik today staged a symbolic hunger strike in front of the presidential palace in Paris.

Romanian writer Paul Goma says he has been told to submit all his unpublished manuscripts for a decision on whether they can be published in Romania.

Vladimir Bukovsky has appeared before the US Helsinki commission.

Jimmy Carter says he is not trying to single out communist states for violations of human rights.

Carter also said today America was willing to play a major role in promoting peace in the Middle East.

Poland and the Common Market today opened negotiations on Polish rights to fish within the EEC's 200-nautical mile zone.

Reports from Spain say a planned meeting of the leaders of the Spanish, Italian and French Communist Parties will begin next month.

US special envoy Clark Clifford began talks in Nicosia today with Cypriot leaders.

President Idi Amin of Uganda confirmed today that an army battalion staged a mutiny last weekend.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith outlined plans for modifying racial discrimination in the white-ruled state.



RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 47

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 47  
for Thursday, 24 February 1977  
J. Vale, D. Felton

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

1. Dissidents. Bukovsky's testimony before the US Helsinki watch committee was the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT No. 125 (Orshansky, W 5). Bukovsky emphasized that the democratization of the totalitarian governments depends on to what degree Western governments are insistent in their protests against human rights violations. He expressed the necessity of conducting detente with a human face and of tying the commercial or trade side of detente with that of human rights.

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, Ryser, P 10:30) recapitulated the principal events which marked Amalrik's stay in Paris, making special reference to the public censure which met Giscard's decision not to receive Amalrik. It was pointed out that Amalrik nonetheless achieved his goal of actualizing the human rights situation in the Soviet Union in French society. Amalrik's meeting with Marchais was also discussed, noting Marchais' avowal of continued French CP support for Soviet dissidents.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Schlippe, H 24:30) presented an excerpt from an interview given to RL's correspondent by Orlov Group member Lyudmila Alekseyeva upon her arrival in Vienna with her husband and son. Alekseyeva spoke of her and her family's future plans in the US, and described how she was dismissed as editor at the "Nauka" (Science) publishing house after coming out in support of Ginzburg and Galanskov and then given an official "warning" (in accordance with an unpublished Decree of the Supreme Soviet Presidium dated December 25, 1972) at her subsequent place of work and then at KGB headquarters for her "anti-social activities," namely the "systematic preparation and dissemination of anti-Soviet literature." Alekseyeva also described a similar warning given to Valentin Turchin, chairman of the Moscow branch of Amnesty International.

LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 5) noted that the new British Foreign Minister David Owen announced that he would be having talks with Soviet Ambassador Lunkov on the question of human rights. He added that Great Britain would begin to pay as much attention to these problems as President Carter. Lunkov was informed that England is especially concerned over the tragedy of separated families. Special reference was made to the case of Marina Vaikhanskaya, whose ten-year old son has not been permitted by the Soviet authorities to join her in England.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW No. 694 (Korayakov, NY 13:00) continued to present the views expressed by Yuriy Blinov on the future development of the USSR in an article published in the Vestnik Russkogo Khristianskogo Dvizheniya entitled The Impending Storm. Blinov points to two dangers: that of a military KGB junta which, while forced to drop the Bolshevik camouflage and carry out certain political and economic reforms, would establish a "Russian national socialism," and the temptation of "socialism with a human face." Blinov says that socialism is incompatible with freedom, humanity and democracy. Appeals for the liberalization of socialism in fact are tantamount to a call for the introduction of Western-type democracy, according to Blinov.

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

Bulat Okudzhava's new novel A Dilettante's Journey: From the Notes of Retired Lieutenant Amiran Amilakhvari was given a positive review in SPECIAL FEATURE (Igoshina, P 9) which praised his prose and described the novel as a "diary within a diary within a diary" of Okudzhava himself. Its theme is that in life, everyone is a "dilettante."

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

1. East European Dissidence. EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE No.167 (Pusta, M 11) recapitulated some of the characteristics of the human rights movement in Eastern Europe. Unlike previously, dissidence in Eastern Europe has become a chain reaction, and its scope is such as to cause serious concern to the East European leaders. It is receiving considerable attention in the West, which takes the view that human rights is of international concern. Dissidence is not only a result of poor economic conditions, but has been triggered by the Helsinki Final Act, which has "boomeranged" on the Soviet and East European leaders. The latter seem at a loss when it comes to dealing

with the dissidents, who are merely demanding that the laws of the land be observed. In particular, the leaders of these countries hesitate to take action against the dissidents out of a fear that the West would reconsider its relations, in particular economic exchanges with them.

Human rights in Hungary was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Vardi, M 3) which cited an article from the Neue Zuercher Zeitung commenting on an article in the Hungarian Nepszabadsag. The Hungarian article discussed the upcoming CSCE follow-up conference in Belgrade and criticized the Western press which defends the human rights movement in the socialist countries, adding that Hungary observes the provisions in the CSCE Final Act. The article claimed that 40 per cent of Hungarian citizens traveled abroad as tourists last year. However, it was pointed out that there was no mention of how many of these traveled in countries outside the socialist block. The Hungarian article also noted that foreigners can obtain entrance visas without bureaucratic difficulties. The Neue Zuercher Zeitung commentator noted that this is not the case in the other socialist countries, making special reference to the situation in Czechoslovakia. It was pointed out that Czechoslovakia admits very few foreign correspondents each year, and the Czechoslovak authorities have let it be known that permission to enter the country depends on how the correspondent reports on events in Czechoslovakia.

The Romanian dissident movement was the topic of NOTE (Bensi, M 5:30) which gave background information on the main representative of this movement, Romanian writer Paul Goma. His works were forbidden in 1969, and in 1973 he was removed from the editorial board of the literary weekly Romania Literara. It was noted that he expressed his solidarity with the Czechoslovak Charter 77, and was one of the signatories of the open letter to all governments which signed the CSCE Final Act protesting human rights violations in Romania. The Romanian authorities have not begun a press campaign against Goma and his supporters. At first they suggested that he leave the country, which he rejected, and then, to the surprise of all, instead of "inviting" him to the public prosecutor's office, he was invited to speak with a member of the Permanent Bureau of the Romanian CP, Burtica, who is in charge of cultural and ideological questions. Goma reported that discussions were conducted in a friendly tone, and that Burtica informed him that he will remain a member of the Romanian writers' union. He did not exclude the possibility that Goma might again be able to publish his books in Romania. It was pointed out that in such a way Romania is conducting a "soft line" policy toward its dissidents. This was discussed in relation to Romania's role as the "black sheep" in the socialist block.

2. Economic Relations Between the USSR and Her COMECON Partners.

FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No.36 (Silnitskaya, NY 13:30) quoted a US Congress report that, despite her huge oil reserves, the USSR is failing to adequately supply her COMECON partners with this commodity. The reasons are poor planning and organization, inadequate equipment, and transport problems. In 1975, the USSR announced a sharp reduction in oil and natural gas supplies, and price increases of over 100 per cent. As a result Czechoslovakia, for example, was forced to turn to such countries as Mexico. The script also noted that over one half of the USSR's exports to COMECON countries are raw materials, machinery exports being relatively insignificant. The USSR uses her COMECON partners' dependence on her for raw materials as a political and economic lever. Although this is officially denied by the COMECON countries, they are suffering from inflation. The script contrasted Soviet declarations of "selfless" cooperation with her COMECON partners with French data on the higher prices she charged them for raw materials as compared with "capitalist" countries. Only in 1975 did the USSR agree to a price revision. The script concluded by saying the world economic crisis cannot be overcome if certain countries abuse their advantageous position.

3. The Reception of Western Radio Transmissions in the GDR

was the subject of BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 4), pegged to a new East German law on the subject of receiving radio transmissions, which makes no mention that the reception of Western programs is forbidden. It was pointed out that although no open reference was made to Western broadcasts, the mere fact of the omission implied tacit approval.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Carter's Second Press Conference was the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT No.837 (Savemark, W 16) which used tapes of the President's voice in English. It was noted that the topics discussed included the defense of human rights in the whole world, the decrease in defense expenditures, perspectives for renewing diplomatic relations between the US and Cuba, the situation in the Middle East, and energy problems in the US. Special reference was made to Carter's statements on human rights, and his emphasis that he had never intended to single out the Soviet Union as the only major transgressor. He spoke out against conditions in South Korea, Cuba, Uganda, and Latin American countries.

2. The Middle East was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Gensi, Roitman, M 3). Le Figaro was cited, noting that the principal obstacle in the path to peace between Israel and the Arab governments is neither the Golan Heights nor the Sinai peninsula, but the Palestinian question. The paper pointed out that Lebanon and Egypt are especially anxious to settle the Palestinian problem. For Lebanon it would mean ridding itself of both Palestinian military detachments and the Syrian army, while Egypt could reappropriate a significant amount of its financial resources, presently used for the military, to raise the living standard.

in Egypt. The Guardian discussed the recent diplomatic efforts of the Soviet Union in the Middle East, referring to the Middle East trip of Soviet diplomat Mikhail Stydenko which coincided with Vance's trip. It was noted that he visited Egypt, Syria, and Iraq and met with the leaders of the PLO. However, Stydenko's efforts did not succeed in improving relations between Moscow and Cairo, judging by the Pravda attacks against Sadat immediately after Stydenko's trip to Egypt.

3. Uganda was the subject of NOTE (Mirsky, M 6), pegged to reports that Tanzanian troops are gathering on the border with Uganda, that Amin just crushed a mutiny in the Ugandan army, and that he is conducting pogroms among two Christian tribes. The events surrounding the "accidental" deaths of the head of the Ugandan Anglican Church and two cabinet ministers were also recapitulated. It was noted that, according to the latest report from Amnesty International, between 50,000 and 300,000 Ugandans have been killed during Amin's reign.

4. The Effect of This Year's Exceptionally Cold Winter on the US Economy was the subject of SPECIAL FEATURE (Dreyer, NY 4).

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

1. Freud's Theories continued to be discussed in SIGMUND FREUD AND HIS CRITICS No. 3 (Kossman, NY 4) which focused on his teachings on the role of sexuality in culture and religion. The script noted that, like Marxism, Freudianism is monistic and materialistic, although contrary to the assertion of Soviet psychologists, it is non-ideological.

2. Scientific News. PRESENT-DAY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY No. 50 (Muslin, NY 13:30) featured an interview with Dr. Donald Fredrickson, Director of the US National Institute of Health, on the US system of medical care and research which he contrasted with the centralized Soviet system. He also explained the work of his agency and referred briefly to US-Soviet medical cooperation, which he described as useful. The program then focused on a project of the US Intertechnology Corporation in Virginia to combine a timber plantation fueling an electric power station with a large reservoir containing algae which would absorb combustion waste and produce fertilizer for the timber.

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 24:

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has been narrowly re-elected to the leadership of the governing Labor Party.

Russian exile Vladimir Bukovsky held talks in Washington today with U.S. Senator Henry Jackson.

Tomas Venclova has testified before the U.S. Helsinki commission.

Georges Marchais has commented on the letter Andrei Sakharov got from President Carter.

The Eurocommunist summit will open next Wednesday.

Britain and the United States today demanded a full United Nations investigation into the human rights situation in Uganda.

A Czechoslovak journalist who claims to have worked as a spy in Bonn has been given political asylum in Britain.

Four more parties have been legalized in Spain.

An extreme rightwing group in Spain today threatened to assassinate Spanish Prime Minister Suarez.

Poland and the EEC will resume fishing talks on March 10.

The Soviet Union announced today that its new 200 mile fishing zone will be introduced as of March the first.

Stansfield Turner has been confirmed as the new CIA chief.

Clark Clifford has met with Archbishop Makarios.

There are reports that Andrei Gromyko is in the hospital.

\* Surgeons in New York have successfully transplanted the kidney of a 16-year-old Soviet boy into a young American construction worker.

\*) RL/NS did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST / ANALYSIS NO. 48

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No.48  
for Friday, 25 February 1977  
D. Felton

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

1. Soviet - US Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT (Beloborodov, W 5) noted that Carter is considering a unilateral stop of nuclear weapons testing in the hope that the USSR will reciprocate. Previous test ban agreements were mentioned, and the USSR's reservations on the question of inspection were noted.

2. Human Rights. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky and Henkin, M 4) quoted The Washington Star that Carter's letter to Sakharov has been one of the clearest demonstrations of his faithfulness to his election promise of making human rights a key element of US foreign policy, in which he has the approval of the American people; L'Aurore that Giscard's refusal to receive Amalrik is a sign of the French government's weakness vis-a-vis Moscow; Le Figaro (Raymond Aron) that the Soviet leadership is just as anxious as the US to avoid nuclear war, armed conflict and crises, so that Western concessions are superfluous in this regard; and L'Humanite that although Amalrik was unjustly imprisoned, Western champions of Freedom are only too ready to speak out when it is repressed in the USSR, but are silent when capitalist countries are involved.

SOVIET NOTES No.690 (Rudolph, NY 4:30) gave as an example of the keen interest being shown in the US in the question of human rights in the USSR four articles in last Sunday's issue of The New York Times. Hedrick Smith noted the contradiction between the Soviet authorities' claim that the dissidents were renegades having nothing in common with Soviet society, and the attention they pay to the dissidents; an editorial referred to Carter's letter to Sakharov and his insistence that there was no connection between the question of dissidents and such problems as SALT; James Reston spoke of Carter's insistence that his government adhere to the same principles that he defined in his letter to Sakharov; Sulzberger quoted from this letter and spoke of its world echo. Reference was also made to Carter's Press Secretary's reference to Pravda's defense of Angela Davis during her trial.

NEW YORK REPORT No.129-77 (Hendler, NY 5) first excerpted the recent article in The New York Times by USSR Deputy Procurator General Gusev in which he spoke of warning Sakharov of the possible consequences of accusing the Soviet authorities of being party to the Moscow subway explosion in order to have an excuse for intensifying repressive measures against dissidents. Gusev said that Western attempts to give Sakharov an exclusive status would not cause the authorities to depart from the principle that all citizens were equal before the law. The script noted that no official record of Gusev's conversation with Sakharov had been published, and said that there was no suggestion in Sakharov's writings that he had attempted to put himself above the law. The script then gave excerpts from an article by Valeriy Chalidze published by The New York Times in which he welcomed the US policy on human rights, and recalled Sakharov's suspicions that the KGB was organizing "accidents" involving little-known dissidents.

LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 5:30) gave the substance of an article by Bernard Levin in the February 25 issue of The Times (London) in which he pointed to the case of Vladimir Borisov as the latest instance of the Soviet practise of confining sane dissidents to psychiatric hospitals. Levin said the issue would be raised at the congress of the World Association of Psychiatrists scheduled to take place this August in Honolulu.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1282 (Burstein, M 25) excerpted documents bearing the signature of Orlov Group member Malva Landa. They include statements on behalf of Tverdokhlebov (also addressed to the BBC, the Deutsche Welle and RL), Plyushch, Djemiliev, Balakhonov, Aleksandr Slinin and Bukovsky; an appeal to the congress on behalf of Soviet political prisoners; an article on Soviet Political Prisoners' Day; her statement on joining the Orlov Group; statements on the treatment of Soviet political prisoners and the situation of former political prisoners; and the Orlov Group's Document No. 17 "On Prisoners of Conscience in Urgent Need of Release for Health Reasons."

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE NO. 202 (Zuckerman, NY 5:30) reported on a "Freedom Watch" held outside the Aeroflot office in New York on behalf of Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate. The demonstration is to be repeated daily at the same time. Voice cuts were included of the president of the American Conference in Defense of Soviet Jewry, Robert Abrahams, and Congressmen Charles Rangel and Hamilton Fish, as well as an RL interview with Abrahams.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.202 (Kozhevnikova, M 3) featured brief news items on a letter to Brezhnev from a group of US Senators asking that Uzbek Jew Amner Zavurov be released and allowed to go to Israel; a brochure issued by the British National Council for the Defense of Soviet Jews on the history of Russian Jews; and demonstrations held in twelve Soviet cities on February 21 by Soviet Jews demanding to know why they had not been granted exit visas.



NOTE (Matusevich, M 7) reported that Pavel Veselov, a Russian living in Sweden who helps his countrymen wanting to become reunited with their families, is suing the Stockholm bureau of the Soviet Novosti Press Agency for distributing an article in Komsomolskaya Pravda describing him as a "lackey of imperialism" spreading "rubbish about the USSR violating the Helsinki agreements on family reunification." The script referred to a subsequent article in this newspaper entitled "The Traitor Has Taken Offence," and a report just published in Swedish newspapers that Lyudmila Agapov, who for two years has been applying for reunification with her husband in Sweden, has given the Moscow correspondents of Dagens Nyheter and Svenska Dagbladet a letter in which she forbids Veselov from "interfering in our family's affairs" and accusing him of "whipping up an anti-Soviet atmosphere." In an interview with Dagens Nyheter Valentin Agapov said he was certain that the Soviet security organs had been applying pressure to his wife.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.202 (Zuckerman, NY 3) focused on a false January 23 Izvestia report that last August 31 former Odessa citizen Valeriy Pak committed suicide in Italy, where he ended allegedly "by the will of fate," after he had failed to find work. The local branches of the Zionist organization Joint and Hias which had promised emigres from the USSR "mountains of gold" offered no assistance, Izvestia said. The script noted that in fact Pak was in transit to another country, no organization or person had promised him anything, and he had not committed suicide - he had merely been under the influence of narcotics. Voice cuts of acquaintances of Pak were used.

Bulat Okudzhava's new novel A Dilettante's Journey continued to be discussed in SPECIAL FEATURE (Igoshina, P 6:30). Its heroes are Prince Myatlev and his Tsar, who are constantly brought into confrontation with each other by the circumstances in which they live. The Tsar is the prisoner of his professionalism, and Myatlev is the prisoner of the Tsar and the society which he has created.

3. The Emigre Press. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No.19 (Schajovicz, M 13:30) accepted an interview given to Posev by Aleksandr Glezer on the Russian art museum he founded in Montgeron near Paris (Posev, 1976, No.6). The program also annotated an article by Dmitriy Bezrukikh (Russkaya Mysl, January 20, 1977) entitled "Three Deities" on the deification of Lenin, Mao Tse-tung and Georgiy Dimitrov, which quoted Marx' condemnation of any kind of personality cult.

4. The Tel-Aviv Basketball Team Maccabee's Defeat of the Central Club of the Soviet Army Team in Belgium was discussed in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 202 (Gordin, M 9) which noted the Soviet team's refusal to play in Israel; jubilation in Israel; Soviet trainer Gomelsky's statements that everything was on the Israelis' side, and that the game was also a "political act;" and the otherwise friendly relations between the two teams.

5. Poetry. A POET ON POETRY No.132 (Betaki, P 8) discussed and excerpted poetry contained in recent issues of the Israeli-based Russian-language journal Vremya i My by Henri Volokhonsky, Saveliy Grinberg, Nina Voronel, and an anonymous poet living in the USSR.

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

1. East European Dissidence. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, Vardy and Bensi, M 4) quoted The New York Times on the assurance given to Carter by a special envoy of Ceausescu, Vasile Pungan, that the Romanian government understood his concern over civil rights, and that contrary to reports, writer Paul Goma was free; Die Welt that RCP leader Burtica's talks with Goma showed that in Romania different customs prevail than those in the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the GDR; the newspaper attributed this to the Romanian leadership's aim of a national moral-political consolidation which would be conducive to the country's independence and sovereignty; and Corriere della Sera that the West, including the Western CPs, should help the dissidents in the USSR and Eastern Europe by giving maximum publicity to their activities.

Marchais' recent press conference was the subject of PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30). Marchais said that he did not regard Carter's letter to Sakharov as interference in Soviet affairs; the same applies to the PCF's defense of persons persecuted for their political views. The PCF, he said, would continue to speak out whenever "communist ideals" were violated in a socialist country. The issue of human rights, Marchais went on, was inseparable from peaceful coexistence and detente. The script referred to French Interior Minister Poniatowski's statement that the PCF should "wash its hands every day," but described the party's defense of dissidents as "remarkable."

NOTE (Bensi, M 5) gave the substance of an interview given to Harry Schleicher of the Frankfurter Rundschau by Edward Lipinski and Jacek Kuron, members of the Polish Workers' Defense Committee. Lipinski called for pluralism and democracy in Poland, ascribed Poland's difficulties mainly to her uncritical copying of Soviet methods, and opined that the totalitarian degeneration of communism began under Lenin. Kuron warned that if thorough structural reforms were not carried out in Poland, socialism could suffer its worst defeat, and said the Workers' Defense Committee was not an embryonic political party.

2. Soviet-Czechoslovak Relations. NOTE (Henkin, M 6:30) recapitulated major events in Czechoslovak postwar history, namely the communist assumption of power in February 1948, which the script noted took place according to legal parliamentary procedure; the May 1948 Soviet-style elections; the disastrous results of the centralized economic management tailored to Soviet requirements; the Prague Spring; and the August 1968 Soviet-led invasion. To illustrate the character of Prague's economic relations with Moscow, the script quoted from the book Seven Letters from Prague, published in Paris in Russian, that the USSR and the GDR gave Czechoslovakia a loan for the construction of a transit gas pipeline on Czech territory which Czechoslovakia will pay back by supplying the piping and servicing it free of charge.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Carter and Human Rights. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 2) quoted The New York Times (Bernard Gwertzman) on President Carter's unprecedented step of cutting aid to Argentina, Uruguay and Ethiopia because of violations of civil rights in these countries.

2. Carter's Address to State Department Staffers was highlighted in WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 4:30), which focused on his remarks on the US commitment to peace, international understanding and human rights, and its desire to improve relations with the USSR, China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, North Korea, Cuba and Iraq.

3. The Middle East. NEW YORK REPORT (L. Dudin, NY 2:30) noted Secretary of State Vance's statement in Damascus, at the end of Middle East tour, that while Israeli and Arab leaders had expressed their desire for a peace agreement, serious differences remained on how to resolve basic points of dispute; however, he was satisfied with the results of his visit. The program also pointed to the Carter administration's advocacy of a resumption of the Geneva conference.

TEL AVIV REPORT (Perelman, I 3:30) suggested that Rabin's election as leader of the ruling Labor Party was due to the fact that a large proportion of delegates felt that the fact that his rival, Peres, belonged to the wing of the party advocating a tough policy towards the Arabs could have a negative effect on Middle East negotiations and relations with the US.

4. Uganda. UN REPORT No. 33-37 (Bykovsky, NY 5) focused on the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee's appeal to the UN to investigate the circumstances of the mysterious death in Uganda of Archbishop Luvum and two Ugandan ministers, and its appeal to all governments to stop arms deliveries to Uganda. The script referred to recent reports of massacres in Uganda, and quoted Carter's criticism of the Amin government, and Waldheim's expression of "deep concern."

5. US Affairs. HIGHRISE AMERICA No. 3 (Storozhenko, NY 13:30) featured items on continued illegal immigration into the US; an amendment to the 1966 law on freedom of information allowing citizens to apply to government agencies for access to information about themselves hitherto considered secret; and job opportunities for 1977 university and college graduates.

6. India's Desolate Economic Situation, largely the result of her population explosion and chronic food shortage, was discussed in PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No. 30 (Pusta, M 11) in connection with next month's parliamentary elections. The script also pointed to the problems of unemployment, illiteracy, and the caste system. It also said that while Indira Gandhi's National Congress Party is expected to win the elections she has evidently underestimated popular dissatisfaction and the strength of the opposition.

7. FRENCH AGRICULTURE No. 3 (Muravina, P 9) gave the case history of a French farm, and noted that while the Soviet media talk of the "merciless exploitation" of French agricultural workers, the latter are in fact well paid since, among other things, they are in short supply. The script gave a few facts and figures illustrating the high productivity of French agriculture.

8. An Article in the "American Jewish Year Book" on Relations Between Blacks and Jews in the US was annotated in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 202 (Zuckerman, NY 5:30). The article presented evidence of black support for Israel and Soviet Jews in particular.

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

1. Roger Planchon's Play "The Theater of Arthur Adamov," a major event in the present theater season in Paris, was reviewed in SPECIAL FEATURE (Litvinov, P 10:30). This play, a tribute to the late Armenian-born French playwright Arthur Adamov, one of the founders of the "theater of the absurd" consists of a sequence of scenes from his works.

2. Hegel's Philosophy of Law was outlined in MODERN PHILOSOPHY No. 16 (Pyatigorsky, L 13:30).

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 25:

Ugandan President Idi Amin has barred all Americans from leaving Uganda before Monday.

The Carter administration proposes to cut American aid to at least three countries because of their violations of human rights.

There has been a major fire at Moscow's largest hotel.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has conferred with President Carter on the Middle East, human rights and other matters.

The Vatican newspaper has accused Czechoslovakia of waging a relentless campaign to stamp out religion, particularly in education.

U.S. special envoy Clark Clifford says there's a chance the Cyprus problem might be solved this year.

Two Soviet cosmonauts have returned to earth after an 18-day mission.

The U.S. is sending a delegation to Hanoi.

Britain's Labor government became a minority government today when the Conservatives retained a London constituency in a by-election.

\*The Japanese government says it cannot recognize the new Soviet 200-mile fishing zone which includes waters off the disputed Kurile islands.

The West German government says it is investigating charges that 17 diplomats at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Bonn are spies.

Imprisoned former Hitler deputy Rudolf Hess has reportedly tried to commit suicide.

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

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 49

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 49

for Saturday and Sunday, 26 and 27 February 1977

J. Vale

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

1. Dissidence was the subject of RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 157 (Belotserkovsky, M 8) of February 26, which focused on the strengthening of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union and the support for this movement from Western countries. Reference was made to the recent statement of Gusev, in an interview with The New York Times, that the Soviet government, out of "humanitarian considerations," only takes measures of a "moral" and "precautionary" nature against dissidents. It was reported that a group of 520 Piatidesiatniki submitted a copy of their application to emigrate from the Soviet Union to foreign correspondents. Their reason for wanting to emigrate is deprivation of the right to practice their faith.

Dissidence in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was the topic of an article in The Economist, which was featured in PANORAMA (Chugunov, L 6) of February 27. Reference was made to the recent arrests of members of the Soviet Helsinki Watch Group, a Pravda article on dissent, methods of repression used against dissidents and Western campaigns protesting the severity of Eastern anti-dissident campaigns.

An interview with Ludmilla Alekseeva was the subject of SPECIAL FEATURE (Schlippe, M 20) of February 27. Alekseeva, who recently arrived in Vienna, is a member of the Soviet Helsinki Watch Group and has been an active participant in the Soviet human rights movement since the 1960s. In this continuation of an interview made shortly after her arrival in the West, Alekseeva discussed the heightening of repressions against members of the Soviet Helsinki Watch Group.

Andrei Sakharov's interview with France Soir was featured in PANORAMA ( Salkazanov, P 6) of February 27 in which Sakharov discussed the threats he and his family have been subjected to, recounted human rights violations in the Soviet Union, and praised Carter's initiative on the human rights question.

"Why Soviet Dissidents Cannot Remain Silent" was the topic of an article in Le Monde, extensively excerpted in HUMAN RIGHTS No.169 (Gorchakov, M 9) of February 27.

Antisemitism in Lithuania was the subject of an article entitled "Jews and Lithuanians" by Tomas Ventslov, who recently emigrated from the Soviet Union, featured in LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1283 (Burstein, M 29:30) of February 27.

The testimony of Bukovsky and Ventslov before the US Helsinki Watch Commission was the topic of WORLD THIS WEEK No.340 (Orshansky, W 4) of February 26. Special reference was made to Bukovsky's assertion that the degree to which the totalitarian governments will respect human rights is directly proportional to the degree of insistency of Western protest.

Amalrik's visit to France to bring the situation of human rights in the Soviet Union before the attention of the French public was discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK No.340 (Ryser, P 4) of February 26. It was noted that although Giscard did not receive Amalrik, he reasserted his support for human rights everywhere.

Nekrasov's book A Look and Something continued to be read in SPECIAL BROADCAST (Kunta, M 24:30) of February 26.

2. Soviet International Corporations with an Aftertaste of Capitalism. ECONOMISTS ON THE SOVIET ECONOMY No. 114 (Chianurov, M 9) of February 26 featured an article in Fortune which analyzed the activities of Soviet international commercial organizations. It was noted that Soviet propaganda charges that Western international corporations serve the capitalists as a means of exploitation, not only of the working class, but of entire peoples and nations. The Soviet Union, however, controls a substantial number of international banks, industrial and commercial organizations throughout Western Europe, America, the Middle East and Asia. These enterprises, it was noted, serve the purpose of providing the Soviet Union with foreign currency with which to buy technical equipment and grain from the industrially developed countries.

3. The Kronshtadt Rebellion against Lenin's government was the topic of SIGNAL No.411 (Predtechevsky, M 9) of February 27. Petrograd workers demanded a fundamental reconstruction of the power organs and issued an action program, calling for the dissolution of Bolshevik rule, the freeing of all arrested socialists and non-party workers, freedom of speech and the press, and the right of assembly. This program was soon supported by the Baltic seamen who held anti-communist meetings, the first of which was at Kronshtadt square. A resolution was drawn up, severely criticizing the existing councils for not reflecting the will of the workers and peasants, and posing demands similar to those enumerated above. A Provisional Revolutionary Committee was formed which began to publish its own paper, several issues of which were cited. The situation climaxed in an armed rebellion which was brutally crushed. Only a fraction of the participating revolutionary sailors succeeded in fleeing to Finland where they were given political asylum. It was pointed out that the blood shed during this uprising was not in vain, because Lenin was forced to advance his program of the New Economic Policies, which was notably in accordance with the demands of the Kronshtadters.

4. Miecheslav Kozlovsky, described as a "modest" revolutionary in a necrologue published in Pravda on March 4, 1927, was shown to have had connections with German agents aiding the Russian revolutionaries in FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK No.129 (Gendler, NY 13:30) of February 27. It was pointed out that the aims of the German government and the Russian revolutionaries coincided, and the so-called Revolutionierungspolitik was directed at fuelling the Russian revolutionary fire and encouraging Russia's withdrawal from the war.

5. Soviet Society and Ideology in the Eyes of American Experts. THE STATE OF SOCIETY IN TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES No.32 (Agursky, P 9) of February 26 discussed several pertinent articles in Current History, an insert in The New York Times by Professor Mitchell of New Orleans University. Special reference was made to Mitchell's statement that one of the main goals of the Soviet regime's campaign against the dissidents in 1974 was to destroy ties between the Democratic movement and the national groups. In this light he attributed Kovalev's harsh sentence to his connection with the Lithuanian national movement. Mitchell also pointed out a growing accent on the part of the authorities on Marxist-Leninist ideology since 1971.

6. Red Army Day was a topic of RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No.157 (Kruzhin, Belotserkovsky, M 6) of February 26 which pointed out that although Brezhnev was the recipient of praise throughout the speeches which marked the anniversary of the Red Army, the emphasis that Brezhnev is a military leader was absent. This was contrasted with the laudatory passages on Brezhnev's military leadership in speeches during his 70th birthday celebrations.



7. The Veiled Soviet Press Coverage on the Burning of the Tbilisi Opera House was a topic of RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No.157 (Roitman, M 3) of February 26, which pointed to the press silence during the trial of those charged with arson. The event was later reported in Komunist, but questions involving the motivation and identification of the "mastermind" who allegedly provided financial incentives for the act were not clarified. A short reference to the arsonists opposing the ideological line of the Georgian CP CC gave rise to speculation that the destruction of the theater could have been for political reasons.

Conflicting Soviet press coverage on the fire at the Hotel Rossiya was the topic of RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No.157 (Belotserkovsky, M 1) of February 26. The program cited the case as another example of the lack of glasnost in the Soviet media.

8. RETURNING TO HISTORY No.2 (Levin, M 27) of February 26 discussed the early days of the October revolution and the assassination of Rasputin. Eye-witness accounts and selections from books on the subject were used.

9. Three Exhibitions of Contemporary Russian Art Opened in Paris. CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 63 (Litvinov, P 1) of February 26 reported. One exhibition featured the work of Lidia Masterkovaya, and was entitled "Good-bye to Russia." Another featured the paintings of Vladimir Galatsky, who recently arrived from the Soviet Union. The third was a mixture of paintings contributed by representatives of different nationalities, with the proceeds from sales going to the families of Soviet dissenters. A similar exhibition recently opened in London, and another will be opening in Munich.

10. DID YOU NOTICE? (Pylaev, M 9) of February 27 cited a Sovetskaya Kultura article criticizing the limited repertoires of theatrical satirists who took part in a competition. The question was posed whether the artists themselves are guilty, or government ideological restrictions on their art is to be blamed.

11. A Talk With Poet Ivan Elagin was featured in GUEST OF THE WEEK No.18 (Rudolf, M 18) of February 27. Elagin, a professor of Russian language and literature at Pittsburgh University, discussed the annual conference of the Association of American Slavists in which he was a participant. Extensive selections from his new volume of poetry were read.

12. A Collective Reading of Brezhnev's Biography, planned in Georgia, was reported in RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No.157 (Belotserkovsky, M 2) of February 26. The irony of such an action, in a place where Brezhnev's authority and that of the Moscow leadership is seen with serious doubts, was noted.

13. ESSAYS ON THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH No. 5 (Levitin-Krasnov, P 5) of February 26 discussed the contributions of Rev. Sergei Radonezhsky, who was referred to as the "educator of the Russian spirit."

14. "Once Again About the Devil" was featured in SONGS WITH COMMENTARIES (Galich, M 10) of February 26. The song deals with a modern Lucifer, enticing a man to sign a pact with him in ink rather than in "old-fashioned" blood. The commentary pointed out parallels in actual life.

15. Felix Kandel's "Corridor" was reviewed in CULTURE, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gladilin, P 11:30) of February 26. The book was noted to deal with life in pre-war Moscow. The action takes place in one communal apartment which symbolizes Moscow of that period.

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

1. The Human Rights Movement in Romania and Bulgaria was the focus for ROUND TABLE TALK No.267 (Krassovsky, Kaniewicz, Mirsky, Bensi, M 20) of February 26. The relation of Western political and government leaders to the human rights movement in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union was also discussed.

2. Eurocommunism was the topic of ROUND TABLE TALK No.263 (Bensi, Matusovich, Henkin, Mirsky, M 20) of February 27 which focused on the relations between the Western CPs, which are trying to develop their own path to communism, and the CPSU.

3. The Economic Policy of Hua Kuo-feng was discussed in PEKING AND ITS POLICY No.408 (Snilaev, NY 9) of February 26. Mao's economic philosophy was founded on the theory that revolution had priority over production and that political work was at the heart of all economic activity. The supporters of Chiang Ching echoed these teachings of Mao and sharply censored the pragmatists who tried to emphasize production over politics. When Hua ousted the gang of four, he criticized their "heretical" views, choosing not to notice that the views stemmed directly from Mao's own teachings. It was noted that Hua has not openly rejected the old Maoist doctrine, but has emphasized the economic parallel with ideology.

4. The Situation in Albania was the subject of an article in The Times Literary Supplement, which was featured in PANORAMA (Vladimor, L 5) of February 27.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Carter's Human Rights Policy was the topic of WORLD THIS WEEK No.340 (Savemark, W 4) of February 26. Carter's statements at his last press conference on the global character of human rights problems were reviewed. His emphasis that the US is not singling out the Soviet Union for criticism regarding human rights violations was discussed, noting that the President referred to the violation of human rights in Uganda, South Korea, Cuba, and a number of countries in South America.

2. UN Developments were reviewed in WORLD THIS WEEK No.340 (Bykovsky, NY 4) of February 26 which focused on US proposals to the UN Human Rights Commission demanding an explanation of the recent arrests of members of the Soviet Helsinki Watch Group and censuring human rights violations in Uganda.

3. The Defeat of the Labour Government's Devolution Bill was discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK No.340 (Chugunov, L 4) of February 26, which noted that the problem of self-government for Scotland and Wales has suffered a legislative setback.

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

1. The 35th Anniversary of the Voice of America was noted in PANORAMA (Shilaev, NY 3) of February 27, which discussed the history of the organization.

2. Aleksander Shakhmatov's Concert in Paris was lauded in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.63 (Litvinov, P 1) of February 26. It was noted that he was born into a family of Russian emigrants in China, and moved to Australia, where he studied singing when he was 15.

3. Jean Paul Sartre's "Mains Sales" written thirty years ago, is coming back to the Paris stage, CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL EVENTS No.63 (Litvinov, P 1) of February 26 reported.

4. Ingmar Bergman's New Film "Snake Eggs" was reviewed in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL EVENTS No.63 (Litvinov, P 1) of February 26.

5. An Exhibition of Buddhist Art in Brussels was favorable reviewed in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.63 (Litvinov, P 1) of February 26.

6. Werner Herzog's Film "Fugue or the Wrath of God" was reported to have won the "Crystal Star" award in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE NO. 63 (Litvinov, P 1) of February 26.

7. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY No.51 (Piatigorsky, Vladimirov, L 13:30) of February 26 featured a discussion on Arthur Koestler's book Life After Death, which consists of an assortment of interviews on the subject. The program also noted a short report on deep-sea research, and a discussion on the landing gear systems of passenger planes.

8. The Significance of Lent was discussed in SUNDAY TALK No.1036 (Shmeman, NY 9) of February 26.

9. Religious Life in the West. ESSAYS ON THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH NO. 5 (Rahr, M 4) of February 26 noted that the University of Saint Urban in Rome just opened an institute for the study of atheism. It was pointed out that this institute will focus on the so-called "scientific" foundations of atheism and the basis of the Christian faith by means of scientific, philosophical and historical arguments.

10. The Implication of "Choice by Freedom" was discussed in MAN IN TODAY'S WORLD VIEW No.10 (Shmeman, NY 9) of February 27.

gk/MB

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 26:

President Carter has set up a panel to watch the situation in Uganda where American residents must appear before Idi Amin on Monday.

Diplomats in Moscow estimate that last night's fire in the Rossiya Hotel killed at least 34 people.

\*The Italian Communists have failed to win enough parliamentary support to force a former premier into court on bribery charges.

U.S. envoy Clark Clifford is preparing a report for President Carter on the disputes between Greece and Turkey.

Alexander Ginzburg is believed to have been charged under the Soviet criminal code section dealing with repeated anti-Soviet activities.

Romanian writer Paul Goma says that 28 people have now signed his open letter calling for greater respect for human rights.

Israel's governing Labor Party has modified its stance on Middle East peace efforts.

The Portuguese government has devalued its currency and announced that drastic new austerity measures are imminent.

The Spanish government has extended for a month emergency measures that give the police wider powers of search and arrest.

Common Market experts are discussing whether to allow a sale of surplus butter to the Soviet Union at bargain prices.

A former commander of Egypt's Air Force has called the Soviet Union an imperialist power and accused it of trying to control Egypt.

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

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 27:

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat says the Soviet Union has agreed to send Egypt 50 MIG-21 jet fighters.

U.S. Secretary of State Vance says he thinks the U.S. can continue speaking out on human rights abuses in other countries without hampering negotiations on other issues such as arms control.

Ugandan President Idi Amin has postponed his meeting with American residents of Uganda until Wednesday.

The presidents of Egypt, Syria and Sudan are holding a summit conference in Khartoum.

There's been another big fire in Moscow but it was quickly extinguished without any casualties.

There have been more demonstrations in Spain demanding an amnesty for political prisoners.

Egypt has arrested an alleged Libyan agent said responsible for a bomb blast in an Alexandria hotel.

A Japanese minister is on his way to Moscow to discuss Japan's objections to the Soviet Union's new 200-mile fishing zone.

Lebanon's censored newspapers reported today that the government wants U.N. troops stationed near the Israeli border.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Puja is in London for an official visit.

Romanian President Ceausescu arrived in the Ivory Coast today on the fourth leg of a five-nation African tour.

The Soviet Union has given the United Nations some details of its plans for further use of solar energy.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 50

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 50

For Monday 28 February 1977

D. Felton

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

1. The Fires in Moscow. NOTE (Mirsky, M 5) excerpted an article by Rudolf Chinnelli in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung which also noted speculation on the cause of the fires and pointed to the laxity of the fire-protection authorities.

PARIS REPORT (Kyser, P 6) reported on French press reaction to the fires in the "Rossiya" hotel and the Merchant Marine Ministry, noting that the absence of official information has given rise to speculation on the cause of the fires.

2. Dissidents. VIENNA REPORT (Schlinke, M 5:30) featured an RL telephone interview with Orlov Group member Lyudmila Alekseyeva, in which she read out the text of a press statement issued by the Group calling on Soviet dissidents in the West to contact political parties and public organizations in the Group's name. She added that this should be done in such a way as not to offend the given country's laws and hospitality. Alekseyeva also said Malva Landa's trial had been postponed for one month.

PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, Mirsky, and Bensi, M 6:30) quoted Le Monde (Jacques Amalrik), that the present Soviet propaganda campaign calling for "vigilance" against "negative elements" in society, and accusing the West of interference in internal Soviet affairs, shows the Soviet authorities' concern over the possibility that the USSR may become "infected" by dissidence in Poland and Czechoslovakia; that the Soviet authorities are also concerned over popular dissatisfaction due to poor supplies of consumer goods; that as regards human rights they are conducting a rather defensive campaign against such radio stations as RL; and that although Giscard refused to receive Amalrik, Izvestia proceeded to attack the French government for allowing a new culture center to be established for Russian emigres in France.

The Washington Post said Carter's and Vance's statements against human rights violations in such countries as Uganda and Argentina are a convincing answer to Soviet charges of interference on account of human rights. Corriere della Sera observed that Carter feels there is no point in ignoring ideological questions if the USSR is turning them into an instrument of international policy. The Portuguese Diario de Noticias said that Corvalan's justification of the persecution of Soviet dissidents is not to his credit.

The Arrest of Anton Pijpe. LONDON REPORT (Kuznetsov, L 16) presented an RL interview with Fernand Dont, chairman of the Flemish Committee for Solidarity with Eastern Europe, on the arrest and detention of one of its members, Anton Pijpe, in Leningrad for distributing leaflets calling for democracy in the USSR. Dont excerpted a letter Pijpe left for the press in which he called on the West to help dissidents, referred to the Belgian Foreign Ministry's appeal to the Soviet authorities to release Pijpe, and the expression of support he, Dont, had received from British politicians and outlined the goals, activities and structure of the Flemish Committee.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Schlippe, M 21) presented the full text of the unpublished introduction by Andrey Amalrik to three of his articles published in the tenth issue of Kontinent on nonconformist artists in Moscow. Among other things, Amalrik says the emancipation of Soviet nonconformist artists from the totalitarian system is interesting both as a social as well as an artistic process. In official art circles too, he adds, experimentation is taking place.

Bulat Okudzhava sang The Prayer of Francois Villon in SOUND OF STRINGS No. 511 (Mitina, M 4:30).

3. The Military-Industrial Complex. MILITARY DETENTE No.46 (Lavrov, M 23) featured a talk on this subject with Doctor of Technical Sciences and Hero of Socialist Labor Anatoliy Fedoseyev, now residing in London. Fedoseyev said that in the USSR, industry, agriculture and research are geared to the needs of, and are in fact part of, the military-industrial complex. The production of consumer goods comes last. Fedoseyev noted the desultory fashion in which the defense ministry carries out orders for civilian items; the colossal gap between the level of military and civilian research; and the pernicious effect of the total secrecy surrounding scientific research, which Fedoseyev said is designed not so much against espionage as to preclude domestic criticism of the planners.



4. Scientific Cadres. NOTE (Vardy, M 5) excerpted Pravda and Literaturnaya Gazeta articles pointing to nepotism, corruption and plagiarism in the conferment of academic titles and degrees. The script author said the appeals for partiinost are hardly likely to solve the problem. Reference was made in this connection to the unsatisfactory level of Soviet science, reflected in the small number of Nobel Prizes awarded to Soviet scientists.

5. The Regime's Development. RADIO SEMINAR No.396 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) continued to discuss and excerpt Alain Besancon's book Concise Sovietological Treatise, focusing on his thesis that under Brezhnev, ideocracy (rule by ideas) has given way to logocracy (rule by words), since no one in the USSR sincerely believes in the ideology of Marxism-Leninism. People merely talk about believing in it. The strength of the Brezhnev regime lies in the fact that it realizes this.

6. The Emigre Press. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No.70 (Schajovicz, M 13:30) gave the full text of a preface by its editor and publisher Aleksandr Skirida to a report on the Kronstadt uprising of 1921 by the Chairman of the Kronstadt Revolutionary Committee, Stepan Petrichenko (Kontinent, No. 16); and an annotation of an article by Mikhail Koryakov on Valentin Krayev and his fight to reconcile career and conscience (Novoye Russkoye Slovo, January 30, 1977).

7. Russian Nun and Poetess "Mother Maria." who lived in emigration in Paris and perished in a Nazi concentration camp, was recalled by Russian emigre publicist Aleksandr Bakharakh in ENCOUNTERS No.95 (Bakharakh, P10:30). Mother Maria's poetry was read.

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

1. East European Dissidents. EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONIES No.37 (Gorbanevskaya, P 13:30) presented information on Bulgarian political prisoners contained in a dossier compiled by a young Bulgarian emigre, Kirill Yanachkov, whom the script author met personally. Yanachkov gave as an epigraph Todor Zhivkov's statement in Le Monde of August 4, 1976, that "at present there is not a single political prisoner in our country." Yanachkov estimates that at present there are 50,000 persons in Bulgarian prisons, concentration camps and penal battalions, only 15,000 of whom are ordinary criminals. The script referred to the practice of confining dissidents to psychiatric hospitals in Bulgaria, and said the situation as regards treatment of dissidents in that country is similar to that in the USSR. Reference was made to the persecution of the Moslem minority and case histories of individual prisoners were given.

NAUM KORZHAVIN'S TALK No. 6 (Korzhaven, P 9) discussed the brochure Seven Letters from Prague, written by a Czech university professor now forced to do heavy manual labor in order to earn a living, which was recently published in Russian translation in Paris. The letters present a dismal picture of "normalization" in Czechoslovakia, which the script describes as being ruled by a civilian occupation administration operating under Soviet command and staffed by collaborators and opportunists, under which national identity and cultural potential are being destroyed.

PRESS REVIEW (A. Vardy, M 3) quoted Stern, on the harassment of the signatories of Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia.

2. CSSR-Vatican Relations. NOTE (Bensi, M 5) said that the fact that only the Apostolic Administrator of the See of Prague, Archbishop Frantisek Tomasek, was able to come and see the Pope is interpreted in Vatican circles as a sign of worsening relations between Church and state in Czechoslovakia. The script referred to an Osservatore Romano article, which appeared on the day of Tomasek's arrival and attacked the Czech authorities' anti-religious measures, especially the atheistic education of youth, as a sign that the Vatican has dropped its low-key tactics vis-a-vis the socialist countries. The script observed that despite the Vatican's Ostpolitik and the East European regimes' limited normalization vis-a-vis the Church, religious officials appointed by the Vatican continue to be prevented from properly carrying out their mission, and the rights of believers continue to be violated. In some cases, the Vatican was forced to appoint persons of dubious character, such as Bishop Josef Vrana (Olomouc) who in 1950 appeared as a prosecution witness against two prominent churchmen.

3. Eurocommunism. NOTE (Rahr, M 5) placed the upcoming meeting in Madrid between Carrillo, Berlinguer and Marchais in the context of the PCE's aim of gaining legal status. The script said that the Spanish government, which has referred the matter to the Supreme Court, is clearly skeptical as to the PCE's democratic intentions.

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

1. The Traube Affair. BONN REPORT (Krassowsky, B 6) presented information in the February 28 issue of Der Spiegel on the electronic surveillance of the house of West German nuclear physicist Klaus Robert Traube, suspected of links with left-wing extremist terrorists.

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

1. US Authoress' Joan Samson's Novel "The Auctioneer" was reviewed in BOOKS, JOURNALS AND IDEAS No.108 (Bek, NY 9), which compared it to Orwell's Animal Farm.
2. A World Conference of the Art Market, held last October in New York by the journal Bulletin of the Arts and the New York School for Social Research, was reported on in ART AND LITERATURE No.542 (Lvov, NY 9).

gk/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of February 28:

US President Carter says his policy of speaking out on human rights has already produced beneficial results.

Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep is visiting Prague, where he says he will underline his country's concern about repression of the "Charter 77" human rights campaign.

The U.S. State Department has confirmed that an American naval force is having manoeuvres off East Africa. But a spokesman says the activities have nothing to do with the situation in Uganda.

Cyrus Vance says he is checking to see whether the previous administration made any understanding to phase out America's connection with Taiwan.

Syrian President Hafez Assad announced in Khartoum today that Egypt, Syria and Sudan had created a unified political command.

Western news agencies report that Polish Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński has undergone a gall bladder operation.

The Soviet Union has postponed today's scheduled fishing talks with the European Common Market.

Romanian writer Paul Goma has again said that he and his fellow human rights campaigners are simply calling for observance of their constitutional rights.

Correspondents from two American news organisations officially protested today over being prevented from taking photographs after Friday's fire at Moscow's Rossiya hotel.

\*Lawyers for the Spanish Communist Party are putting the final touches to a request that the supreme court end a 40-year ban on the party.

The British government has warned that NATO must maintain its strength to counterbalance the growing power of the Warsaw Pact.

The Chinese Communist Party newspaper today issued another call for better security along the country's railways.

\*The Soviet Union's chief negotiator at the Sino-Soviet border talks left Peking this morning to return to Moscow.

\*) The Romanian BD did not use these items.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 51

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 51

for Tuesday, 1 March 1977

J. Vale, D. Felton

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

1. Human Rights were the topic of PRESS REVIEW (Vardi, Bensi, and Matusevich, M 8) which cited Die Welt on the protests of the Soviet government over "interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries." The paper asked if Western support for calls by Soviet citizens for observance of provisions in the Soviet Constitution has anything in common with such "interference." Furthermore it opined that "proletarian internationalism would be a truer example of influence in internal affairs of other countries, adding that the Soviet leadership acts according to the principle in Orwell's Animal Farm that all animals are equal, but some are more equal than others. The Sueddeutsche Zeitung commented on this same "double morality" in the actions of the Soviet leadership. Afterposten discussed Carter's human rights policy, noting the difficulty of combining idealistic principles with a pragmatic defense of American foreign policy. Il Popolo challenged Soviet propaganda assertions that the human rights movements in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union are the result of machinations of foreign "imperialist circles."

Bukovsky's press conference in Washington was highlighted in WASHINGTON REPORT No.128 (Orshansky, W 4:30). Reference was made to the exile dissident's statements that America is on the proper path in regard to its relations with the Soviet Union, that his time spent in Soviet prisons and mental hospitals represented a "moral victory," although he did not personally gain anything from it, and that the significance of his meeting with Carter was mainly symbolic.

An article by playwright Tom Stoppard in The Sunday Times (London) on recent developments connected with the persecution of Soviet dissidents was featured in LONDON REPORT (Vladimirov, L 6).

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1284 (Burstein, M 27:30) presented an autobiography of Yuri Orlov, head of the Moscow Committee monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords; material from the 39th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events; statements by Soviet dissidents in defense of the late Yefim Davidovich.

Aleksandr Galich sang a Requiem to the Unkilled in SOUND OF STRINGS No.512 (Mitina, M 4:30).

2. Fire at the Hotel Rossiya. NOTE (Henkin, M 4:30) observed that the domestic media carried only a short statement expressing condolences to the families and relatives of those who perished in the fire. The question was posed whether the hotel was equipped with anti-fire devices and, if so, whether they were used. It was noted that during the fire a banquet continued in another wing of the hotel. In conclusion, the program contrasted Western and Soviet press coverage of such events.

PRESS REVIEW (Roitman, M 2) excerpted an article in the Muenchner Merkur on the fire at the Hotel Rossiya and on similar catastrophes in the Soviet Union during recent times. The Daily Telegraph wondered whether anyone would know about such a fire were it to occur in the provinces. The paper contrasted the coverage of disasters by Western media with that of the Soviet Union.

3. The Soviet Position at the UN Disarmament Talks in Geneva. GENEVA REPORT (Mikhelson, G 4) noted attempts by Soviet delegate Likhachev to create the impression that the NATO countries are turning down the socialist countries' "peace initiatives." The program pointed in this connection to the Soviet insistence that a treaty on the total banning of nuclear weapons tests cannot be drafted until all nuclear states are in agreement. This standpoint was rejected by the Swedish, Canadian, Japanese, and Yugoslav delegates.

4. The Legal System. SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE No.96 (A. Vardy, M 9) continued an interview with Aleksandr Shtromas of Bradford University (UK) on Soviet legal theory and practice. Shtromas noted that in the USSR the role of defense counsel is severely restricted (for example, defense counsels are not allowed to participate in the investigation stage of legal proceedings) and that there are no jurors and no courts of appeal in the Western sense. Persons charged with political offenses can select their defense counsel only from a specially restricted category of lawyers. Finally, in the USSR, in contrast to the West, speculation, private enterprise, violations of internal passport regulations, and "parasitism" (i.e. not working at an officially recognized institution) are considered crimes. The script was pegged to a recent article in Komsomolskaya Pravda castigating torture in Uruguay, which was described as illustrating the "party approach" to such phenomena.

5. Labor Laws. PROBLEMS OF LABOR AND DEMOCRACY No.95 (Belotsarkovsky, M 11) continued to discuss Valery Chalidze's "Lectures on the Legal Status of Workers in the USSR." Chalidze first noted how in court cases involving workers it is very often the practice to drag in side issues in order to circumvent the law. For example, in the case of a woman who refused to be drafted to work on a kolkhoz, the RSFSR Supreme Court reinstated her in her job not on the grounds of the labor laws which forbid such measures, but because of her health. The program noted that although they had not broken any Soviet law, Pavel Litvinov and other demonstrators were attacked in the press in 1968 for criticizing the policy of the party and government on Red Square of all places. Furthermore, the program elaborated upon Chalidze's reference to workers being pressured into forfeiting their rights for the sake of "building communism." It was recalled that the script author reported on a case in an article written for Literaturnaya Gazeta (but not published) which illustrated that forcing workers into taking on crash overtime commitments in violation of the labor laws generally proves to be economically counter-productive since it results in sloppy work.
6. Foreign Trade. PROBLEMS OF DETENTE No. 18 (R. Dudin, NY 9) highlighted an article in the February issue of Fortune entitled "Soviet Trade Abroad with a Capitalist Accent."
7. The Falsification of Statistics. NOTE (Roitman, M 5:30) was pegged to a recent Soviet Supreme Court resolution on the falsification of government statistics. It was pointed out that the law dealing with the altering of records has remained unchanged since 1961; however, resolutions "strengthening" the law have been added frequently since that time. The reasons for this continuing problem were explained, emphasizing that the importance of fulfilling the plan at least "on paper" motivates workers to pad figures accordingly.
8. Marriage Advertisements. MODERN WOMAN No.20 (Gordin, M 9) said that the lively echo produced by experimental marriage advertisements in the domestic press demonstrates the need for this institution in the USSR. The program noted the lack of opportunities in the USSR for people to get acquainted with members of the opposite sex, as compared with the situation in the West and even in the GDR and Czechoslovakia.
9. Anatoly Sofronov's Latest Play "The Giants," was discussed in THEATRICAL HORIZONS No.122 (Igoshina, P 10). The theme of the play is the building of an automated car factory and the conflict over deadlines between construction and factory managers. The play features a courageous woman trade official who gets her way with management, and two workers who defy the party bureau's orders to return to the factory. One says "what is this,

forced labor?", whereupon the party secretary replies, that "even our enemies have stopped broadcasting that kind of thing." The worker replies that he does not listen to any such radio stations as VOA, RL, or the BBC, only to "our heroic Soviet radio." The program described the play as a typically inconclusive work by a conformist playwright.

10. The Nationality Question. EQUAL AMONG EQUALS No.34 (Silnitskaya, M 9) pointed to the problem of the just distribution of economic resources in a multinational state, and noted that even when the central authority abolishes nationality representation and changes the entire social structure, the problem remains, as illustrated by the USSR. The program contrasted this situation with the Czechoslovak federalization law of October 27, 1968.

11. Relations Between the Norwegian and Soviet CPs. ANALYSIS (Matusovich, M 6) was pegged to a Norwegian CP delegation's meeting in Moscow with CPSU Politburo members. It was noted that the political influence of the Norwegian CP is microscopic and that the party continues to exist only thanks to its loyalty to the CPSU and because it is "immune" to Eurocommunism.

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

1. East European Dissidents. FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No.37 (Silnitskaya, NY 13:30) discussed and excerpted an article by international law expert Josef Pokstefl in the Czechoslovak exile newspaper Listy. The article, which dealt with the Helsinki accords, noted that the Final Act contains a number of provisions on economic and cultural cooperation and human rights which are highly positive from the point of view of the peoples of Eastern Europe. Pokstefl referred in this connection to the noninterference clause, and disagreed with the view that the Final Act gave de facto recognition to Soviet domination over Eastern Europe. Pokstefl said further that while the Final Act is not a legally binding document, it is not devoid of legal force. The USSR cannot claim that some of its provisions are binding and some not, or that they only apply to relations between states with different social systems.

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

1. Uganda and the US. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 11) mentioned the lifting of travel restrictions on Americans in Uganda, noting that an estimated 200 Americans have been barred from leaving the country until after a scheduled mass meeting with Amin. Amin had called the meeting following President



Carter's criticism of civil rights violations in Uganda. The program recalled recent atrocities in Uganda and cited a TASS statement calling Uganda one of the few "progressive" African countries and charging that the US is threatening to invade Amin's country.

2. The Drastic Decrease in American Aid to Argentina, Uruguay and Ethiopia because of human rights violations in these countries was noted by UN REPORT No.35-77 (Bykovsky, NY 5), which pointed out that this action supports Carter's statement that the Soviet Union is not being singled out for criticism because of its violation of human rights.

3. The Cuts in the British Defense Budget. LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 5) said that Great Britain will cut its defense spending because it needs money to maintain the country's standard of living. The need for savings stems from Britain's overall financial slump.

4. The Upcoming French Municipal Elections. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5) said that these elections are significant because they are regarded as a rehearsal for the upcoming parliamentary elections and a gauge for public sentiment. It was noted that the main political parties are consolidating their forces and conveniently forgetting their internal disagreements.

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

1. Argentinian Writer Ernesto Sabato's Latest Work "Angel of Darkness" was reviewed in WORLD OF BOOKS No.241 (Bakharakh, P 8:30). Sabato portrays the dreary suburbs of Buenos Aires, describes the last days of Che Guevara in Bolivia, and points to the gulf between those who sincerely fight for their ideals and leftist intellectuals who enjoy a comfortable life and snobbishly preach the latest political trends.

2. An Exhibition of Sculpture for the Blind at London's Tate Gallery was reported on in SPECIAL FEATURE (Golomshtok, P 8:30).

gk/sl

NEWS COVERAGE

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

Vladimir Bukovsky has had a meeting with President Carter.

Dutch Foreign Minister van der Stoep had a brief meeting today with Charter 77 spokesman Jan Patocka.

The U S Embassy in Moscow has protested against the detention of two Soviet Jews as they were entering the Embassy with a U S diplomat.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn has hired an American lawyer to defend human rights activist Alexander Ginzburg.

U N Secretary General Kurt Waldheim says chances are good for reconvening the Middle East peace conference later this year.

Ugandan President Idi Amin has announced that all Americans living in his country are now free to leave.

New 200-mile fishing zones are in effect today in U S and Soviet waters, and Cuba has also extended its fishing limit to 200 miles.

The El Salvador government has declared a state of siege following the deaths of at least five people in riots.

The Rhodesian regime has proposed giving blacks more land rights.

An East German road toll on foreign motorists to East Berlin has gone into effect.

Roy Jenkins, President of the European Common Market Commission said today Portugal's bid for EEC membership should be accepted.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 52

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 52

for Wednesday, 2 March 1977

D. Felton, J. Vale

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

1. Human Rights were a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Rahr and Bensi, M 4). The Washington Star commented on Carter's meeting with Bukovsky, noting that no photograph was published of the two, which is contrary to usual journalistic practice, and that Bukovsky refused to give an interview to journalists after his meeting at the White House. It was opined that Carter wanted to downplay the meeting. It was remarked that the American press made frequent reference to Carter's statement that the American Government's commitment to human rights is a permanent one and that Carter does not intend to evidence diffidence in his statements on the issue. The New York Times commented along the same lines, opining that Carter wanted to soften the irritation that Bukovsky's reception in the White House might have caused among the Soviet leadership.

Bukovsky's reception in the White House was the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT No.841 (Savemark, W 6), which reviewed Carter's statements on American human rights policy. It was pointed out that officially Bukovsky was the guest of Vice-President Mondale, though the president took part in the discussions. Bukovsky's statement that the US must be steadfast in its protests against human rights violations was referred to.

Solzhenitsyn invited American lawyer Edward Williams to defend Ginzburg, WASHINGTON REPORT No.129 (Orshansky, W 5:30) noted. Solzhenitsyn's letter to Williams, published in The Washington Post, was excerpted. It was pointed out that Ginzburg was the administrator of a public fund initiated by Solzhenitsyn to aid the families of political prisoners.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 28) presented the full text of an article by Andrey Amalrik entitled "The Professional Goal-keeper or the Dilettante Painter," the first of three articles he wrote for the "Novosti" Press Agency (APN) in 1966 on the subject of nonconformist artists in the USSR which have now been published in the tenth issue of Kontinent. APN, which commissioned the articles in order to show people in Britain that no one was persecuting these artists in the USSR (they were to have appeared in Sputnik or The Daily Mail) finally rejected them, and even denied ever having received them.

2. Chinese-Soviet Relations were the topic of NEW YORK REPORT No.133-77 (Shilaev, NY 5:30). Pegged to the return of Leonid Ilichev, the head of the Soviet delegation to the Soviet-Chinese border negotiations, to Moscow, the program observed that this indicates that no significant improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations has taken place. It was noted that already when Ilichev flew to Peking last November, the event was interpreted less as a change in the Soviet position regarding the border quarrel, than the interest of the Soviet government in testing the political climate of China after the death of Mao. It was pointed out that the border talks are frequently used as a barometer of Soviet-Chinese relations.

3. Western Democracy in Emigre Eyes. In WE ABROAD No.48 (Voronel, P 29:30) three Soviet emigres gave their impressions of elections in the West. They noted in particular the meaningful character of these elections as compared with those in the USSR. The program also discussed some other events in democratic societies. Among other things, Voronel described elections in Israel, and, recalling a reception given by Shimon Peres, told the story of how young Yom Kippur war commander Ashkenazi toppled the Israeli government. A meeting with an influential US Senator who signed Voronel's letter on behalf of friends who wanted to emigrate from the USSR was also mentioned. Sinyavskaya commented on the French Presidential election campaign, and Khazanov described a meeting in Boston with Senator Henry Jackson during the recent US presidential election campaign.

4. The Soviet Journalists Congress was the topic of ANALYSIS (Henkin, M 5) which noted that the contents of the speeches made did not significantly differ from those made at previous journalist congresses. The press was clearly defined as the mouth-piece for the party, and party documents were viewed as a complete and concrete program for journalists' activities.

5. The Soviet AN-2 Aircraft at Newberryport Airport (Massachusetts) which the Kensington Aircraft company has been trying to sell for a year, was mentioned in RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD", Series No. 3 (Storozhenko, NY 2:30).

6. The Planning System. TOMORROW OF THE PLANET EARTH No.200 (Patrushev, L. 9) contrasted the directive detailed type of planning employed in the USSR with the flexible general planning favored in the West. The script referred to a Pravda feuilleton entitled "Perpetua Lux" by Anatoliy Zlobin, and an article entitled "Contrary to Logic" which indicated the absurdity and counter-productivity of Soviet planning.

7. Hydroelectric Power. BASIC PROBLEMS OF THE SOVIET ECONOMY No.59 (Chianurov, M 4:30) contrasted the glowing Soviet media reports on the Nurek Hydroelectric Power Station, now under construction with the fact not mentioned by the media that it is located in the most earthquake-prone region in the USSR. The script said that the filling of the reservoir resulted in a noticeable increase in seismic activities, so that it had to be done gradually.

8. "Pravda" Items from the 1920s were featured in DO YOU REMEMBER? No.14 (Pylayev, M 9). They included an appeal for help for orphans; a report on a joint celebration by the peasants of the Amur village of Andreyevka and their Chinese colleagues from across the river of the third anniversary of the building of socialism in the village; announcements by former members of "anti-Soviet" parties; complaints by readers over minor everyday worries; examples of the advertisements of that period; the arrest of the former concierge of the house where Lenin lived; and the building of a machine for making packing material for eggs.

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

1. Human Rights in Eastern Europe was the topic of TALK (Rahr and Bensi, M 16) which discussed the Eurocommunist meeting in Madrid, the "anti-Eurocommunist" meeting in Sophia, the March 1 article in Pravda on "peaceful force," the support for the Charter 77 from the Yugoslav intelligentsia and the Soviet dissident circle around Sakharov.

TESTIMONIES No. 51 (S. Vardy, M 8:30) excerpted a "Declaration" of the "Group for the Independence of Poland" which accused the leadership of being responsible for the country's present political and economic crisis, and of striving to preserve the party's monopoly of power at all costs. The "declaration" suggested that the authorities were prepared for the people's reaction to last June's proposed food price hikes, and said the food crisis might not have occurred if Poland had not supplied the USSR with tens of thousands of tons of sugar and meat, as well as coal, under conditions unknown to the public. It described the formation of the Workers Defense Committee as a major political event, and called on all thinking Poles to work for freedom and democracy.

EAST EUROPEAN NOTES No. 4 (S. Vardy, M 7:30) continued to excerpt Jacek Kuron's Thoughts on an Action Program, focusing on the passages on the dissident movement in Poland. Kuron described open protest by individuals and groups as the most honest and effective form of resistance, and said the opposition's action program was to help organize new dissident groups and establish contacts between them. He said the limits of the opposition movement were set by the degree of public involvement and the USSR's readiness to intervene militarily. Kuron described "totalitarianism with a human face" as an illusion and a deception.

2. Two Open Letters to Marchais were featured in PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 10). French trade union leader Andre Bergeron's press statement criticizing Giscard's decision not to receive Amalrik was cited, noting that the majority of French society was critical of the French President's decision. It was pointed out that Amalrik did meet with Marchais, and that Marchais expressed the concern of the PCF for the fate of Soviet dissidents. On the following day, L'Humanite published a statement by Marchais, that after all the help of the PCF on behalf of Soviet political prisoners and human rights fighters, the Soviet dissidents nonetheless criticized the PCF. Marchais added that they are cold warriors. In response to these accusations, Plyushch responded with an open letter to Marchais, likening Marchais' accusations to Pravda statements, and charging that the PCF wants to silence Soviet dissidents. Vadim Delors also responded to the Marchais attack, noting that his statement was inconsistent with a previous one that freedom was necessary. He added that the PCF has not always come out in defense of Soviet political prisoners as alleged by Marchais, and cited specific examples.

3. Eurocommunism was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Bensi and Henkin, M 3). Corriere della Sera discussed the relationship between the Western Left and the human rights movement in the socialist countries, noting that the Eurocommunists consider it a moral obligation to support human rights wherever they are being violated. Die Welt characterized the principal characteristics of Eurocommunism to be the promise to build socialism within freedom, to preserve the multi-party system, and to assert that no one government should play a leading role in the international communist movement. France Soir noted the parallel development of the Western "dissident" movement and the Eastern dissident movement. Western Communists cannot remain silent in the face of human rights violations by the Eastern communist states, while the East European dissidents gain new hope when they hear support from the Western communist leaders.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Helsinki Follow-Up Conference in Belgrade was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Vardi, M 2) which cited an article in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung discussing several perspectives of the upcoming conference. The paper opined that the Soviet government has let the heads of the non-socialist governments know that it is senseless to raise the question of human rights in Belgrade because it would lead to fruitless polemics characterized by mutual accusations.
2. Waldheim's Press Conference was discussed in UN REPORT No. 36-77 (Bykovsky, NY 3:30). Special reference was made to his statements on the Middle East situation, that the principal obstacle to the renewal of the Geneva conference remains the question of the participation of the PLO, and that there is a possibility that the official PLO position regarding Israel might be softened. Waldheim also discussed the recent events in Uganda, noting that the UN Human Rights Commission will raise the question of sending a fact-finding mission to that country.
3. Carter's Interview in "The Washington Star" was extensively excerpted in NEW YORK REPORT No. 136-77 (Storozhenko, NY 3:30). It was noted that Carter once again discussed his human rights policy, emphasizing that it was a matter of principle and not of political tactics.
4. The Danger of Nuclear Terrorism. In SPECIAL FEATURE (Parry, NY 9), US professor Albert Parry recapitulated the chapter dealing with this subject from his latest book Terrorism From Robespierre to Arafat.

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

1. The Law Under Totalitarianism. HUMANISM AND MODERN TIMES No. 22 (Aksenov, NY 9) quoted from US sociologist and political thinker Hannah Arendt's book Origins of Totalitarianism, and Russian thinker Boris Vysheslavtsev's article Two Roads of the Social Movement on how totalitarian law suppresses individual freedom in the name of "higher laws" such as those of "history" and "nature."
2. Miscellaneous US Items. RADIO JOURNAL ABROAD, Series No. 3 (Storozhenko, NY 4) contained brief items on a new draught resistant kind of wheat developed by US specialists predicted to give a ten per cent increase in the harvest in the Great Plains area; and the Ticketron ticket reservation system.

NEWS COVERAGE

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

The U.S. Senate has passed a resolution criticizing Soviet persecution of Jews and other minorities who want to leave the USSR.

Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak today cancelled a meeting with Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep -- apparently because of van der Stoep's meeting with a leading human rights activist.

The Spanish, French and Italian Communist Party leaders have held the first session of their so-called Euro-communist summit in Madrid.

The U.S. administration has presented congress with a program for overseas military aid which places a new emphasis on human rights.

A Moscow city court today rejected an appeal by Nobel Prize winner Andrei Sakharov for larger living quarters.

Jacek Kuron said today the struggle for workers rights in Poland was closely linked to the struggle for civil rights elsewhere in Eastern Europe.

Party secretaries from nine communist countries have begun a meeting in Sofia devoted to international and ideological questions.

The French Foreign Minister, Louis Guiringaud, is visiting Poland for talks centered on the trade imbalance.

\*A world bank mission has returned from Vietnam with requests for loans to aid Vietnamese agriculture and industry.

\*\*Western economic experts believe measures to stimulate the U.S. economy will hasten recovery in other non-communist industrialized countries.

Uganda President Idi Amin today renewed his claims the country was facing invasion.

\*\*\*Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith was faced with a revolt in his party today when nine members walked out of a parliamentary caucus to protest plans to ease racial discrimination.

\*) RL/NS, the Polish and Romanian BDs did, not use this item.

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

\*\*\*) The Bulgarian BD did not use this item.



RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 53

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 53

for Thursday, 3 March 1977

D. Felton, J. Vale

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

1. Human Rights were a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Roitman and Bensi, M 2). The Christian Science Monitor commented on the Soviet designation of Carter's letter to Sakharov "interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union," charging that the Kremlin is demanding a one-sided detente policy. The paper cited friendly Soviet overtures to Angela Davis and Gus Hall as concrete examples.

Soviet propaganda about human rights violations in the West was discussed in ANALYSIS (Roitman, M 5), which pointed out that the crescendo of the activities of the Soviet propaganda machine is being made to coincide with the Helsinki follow-up conference in Belgrade. Reference was made to the Soviet press description of the White House reception of Bukovsky, in which the famous Soviet dissident was referred to as a "common criminal."

Solzhenitsyn's speech in Cavendish was featured in NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 3). Solzhenitsyn explained to the Cavendish citizens that he needed a wall around his property to protect his peace, and keep away admirers, curiosity seekers, and reporters.

SAMIZDAT REVIEW No. 281 (Schlippe, M 29:30) featured comments on the autobiography of Yuriy Orlov by an acquaintance of his, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Boris Shragin, now a professor at New York University, whose wife suggested Orlov write his autobiography just before the Shragins left the USSR. Reference was made to a collection of documents compiled by the Orlov Group published by the US Congressional Committee on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Finally, the fourth part of an interview given to RL's correspondent by Orlov Group member Lyudmila Alekseyeva upon her arrival in Vienna last month was also given. Alekseyeva spoke on the Orlov Group's activities, Ginzburg's function administering the Solzhenitsyn Fund for aiding political prisoners and their families, and Petrov-Agatov's denunciation of Ginzburg.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1285 (Burststein, M 27:30) continued the reading of the 39th issue of the Chronicle of Current Events, focusing on the texts of appeals for Mustafa Djemiliev; material on the return of the Crimean Tatars to their homeland in defiance of the authorities; the persecution of believers; and the persecution of dissidents in Lithuania.

LITERATURE OF MORAL RESISTANCE No.40 (Svirsky, NY 15) discussed, with copious excerpts, two novels by Vologda writer Fedor Abramov, Two Winter and Three Summers and Round and About, which depict the desolate moral and material state of Soviet kolkhozes, in particular their mismanagement by callous and incompetent rural administrators.

2. The Country's Future. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW No.695 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) concluded the presentation of ideas on this subject expressed by Yuriy Blinov in his article The Impending Storm, focusing on his thesis that a transition to Western-type parliamentary liberalism would be dangerous for the USSR since the consequences of the materialistic aspect of this liberalism would be vastly exacerbated by the Russian people's lack of discipline and lack of a sense of justice. What Russia and the West need, says Blinov, is a religious revival.

3. The Soviet Journalists' Congress was the peg of LONDON REPORT (Finkelstein, L 5) which discussed "disinformation" and the "ideological front" as characterizing Soviet journalism, making special reference to a Pravda statement that Soviet dissidents who have emigrated to America have supported the apartheid regime in South Africa and Hitler's regime in Germany.

4. Milovan Djilas' Recent Interview on West German TV was highlighted in SPECIAL FEATURE (Bensi, M 9:30). Djilas described Eurocommunism as the most significant political development in Europe since the cold war. He rejected the view that it was a Soviet "trojan horse;" in fact, Moscow is disturbed by this development. The Eurocommunists, if they came to power, would respect the rules of democracy, Djilas asserted. The USSR could only restore its authority in Europe if it reduced its pressure on the socialist countries. Economic and scientific contacts with the West would not change Soviet foreign and domestic policy, but could reduce tension. Djilas predicted that after Tito, Yugoslavia would continue its policy of independence from the USSR, and would rid itself of ideological ballast.

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

1. Dissidents. Dutch Foreign Minister van der Stoel's meeting with Czechoslovak Charter 77 signatory Patocka was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 3). The Algemeene Dagblad wrote that support for human rights afforded by a small country might be instructive for the governments of larger countries. Der Kurier accused West European governments that in losing their dominant role in world politics they have lost their sense of political morality, noting Holland as an exception. Van der Stoel's meeting with the prominent Czechoslovak dissident during an official visit to Prague was cited as a demonstration of political bravery.

A press conference in solidarity with the Polish Workers' Defense Committee was the subject of PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 5:30). Over 70 French and foreign journalists participated in this conference, at which questions were answered by Polish historian Adam Michnik, recently arrived in France, Polish scholar Pomian, who is presently working for the National Center for Scientific Investigation and Polish human rights fighter Kuron, who answered questions by telephone from Warsaw. The aim of the gathering was to provide the Polish Workers' Defense Committee with moral and material support. Kuron noted that out of the 54 arrested in connection with the June riots, only 32 have been freed. He added that more than 1,000 workers have signed a petition to Gierk demanding the release of the remaining 22. Kuron described the remarkable popularity enjoyed by the Workers' Defense Committee, especially among the youth.

The attitude of small countries toward human rights was discussed in NOTE (Rahr, M 5:30), which cited a statement signed by Norwegian Prime Minister Nordli and Social Democratic Party Chairman Steen, charging that the human rights violations in Czechoslovakia and several other countries of Eastern Europe might lead to a breach of faith in detente; and Swedish Foreign Affairs Minister Karin Soeder's statement after her meeting with Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Spacil, noting that as a result of their discussions Czechoslovak authorities are well aware of the reaction of the Swedish people to reprisals against the dissidents in their country. Special reference was made to Van der Stoel's meeting with Czechoslovak dissident Professor Patocka during an official visit to Prague.

2. Eurocommunism was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Bensi and Henkin, M 2:30), which centered on the Madrid meeting. La Stampa noted that the further development of Eurocommunism in the capacity of an alternative of totalitarian socialism is deepening the isolation of the Soviet Union in the international communist movement. L'Aurore pointed out that Berlinguer, Marchais and Carrillo, each

in their own time, have recognized the Soviet communist model as a bad propagandistic approach. Therefore, they do not use it, but embrace the cause of freedom, knowing that it is valued by Western society. L'Humanite remarked on the solidarity shown the Spanish CP by the other West European CPs.

The Swedish Communists. ANALYSIS (Matusevich, M 6) gave the background to the recent schism in the Swedish Leftist Party/Communists, in which a small unconditionally pro-Moscow group has formed calling itself the Workers Party/Communists. The script traced this development back to 1956, when the Hungarian Revolution and the debunking of Stalin led to "Eurocommunism" in Scandinavia, and pointed to the possibility that the Leftist Party may now fail to overcome the four per cent parliamentary barrier, which might preclude a return to power by the Social Democrats. It also suggested that Moscow's schism tactics could also be applied to the Italian, French or Spanish CPs.

3. The Fifth Anniversary of the Shanghai Communique was observed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 137-77 (Shilaev, NY 4:30) which focused on American-Chinese relations. It was noted that when the communique was signed, it was expected to serve as the foundation for a quick normalization of relations between the two countries. An article in The Washington Post by Joseph Kraft was referred to, in which Kraft charged that in 1972 Nixon and Kissinger had promised Peking to break with Taiwan in a few years. However, it was noted that the State Department and Vance personally both denied this accusation.

4. Sartre's Play "Dirty Hands," CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.64 (Litvinov, P 1) said the fact Sartre has permitted the performance of this play, which shows how communists skilfully adapt themselves to the constantly-changing party line, is characteristic of how Western communists and their sympathizers are dissociating themselves from Soviet-style socialism.

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

1. The Middle East. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No.57 (Perakh, M 9) pointed to the atmosphere of moderation and compromise in the Middle East, reflected, for example, in Jordan's allowing Israeli Arabs to attend the funeral of King Hussein's Queen Aliya, meetings in Paris between emissaries of Arafat and Israeli advocates of talks with the PLO, PLO's hints at the recognition of Israel, and the moderate stand of Sadat, Hussein, Assad and Saudi Arabia. The script noted as contributory factors to this development the weakening of the PLO and Egypt's economic crisis and pointed to the key US role.

2. The Problem of Dictatorial Power in Black Africa was discussed in NEW YORK REPORT (Dudin, NY 5:30), which made special reference to the present situation in Uganda. It was noted that although the Soviet press described the countries of black Africa as "progressive, freedom-loving and democratic," this terminology does not correspond to the actual situation. The latest UN statistics indicate that one of every 300 black inhabitants of Africa is a refugee, and that during the past several months a steady stream of refugees has been pouring out of Uganda into Kenya, Sudan, Zaire, Ruanda and Tanzania. An article from The New York Times was cited dealing with the situation in Ethiopia. Formally, Ethiopia is ruled by a military administrative council. It was pointed out that the members of this council act as a dictatorship as long as they are not killed or replaced. Specific examples of such "juggling" among the top authoritative positions in Ethiopia were presented.

3. The Traube Affair was discussed in BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 5). The background of the case was recapitulated: Traube, because of his work as an atomic physicist, had access to secret documents and information, and could enter all atomic reactors in the FRG. Reports had indicated that he might have connections with West German terrorist groups, and consequently his house was bugged. It was emphasized that although the reports turned out to be without foundation, his civil rights were violated, and there was the danger that connections such as were ascribed to him, could have led to serious ramification for German society. The account of the incident in Der Spiegel was cited.

4. The US Senate Resolution in support of the freedom of emigration was the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT No. 841 (Savemark, W 5), which pointed out that the resolution, which does not have the power of law, was proposed by Idaho Senator Frank Church. The resolution called upon the American government to bring the deep concern of the American people over the Soviet regime's disregard of the human rights provisions of the CSCE Final Document to the attention of the Soviet authorities.

5. The UN Human Rights Commission has been withholding its information, UN REPORT No. 37077 (Bykovsky, NY 4:30) noted. It was pointed out that the proposal was made to form a fact-finding mission to be sent to Uganda to investigate the suspicious circumstances surrounding the death of those charged with plans to overthrow the Amin regime. However, there has been no further report on the fate of this proposal. It was also noted that the question of human rights violations in other countries, including the Soviet Union, was raised, and the UN Commission has maintained silence about the results of related proposals.

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

1. Science News. PRESENT-DAY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY No. 52 (Muslin, L 13:30) presented an RL interview with US oceanographer Phenan Jennings, leader of a group of US scientists participating in a 10-year UN-sponsored research program on the world's oceans.
2. Care for the Elderly in the US continued to be discussed in AMERICA: DEEDS AND PEOPLE No.34 (Navrozov, NY 9:30).
3. The Development of Sigmund Freud's Teaching by Adler, Jung and the American Neo-Freudians, virtually ignored by the Soviet media, was outlined in SIGMUND FREUD AND HIS CRITICS No. 4 (Kossman, NY 8:30).
4. Ingmar Bergman's New Film "The Snake Egg" now being completed in Munich, was the subject of a brief note in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.64 (Litvinov, P 1).

gk/ SL

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDN and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 3:

The Eurocommunist summit has ended with individual statements supporting the right to dissent but no joint mention of Eastern Europe.

An ideological conference of high-ranking party officials from nine communist countries ended in Sofia today.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen has said Britain will champion the cause of human rights throughout the world.

The U.S. has again protested about Soviet citizens being stopped from entering its embassy in Moscow.

Charter 77 spokesman Professor Jan Patočka was today taken to the Prague Interior Ministry.

The Soviet embassy in Rome has complained about plans for a program on East European dissent at this year's Venice Biennale.

Sweden has proposed a draft treaty to ban underground nuclear tests.

Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans has lost his parliamentary majority.

Foreign ministers from more than 60 African and Arab countries met in Cairo today to prepare for next Monday's Afro-Arab summit.

French Foreign Minister de Guiringaud today met with Polish party First Secretary Gierek in Warsaw.

The Italian parliament is debating whether to send two former defense ministers for trial on bribe charges.

Four Japanese rightists surrendered to police in Tokyo tonight after holding two men hostage for half a day.

Uganda's claim that a multinational invasion force is preparing to attack the country from neighboring Kenya has met with ridicule and denials.

Libyan strongman Muammar Gaddafi has announced the replacement of the premier and changes in the country's political structures.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 54

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 54

for Friday, 4 March 1977

D. Felton

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

1. President Carter and Human Rights in the USSR. PRESS REVIEW (A. Vardy and Mirsky, M 4) quoted the Viennese Kronen Zeitung and the Neue Zuercher Zeitung that Carter's receiving Bukovsky demonstrates the American President's position on human rights; and US News and World Report that Carter is of the opinion that the US can energetically defend the cause of human rights without risking a deterioration of relations with the USSR. The journal noted the reversal of roles since the Vietnam war, when the US insisted that relations with the USSR depended on Soviet restraint over Vietnam and the Middle East.

NEW YORK REPORT No.142-77 (Hendler, NY 3:30) quoted David Binder in The New York Times on Bukovsky's positive press-conference statements on his meeting with Carter, which he described as a "historic occasion;" The Washington Star on Bukovsky's statements at George Washington University that if all Americans support Carter on human rights, he would become a great President, and that his, Bukovsky's presence proved the USSR's sensitivity to world public opinion; and The Christian Science Monitor that by receiving Bukovsky, Carter has in a measure made good Ford's refusal to receive Solzhenitsyn.

WASHINGTON REPORT No.844 (Savemark, W 5:30) pointed to the considerable impact made in the US by Bukovsky's statement, in reply to a question by Vice-President Mondale, that the principal reason for Soviet dissidents' uncompromising stand in the face of persecution is their belief in mankind and the future. The script also quoted George Will in The Washington Post that in the question of human rights Carter is merely pointing to the USSR's non-fulfilment of her international obligations.



SOVIET NOTES No. 691 (Rudolph, NY 4:30) noted protest from moderate to extremist leftist circles in the US over the arrest of members of the Orlov Group, and approval of Carter's attitude on human rights in the USSR. The program referred to an editorial in the latest issue of The New Leader, which also referred to the role of such radio stations as RL, the BBC, and The Voice of Israel. The program also gave the text of a letter to Soviet UN delegate Oleg Troyanovsky compiled at a press conference in New York at which participants included American poet Allen Ginsberg, former Iranian political prisoner Reza Barakheni, and member of the US branch of Amnesty International Martin Sostre.

2. Dissidents. ANALYSIS (Mirsky, M 6) focused on the announcement in Moscow that, following the arrest of leading members of the Orlov Group, a new Helsinki Watch Group has been formed by artists Oskar Rabin and Iosif Kiblitsky, poet Yuriy Mikhaylov, actor Boris Amarantov, and literary critic Leonid Pinsky. The script quoted Vladimir Maksimov that "a holy place never remains empty," and gave brief background information on Rabin and Pinsky.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Kunta, M 26:30) gave the full text of an article by Andrey Amalrik entitled "A Realist of the Inner World" on the work of Soviet non-conformist artist Oskar Rabin. The article was published in the tenth issue of Kontinent.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.203 (Marish, Isr 6) featured an item on Romanian-born Jewish writer Eli Luxemburg, who resettled to Tashkent but is now resident in Israel after having been persecuted by the Soviet authorities on account of the Jewish religious element in his works. The program referred in particular to his story The Third Temple, about an Uzbek Jew confined to a special psychiatric hospital for wanting to go to Israel (this work may be said to have marked the beginning of "Jewish samizdat" in the USSR), and Zeev Paz, on how a Soviet Jew becomes an Israeli.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.203 (Zuckerman, NY 8) noted the controversy in Israel and American Jewish circles on whether restrictions should be imposed on aid to Soviet Jews who emigrate to a country other than Israel. The script used articles on the subject from Present Tense by US actor Paul Jacobs, and from Novoye Russkoye Slovo by Andrey Sedykh. The program noted, however, that American Jewish organizations have decided not to restrict aid.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.203 (Roitman, M 6) featured the reading of two poems by poet Boris Kamyanov, who at the end of last year resettled from the USSR to Israel, called Yasha Kogan and Jerusalem. The script quoted Kamyanov that following his emigration he feels a certain alienation from his new readership.

3. The Fire in Moscow's Hotel "Rossiya." PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 1:30) quoted Karl-Gustav Stroehm in Die Welt who contrasted the massive Soviet bureaucratic apparatus with the disorganization in the hotel itself and the restrictive Soviet information policy.

4. The "Convertible" Ruble. FROM EVERYDAY LIFE No.53 (Glasenapp, M 4:30) said that reported Soviet plans to allow Western firms to hold deposits of the "convertible" ruble in Moscow, with which trade within COMECON is conducted, is hardly likely to prove very attractive to these firms, since they will not be allowed to exchange them for hard currency. The value of these "convertible" rubles would be enhanced for the firms if they could use them to buy scarce raw materials, such as oil from the COMECON countries; however, the latter prefer to receive hard currency for these products. The script noted that the COMECON currencies are not mutually convertible owing to the arbitrary price-fixing systems used in these countries.

5. The Karpov Affair. UN REPORT No.3877 (Bykovsky, NY 3:30) gave a factual account of the unheralded departure from New York of Yevgeniy Karpov, Second Secretary at the Soviet UN Mission, after having been caught red-handed by the FBI receiving classified data on US space rockets. The script noted that dozens of such cases involving Soviet UN diplomats have occurred in the past, and said that at UN headquarters the view is that two-thirds of the Soviet staffers work for the KGB.

6. Soviet-Italian Relations. NOTE (Bensi, M 6) backgrounded the decision by the President of the Venetian Biennale culture and art festival, socialist Carlo Ripa Meana, to resign owing to Soviet pressure to refrain from devoting this year's Biennale to solidarity with dissidents in the USSR and Eastern Europe as proposed by the socialists. The program noted the leftist influence in the festival's organization committee, which has resulted in Soviet nods of approval, and noted PCI rejection of the festival proposal, and Soviet Ambassador Ryzhov's statement to the Italian government that should the proposal be adopted, the Warsaw Pact countries would boycott the festival.

7. The Emigre Press. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No. 21 (Schajovicz, M 13:30) annotated notes in Russkaya Mysl and Novoye Russkoye Slovo on famous Russians who died in emigration, including Countess Maria Tenisheva, Prof. Vladimir Ediger-Tatarinov, priest Father Aleksey Ionov, and factory owner Emmanuil Ebin.

8. Sergey Markov. A POET ON POETRY No. 133 (Betaki, P 9) discussed the work of this truly Russian writer and poet on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. The script noted the scant attention given to Markov by Soviet critics. Excerpts from his poetry were given.

9. A Russian in Paris. In WEIDLE TALK No.334 (Weidle, P 10), Russian emigre writer and art expert Vladimir Weidle recalled strolling through Paris as a young man in the 1920s.

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

1. Eurocommunism. PRESS REVIEW (Henkin and Bensi, M 3) quoted Le Monde that despite the hopes of the PCE, the Madrid meeting between Carrillo, Marchais, and Berlinguer did not produce a firm declaration in support of dissidents in the USSR and Eastern Europe, but a statement of solidarity between the three parties, which many Spaniards, however, feel will not help the PCE; L'Aurore that although they realize they can only increase their voter support by dissociating themselves from the USSR, the PCF and PCI still cannot agree to criticize Soviet policy; and La Stampa that the Sofia meeting of the party CC secretaries of the Warsaw Pact countries was a reply to the Madrid meeting.

PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 5:30) noted that the Madrid meeting between Carrillo, Berlinguer and Marchais failed to produce any definition of or organizational framework for Eurocommunism; the three CP leaders only stressing their individual parties' independence and respect for democracy. Evidently, the main purpose of the meeting was to demonstrate solidarity with the PCE and help it achieve legal status. The program noted that the declaration issued contained no reference to the violation of human rights in the USSR and Eastern Europe. At a subsequent press conference, however, Carrillo spoke of the absence of democracy in these countries. Berlinguer and Marchais were more cautious. The program described Eurocommunism as pure tactics.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US and Human Rights. WASHINGTON REPORT NO. 131 (Orshansky, W 3:30) focused on Vance's statement before the House Ways and Means committee that the administration would tie foreign aid to human rights, although security and economic factors would also be taken into consideration. Voice cuts were included.

2. Britain and Human Rights. LONDON REPORT (Vladimirov, L 5:30) highlighted British Foreign Minister David Owen's March 3 speech at a reception for diplomatic correspondents in London in which he announced that Britain would defend the cause of human rights throughout the world, while continuing to work for detente and the development of relations with the USSR. The script quoted

Peter Jenkins of The Guardian, that Owen's speech would be attacked by the Conservatives because it was too moderate, and the Left, because it was anti-communist; and the CPGB newspaper Morning Star which, although silent on the speech, significantly praised two of Vaclav Havel's plays.

3. The US' New 200-Mile Fishing Zone was the subject of NEW YORK REPORT No.139-77 (Davydov, NY 5). The problems arising from the US and other countries' decisions to establish such zones were noted.

4. The Geneva Talks on a Total Ban on Nuclear Weapons Testing. GENEVA REPORT (Mikhelson, M 4) noted that the USSR has somewhat modified its position in that Soviet delegate Likhachev said that in the case of a delay in beginning talks between all nuclear states, the Disarmament Committee could play a useful role in preparing a total test ban treaty. However, he insisted that inspection should be on a purely voluntary basis. Further, complaints on non-observation would be referred to the UN Security Council, where the USSR has a veto. The script noted the Italian delegate's rejection of the latter proposal, the Swedish delegate's insistence that the two superpowers set a good example, and the Mexican delegate's approval of Carter's position.

5. FRG Affairs. BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 5) outlined the implications of the FRG Constitutional court's ruling against the SPD/FDP coalition government's use of government funds during last year's election campaign.

6. US-Norwegian Relations. NOTE (Matusevich, M 2:30) pointed to a "Thank You, America!" Campaign in Norway to thank the US for the aid it granted under the Marshall Plan.

7. Tenant Farmers in France were the subject of FRENCH AGRICULTURE No. 4 (Muravina, P 9) which gave examples from Normandy.

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

1. Miscellaneous Items from the American Scene. HIGHRISE AMERICA No. 2 (Storozhenko, NY 12:30) featured items on the election of the president of the steelworkers union; the new TV series Roots, about the history of black Americans; and the growing number of American Indian courts.

2. The Work of Andrew Wyeth and Robert Rauschenberg, representing the two opposite poles of American contemporary art, was discussed in ART AND LITERATURE No.543 (Lvov, NY 9).

3. The Status of Professional Artists in the US was described in AMERICA: DEEDS AND PEOPLE No. 17 (Navrozov, NY 9).

4. The Ideas of British Politician and Philosopher John Stewart Mill were outlined in MODERN PHILOSOPHY No. 17 (Pyatigorsky, L 13:30).

5. The Feast of Purim was described in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 203 (Gordin, M 8).

gk/ SL

NEWS COVERAGE

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

An earthquake has caused loss of life and damage in Romania.

Rude Pravo has accused the Dutch Foreign Minister of interference in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs.

\*Romanian writer Paul Coma says 72 people have now signed an open letter urging the government to respect human rights.

The U.S. has asked the U.N. Commission on Human Rights to seek information from the Soviet Union on the arrest of dissidents.

Soviet dissident Vladimir Borisov has been released from a psychiatric clinic.

A letter in Izvestia has accused two U.S. diplomats of being spies.

Yugoslavia is expected to declare an amnesty for political prisoners.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance plans to visit China this year.

\*\*Vance says Britain and the U.S. have agreed in substance on a new Rhodesian initiative.

A Vatican official, Archbishop Poggi, is in Poland.

\*\*The EEC opens fishing negotiations with East Germany next Thursday.

Soviet officials have refused medical data to U.S. doctors checking blood abnormalities in American Embassy staffers in Moscow.

The Spanish Communist Party has asked the courts to legalize it.

\*) The Polish BD did not use this item.

\*\*\*) The Hungarian BD did not use these items.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 55

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 55  
for Saturday and Sunday, 5 and 6 March 1977  
J. Vale

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

1. Dissidents. The exchange of letters between Carter and Sakharov was discussed in HELSINKI AND HUMAN RIGHTS No. 57 (Dudin, NY 9) of March 5, which included portions of the texts. Reference was made to an article in Pravda of February 12, which criticized dissidents in the Soviet Union and those who support them in the West. It was also noted that the official Soviet reaction to the human rights policies of Carter included Dobrynin's personal expression of the dissatisfaction of the Soviet government in a phone call to Vance.

HUMAN RIGHTS No. 170 (Gorchakov, M 9) of March 6 noted the irony of intensified Soviet repression against dissidents, and, in particular, against the members of the Helsinki Watch Group, on the eve of the Helsinki follow-up conference in Belgrade. Historic precedents of the use of similar repression and terrorism were discussed.

Bukovsky's reception at the White House was a topic of PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 5) of March 6, which featured articles from The New York Times and The Washington Post. Points common to both articles included the fact that Bukovsky's reception has been taken as a sign of the sincerity of the United States regarding its human rights policy. It was noted that Mondale received Bukovsky and led the discussions, whereas the president joined them only briefly. This was attributed to the delicacy of the situation, and the desire of the American authorities to downplay the meeting.

WORLD THIS WEEK No. 341 (Rahr, M 1) of March 5 noted Bukovsky's reception at the White House and the formation of a new Helsinki watch group in the Soviet Union including the participation of artist Oskar Rabin, Iosif Kiblitsky, poet Yuri Mikhailov, actor Boris Amarantov, and Leonid Pinsky.

Selections from Bukovsky's American TV interview were featured in a SPECIAL FEATURE (Savemark, W 20) of March 5.

A talk with Tomas Ventslov, a Lithuanian poet and translator now in the West, was the subject of a SPECIAL FEATURE (Salkazanova and Galich, P 15:30) of March 5. Ventslov described his ideological reasons for wanting to leave Lithuania, noting as well that conditions were not conducive for writing and publishing his poetry. He added that he remains a member of the Lithuanian Helsinki Watch Group and will represent its interests in the West.

An interview with Ludmilla Alekseeva continued to be broadcast in SPECIAL FEATURE (Schlippe, M 20) of March 5. Alekseeva, a member of the Soviet Helsinki Watch Group, left the Soviet Union on February 22 of this year. She discussed various activities of this group and of the Soviet dissident movement.

An interview with Amalrik was the subject of SPECIAL FEATURE (Schlippe, M 20 19:30) of March 6. Amalrik discussed his meeting in Bonn with German political party leaders, noting that his aim was to focus public attention on human rights violations in the Soviet Union.

Amalrik's reception in Bonn by Minister of State Wischnewski was mentioned in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 341 (Rahr, M :30) of March 5.

"An Artist from the Country Behind the Looking Glass" by Amalrik, published in Kontinent No. 10, continued to be read in SPECIAL FEATURE (Amalrik and Kunta, M 19:30).

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1286 (Burshtein, M 22) of March 5 continued the reading of The Chronicle of Current Events No. 39 featuring the chapter on the Valery Maresin case, a criticism of an article in Novoe Vremiya by Sukharev, and an open letter to Soviet scholars by Larissa Bororaz .

2. Soviet International Corporations with an After-Taste of Capitalism were the subject of an article in Fortune, which was featured in ECONOMISTS ON SOVIET ECONOMY No. 115 (Chianurov, M 9) of March 5. The article drew parallels between the multinational corporations of the capitalist countries and those of the Soviet Union. It was noted that this article occasioned comment in the February 20 Izvestia, in which Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Manzhulo attempted to discredit the Fortune article, charging that the Soviet practices under discussion only constitute new forms of international cooperation.



3. The Lack of Material Incentive was found to be a factor in the lagging of the fighting spirit of the Soviet soccer teams in DID YOU NOTICE? No. 15 (Pylayev, M 9) of March 6.

4. World War Two Veterans' Benefits in the Soviet Union were discussed ON MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS No. 169 (Krassovsky, M 9) of March 6. It was pointed out that 32 years after the great "victory" of the Soviet army numerous war invalids and their families are still without apartments.

5. Lenin on the Defense of the Fatherland. FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK No. 130 (Gendler, NU 13:30) of March 6 presented selections from Lenin's articles on the defense of the fatherland, starting with the Russo-Japanese war and ending with the Brest Litovsk treaty in 1918. It was noted that Lenin followed the Marxist principle that workers have no fatherland, and consequently advocated abstention from military defense. However, he added, there was one situation which would call for the use of armed force against the German armies; if the Germans were to demand the overthrow of the Bolshevik rule, then, of course, it would be necessary to fight.

6. Trotsky on the Red Army and the Contemporary Soviet Armed Forces. SIGNAL No. 412 (Predtechevsky, M 9) of March 6 cited Trotsky that "personal independence, free research and free "criticism" is not less important for the army than for the economy. Present conditions in the Soviet armed forces with its intricate military pecking-order and its inflation in the officers' ranks were found to be at variance with Trotsky's words. The discrepancies in Soviet and Western media reports on the strength of the Soviet forces were also noted.

7. Zbigniew Brzezinski's Article Entitled "Political Aspects of the National Question in the Soviet Union" was featured in THE STATE OF SOCIETY IN TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES No. 33 (Agursky, P 9) of March 5.

8. ESSAYS ON THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH No. 6 (Levitin-Krasnov, P 9) of March 5 continued the discussion on the activities of Rev. Sergei Radonezhsky, who is referred to as the "educator of the Russian spirit."

9. RETURNING TO HISTORY NO. 3 (Nadirashvili, M 28:30) of March 5 focused on the events in Petrograd at the end of February 1917 when the unrest in the capital reached its height. It was noted that by February 28 almost the entire tsarist army had gone over to the revolutionaries and the old power, in effect, had left the political stage of Russian history.

10. A Talk with Poet Iosef Brodsky was featured in GUEST OF THE WEEK No. 19 (Rudolf and Sosin, NY 18) of March 6. It was noted that Brodsky, one of the greatest of Soviet Russian poets, is presently living in Ann Arbor and teaching at the University of Michigan and is frequently published in American magazines. The program made special reference to his most recent article in The New York Review of Books about the Greek poet Caphavice and his recently published poetry in Kontinent No. 10. It was pointed out that he has had two collections of poetry, Poetry and Poems and A Stop in the Desert published in the United States. Brodsky talked about his American students, American poetry, and the Russian nation.

11. Gleb Panfilov's film "May I Have a Word" received positive reviews in Paris, CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 65 (Litvinov, P 1) of March 5 reported.

12. An Exhibition of Drawings by Russian Artist Leon Bakst in New York was reviewed in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.65 (Litvinov, P 1) of March 5.

13. The Death of Russian Emigre Poet Dmitri Klenovsky was noted in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.65 (Litvinov, P 1:30) of March 5 which featured a sample of his poetry.

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

1. Eurocommunism was a topic of WORLD THIS WEEK No. 341 (Rahr, M 3) of March 5 which was pegged to the efforts of the Spanish CP to achieve legal status. It was noted that the Spanish government immediately rejected the petition for legalization and turned the decision over to the Spanish Supreme Court. A meeting of Eurocommunists in Madrid lent support to the Spanish CP. Reference was made to Soviet media coverage of the Madrid meeting, charging that Eurocommunism is a temporary phenomenon and that their support of the East European dissidents is only a tactic to gain support in Western society.

ROUND TABLE TALK No. 265 (Mirsky, Henkin, Matusevich, and Bensi, M 20) of March 6 discussed the Madrid conference of West European communist leaders and the Sophia conference of CC secretaries of the Warsaw Pact countries. It was pointed out that these meetings have a direct relationship to the fate of the movement for greater autonomy for the Western CPs and so-called "Eurocommunism".

The Eurocommunist meeting in Madrid was the topic of an article in a monthly insert in The Times (London) entitled "Europe," which was featured in PANORAMA (Chugunov, L 5) of March 6.

2. The Dissident Movement in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union was the topic of ROUND TABLE TALK No. 264 (Werbitsky, Henkin, Nilyar, Krassovsky, M 20) of March 6, which also discussed moral support from the government leaders of the West, making special reference to Carter's human rights policy and Dutch Foreign Minister van der Stoep's visit to Czechoslovakia.

Netherlands' Foreign Minister van der Stoep's meeting with Prof. Patocka during an official visit to Prague, new British Foreign Minister Owen's statement that the support of human rights is one of the most important tasks for the West, and the attempts of the Eurocommunists to gain Western trust by supporting East European dissidents were discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 341 (Rahr, M 2) of March 5.

British Foreign Minister David Owen's speech on human rights was a subject of WORLD THIS WEEK No. 341 (Chugunov, L 1) of March 5. It was noted that he emphasized that the fight against human rights violations is one of his major concerns.

3. The Economic Policy of Hua Kuo-feng was discussed in PEKING AND ITS POLICY No. 409 (Shilaev, NY 9) of March 5, which focused on the struggle between radicals and pragmatists in the Chinese leadership on how to carry out the modernization of agriculture, industry, the army and science and technology. It was noted that Hua is following the line of Teng Hsiao-ping, who called for the utilization of foreign technological knowledge.

4. The Expulsion of Two French Journalists from Czechoslovakia was reported in PANORAMA (Salkazanov, P 5) of March 6. It was noted that these journalists entered Czechoslovakia with tourist visas, and talked with ordinary citizens about the Czechoslovak regime's repression. When they returned to France they reported their findings on French TV.

5. The Earth Tremors on the Balkan Peninsula were reported in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 341 (Rahr, M :30) of March 5, which pointed out that several hundred casualties were reported in Bucharest.

6. Two Plays by Vaclav Havel, "Audience" and "Vernissage," were reported to have been staged in many Western theaters in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 65 (Litvinov, P 2) of March 5.

7. Pavel Kohout's Play "War on the Third Floor" is being staged in Paris in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 65 (Litvinov, P 1) of March 5, reported.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The French Municipal Elections were discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 341 (Salkazanov, P 5) of March 5, which noted that these elections are generally considered a rehearsal for the upcoming Parliamentary elections next year. According to opinion polls approximately one half of the electorate intends to vote for the candidates in the ruling majority, and the socialists are the most favored of the parties in the left coalition. It was pointed out that the Communists have lost support despite Marchais' continuous attempts to gain the confidence of French society concerning his dedication to "socialism with a human face." In this connection, the recent events resulting from a Marchais interview in which he criticized Soviet dissidents for criticizing the PCF, including open letters from Plyushch and Delone, were recapitulated.

2. The UN Human Rights Commission voted against a Western proposal to form a fact finding group to investigate the suspicious events surrounding the death of the Ugandan Archbishop and two government ministers, WORLD THIS WEEK No. 341 (Bykovsky, NY 3) of March 5 reported. Reference was made to British Foreign Minister David Owen's criticism of this action.

3. The Dangers of Detente was the topic of an article in The New York Times Magazine which was featured in PANORAMA (Storozhenko, NY 5) of March 6.

4. The West German Opposition Coalition's Charges Against the Government over election campaign abuses were reviewed in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 341 (Rahr, M 3) of March 5.

5. French Foreign Minister Guiringaud's Trip to Poland in preparation for the Helsinki follow-up conference in Belgrade was reported in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 341 (Rahr, M :30) of March 5.

6. Libyan Government Changes were briefly reported in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 341 (Rahr, M :30) of March 5.

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

1. Global Television, made possible by TV satellites, was the topic of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY NO. 29 (Muslin, NY 13:30) of March 5. It was pointed out that the Soviet authorities have recently organized a new Scientific Research Institute to deal exclusively with developing new means of jamming such global TV broadcasts. It was noted in this connection that the Soviet delegation submitted a proposal to the UN in 1972 to draft a resolution allowing the jamming and even destruction of TV satellites which transmit programs directed against "peace, human rights, and international cooperation."

2. The Second Pan-African Art Festival which recently took place in Lagos, Nigeria, was reviewed in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.65 (Litvinov, P 2) of March 5, which noted that the central theme of the exhibition was the contribution of black culture to the cultures of the world.

3. Marc Chagall Won the Legion d'Honneur Award, CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE NO. 65 (Litvinov, P 1) of March 5 reported.

4. Alain Renais' Film "Providence" won the international press film prize, CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE NO. 65 (Litvinov, P 1) of March 5 reported.

5. Freedom and Evil continued to be discussed in MAN IN TODAY'S WORLDVIEW No. 11 (Shmeman, NY 9) of March 6.

6. The Prayer of St.Ephrem Sirin, an Eastern Church scholar who lived at the beginning of the 14th century, was discussed in SUNDAY TALK No. 1037 (Shmeman, NY 9) of March 5.

gk/ SL

NEWS COVERAGE

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

There is still no final account of the toll from the Romanian earthquake, but provisional figures put the dead at more than 300 and the number of injured and homeless in the thousands.

Countries that have offered Romania emergency aid are standing by for requests from the Bucharest government.

Both the U.S. Embassy and prominent Jewish activists have rejected allegations carried by Izvestia yesterday.

Two prominent signers of a Czechoslovak human rights manifesto have appealed for western public support.

President Carter says Israeli and Arab leaders agree with him that the Middle East arms race should be reduced.

News reports from Peking say there has been a major shake-up in the Chinese news media.

Spain has authorized strike rights for workers and promised an amnesty for some political prisoners.

Jimmy Carter tonight answered questions from the American people in a special "phone-in" radio program.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko met in Moscow with U.S. Ambassador Toon.

Uganda President Amin says Britain can't stop him from attending a Commonwealth meeting in London later this year.

Shots were fired during a Pakistan opposition march in Rawalpindi.

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/RS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 6:

The top Soviet specialist on American affairs says U.S. support for dissidents is seen by the Kremlin as a hostile campaign reminiscent of the cold war era.

Former Soviet dissident Viktor Fainberg has urged the West to continue its opposition to the psychiatric internment of sane dissidents in the Soviet Union.

Romania has adopted urgent measures to improve earthquake relief operations.

France has protested to the Czechoslovak government over an incident last week involving two newsmen.

Four people associated with the Polish Workers' Defense Committee have been released from detention but told to report to the Prosecutor's Office.

Israeli Premier Rabin says he hopes U.S.-Israeli ties will continue and grow stronger.

Portuguese Premier Soares is in Paris to seek support for Portugal's membership in the Common Market.

Spain's right-wing Popular Alliance Party has attacked the government and the Communists.

Rome University has been ordered closed after street fighting between police and leftists.

An Afro-Arab summit begins in Cairo tomorrow.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 56

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 56

for Monday, 7 March 1977

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. SPECIAL FEATURE (Mirsky and Henkin, M 16) discussed points raised in an interview given to Robin Knight, of US News and World Report, by the Director of the USSR's US and Canada Institute, Georgiy Arbatov, on the subject of US-Soviet relations, particularly on human rights in the USSR. Attention was drawn to the discrepancy between Arbatov's rejection of linkage between civil rights and interstate relations, and his statement that "what you call the movement for civil rights, we call interference in our internal affairs." Statements made by Andrei Amalrik on the subject during a visit to RFE/RL on March 7 were reviewed and excerpted.

PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky and Bensi, M 4) quoted Arthur Schlesinger in The Wall Street Journal who describes Carter's letter to Sakharov as a combination of nobility and strength, rejects Soviet charges that Carter's receiving Bukovsky constitutes interference in internal Soviet affairs, rejects the view that Carter's letter could adversely affect US-Soviet relations or the treatment of less well-known dissidents, and notes favorable reactions to Carter's support for human rights in all countries where these rights are being violated; and the Italian Giornale Nuovo, that Carter's gestures toward Sakharov and Bukovsky signify that he recognizes the right of dissidents to appear on the international arena. The newspaper added that dissidence in the socialist countries has become an international issue which, for example, is embarrassing Western CPs, as illustrated by the silence on this issue at the Madrid meeting.

2. Dissidents. LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1287 (Burstein, M 28) featured the text of a declaration of the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group on the group's goals which was drawn up last November; and a further installment of the contents of the 39th issue of the Chronicle of Current Events, consisting of the text of a statement in defense of Sergei Kovalev signed by 178 Soviet citizens.



PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5) gave the substance of a press statement issued in Paris by Viktor Fainberg calling on the French people not to let up in its campaign against the confinement of Soviet dissidents in psychiatric hospitals. The script noted Fainberg's role in publicizing this practice in the West, and in particular his part in the release of Vladimir Borisov.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Schlippe, M 16) featured an RL interview with ballet dancer Mikhail Baryshnikov, formerly at the Kiev Ballet Theater in Leningrad. Baryshnikov spoke primarily on his work in the West and his future plans. He said he was homesick, and felt that one day the Soviet leaders would realize the need for cultural freedom. The interviewer prefaced the interview with his personal impressions of Baryshnikov on and off stage.

Vladimir Vysotsky sang "A Song of Rumors" in SOUND OF STRINGS No.513 (Mitina, M 4:30).

3. The Military-Industrial Complex. MILITARY DETENTE No. 47 (Lavrov, M 13:30) featured the final instalment of an RL interview with Doctor of Technical Sciences and Hero of Socialist Labor Anatoly Fedoseyev, who formerly worked in this complex and now lives in London. Fedoseyev said that the Soviet leadership had more confidence in US than Soviet scientists; that Soviet peace initiatives were mainly intended for domestic consumption; that the bulk of the population, however, realizes that no one intends to attack the USSR; that moral reservations among Soviet military scientists are greater than previously; and that a considerable section of the scientific-technical community is probably unaware of Sakharov's example. Finally, Fedoseyev spoke of the civil defense and evacuation plans his institute was forced to draw up.

4. Living Conditions. MAN ON THE PLANET EARTH No.128 (Lobas, NY 7:30) contrasted official statements on the spiritual and material well-being of the Soviet people with samizdat-material on simple workers subjected to repression for asking permission to emigrate on account of poor living conditions and the lack of freedom and justice in the USSR.

5. Soviet-Italian Relations. NOTE (Bensi, M 5) focused on reaction in Italy to Soviet Ambassador Ryzhov's warning that if this year's Venetian Biennale Festival of culture and art were devoted to dissidence in the USSR and Eastern Europe, these countries would boycott this and later festivals. In an interview given to the ANSA press agency, Ryzhov accused the festival organizers of interference in the said countries' internal affairs. The Socialist newspaper Avanti described the Soviet concept of freedom as "reactionary," while Il Popolo called on the Italian Communists to demonstrate their solidarity with civil rights activists in the countries concerned. While Communist parliamentary deputies rejected this Soviet interference,

director member Pajetta attempted to play the issue down. The Socialists, in particular the head of the party's culture department Martelli, were particularly sharp in their condemnation of the Soviet action.

6. The Country's Future. RADIO SEMINAR No.397 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) continued to discuss French scholar Alain Besancon's Concise Sovietological Treatise, in which he speaks of alternating periods of "NEP" and "war communism" in the USSR. As regards the possibility of a new, fourth period of "war communism," Besancon points to the present strengthening of the "social structure"; the nationalities problem which has not been solved, and threatens the political integrity of the USSR, if not communism; the religious revival which is in progress; and the opposition now being shown by the workers and peasants.

7. The Emigre Press. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No. 22 (Schajovicz, M 13:30) annotated an article by Israeli writer Jehoshua Bar-Joseph in Vremya i My (1976, No. 12) entitled "Truth in Belles-Lettres and Journalism from the Viewpoint of an Israeli Writer?" and an article by Sergey Levitsky "On the Rehabilitation of Virtue" in Novoye Russkoye Slovo (January 9, 1977) which points to the debasement of the concept of "virtue" in Russia which began even before the Revolution.

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

1. EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONIES No. 38 (Gorbanevskaya, P 14:30) reviewed the dissident record of presently imprisoned Czech playwright Vaclav Havel, a signatory of the Charter 77, which began when at the Fourth Congress of Czechoslovak Writers in 1967 he criticized the Writers' Union for its function as a "transmission belt" for the party. Reference was made to his letter to Husak in April 1975 rejecting the regime's normalization claims. The script quoted from Dusan Gamsik's account of the above congress entitled The Writers and the Authorities.

LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, I. 3:30) gave the substance of an article by Hella Pick in The Guardian on fears by Soviet and Czech dissidents, in particular Soviet Jews, and Charter 77 signatories that show trials are being prepared against them.

2. Eurocommunism. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 3) quoted Le Monde which in connection with the Madrid meeting pointed to the danger which Eurocommunism poses to the leaders of the communist world; and La Stampa, which featured an interview with a senior official of the PCE, Manuel Ascarate, who gave an evasive answer to the question why the leaders of the PCE, PCI and PCF did not openly express their solidarity with dissidents in socialist countries, and confirmed that in 1969 Moscow tried to split the PCE following its criticism of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Carter and Human Rights. LONDON REPORT (Chuguev, L 3:30) gave the substance of an editorial in The Guardian approving of Carter's firm stand on human rights.
2. Carter's Phone-in. WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky and Savemark, W 16) explained the technical side of the phone-in, and gave the questions and answers on the protection of Americans abroad in Uganda-type situations; an alleged new gasoline tax; the normalization of relations with Cuba; transporting snow from the East of the US to the drought-stricken West; and why Carter sent his daughter to a public school.
3. US-Vietnamese Relations. NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 6) said the composition of the US delegation to go to Vietnam under trade union leader Leonard Woodcock suggests its mission is not only to clarify the fate of Americans missing in action in Vietnam, but is also diplomatic in nature. The script noted that although US-Vietnamese differences on key issues have become modified somewhat, Vietnam is still attacking American "imperialism" building up its military might, supporting Laos and Cambodia against Thailand, and violating the human rights of its citizens.
4. US Agriculture. MAN ON THE PLANET EARTH No.128 (Lobas, NY 6) gave the substance of an interview given to the US journal Farmer's Digest by economist Elliot Janeway, an active supporter of the doctrine of US "agricultural power." The program said that importing food products from the US would be more economical for the USSR, but would also mean higher import costs.
5. Soares' Visit to France was placed by PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 4:30) in the context of Portugal's desire to enter the EEC, and the problems its membership would pose to the community.
6. The CDU Congress in Duesseldorf was placed by BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 4:30) in the context of CDU attempts to come to an agreement with the FDP on the Deutschlandpolitik, which would bring a welcome reduction in friction between government and opposition on this issue at a time when the GDR is pursuing an obstructionist policy on the normalization of relations with the FRG.
7. British Industrial Relations. LONDON REPORT (Vladimirov, L 9), pegged to recent failures of The Times to appear, focused on an article in Index by David Actor, until recently chief editor of The Observer, on the tactics employed by British printers' unions to pressure newspaper owners into granting generous wage increases. The script also used an interview given to RL's correspondent by Index chief editor Michael Scammell. The script contrasted this with the unthinkability of such action being taken against Soviet newspapers.

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

1. A Profile of Russian-Born American Sculptor Naum Gabo, an exponent of constructivism and co-author of the "Realist Manifesto" in 1920 was given in SPECIAL FEATURE (Cdtmshtok, P 12).
2. US Authoress' Joan Samson's Novel "The Auctioneers." BOOKS, JOURNALS AND IDEAS No.109 (Bek, NY 9) featured the second and final installment of this work.

gk/ RW

NEWS COVERAGE

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

The death toll in the Romanian earthquake has passed 1,000. Officials say the damage to the nation's economy is severe.

In Bulgaria, the known death toll is 67 but officials expect it to exceed 140.

\*Talks between the Common Market and the USSR on fishing rights have run into problems over formal Soviet recognition of the EEC.

Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin has had separate talks on Middle East problems with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Saudi Arabia has promised a thousand million dollars development aid to African nations.

\*Vatican envoy Archbishop Luigi Foggi has had talks with the Polish ministers for foreign and religious affairs.

Reports from Pakistan say Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his Pakistan People's Party have won today's elections.

\*\*The Carter administration has strengthened a U.S. watchdog committee on the Helsinki accords by appointing a senior official to it.

Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has accused the west of hypocrisy in its support of human rights.

And the USSR has claimed the U.S. was engaging in propaganda by proposing that a U.N. body examine Soviet human rights violations.

- \*) The Romanian BD did not use these items.
- \*\*) RL/NS did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 57

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 57

for Tuesday, 8 March 1977

J. Vale; D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. Secretary of State Vance's upcoming visit to Moscow was the topic of SPECIAL REPORT No. 239 (Beloborodov, W 5:30), which also dealt with Soviet-American relations in general. It was noted that both Carter and Brezhnev have emphasized the necessity of a new SALT treaty, opining that this question would dominate Vance's talks in the Soviet capital. In this connection, the controversy surrounding the classification of the Soviet Backfire bomber and the American cruise missile was reviewed.

PROBLEMS OF DETENTE No. 19 (R. Dudin, NY 9) presented the views of Richard Pipes, professor of Russian history at Harvard University, and veteran US diplomat George Kennan on Soviet-American relations as expounded in articles they wrote for The New York Times. Pipes calls for a sober discussion of the question of the Soviet ambition to achieve strategic superiority, and Kennan welcomes US expressions of sympathy for Soviet dissidents but urges restraint in this regard.

2. Gromyko's Call for an International Conference on Disarmament was noted by UN REPORT No. 40-77 (Bykovsky, NY 5), which pointed out that for the past several years the Soviet delegation has made this same proposal at every UN session. The proposal in turn evokes the same criticism from the Chinese delegates, who charge that it is only a propagandastic ploy. The program cited the "memorandum of the Soviet government" presented at the last UN session calling for a special assembly to discuss disarmament, noting that the Chinese delegation charged the Soviet Union with acting contrary to every point contained in the memorandum.

3. Dissidents. On the occasion of International Women's Day, MODERN WOMAN No. 21 (Gordin, M 13:30) featured an RL interview with Nina Bukovskaya, the mother of Vladimir Bukovsky, in which she spoke of the plight of the mothers and wives of political prisoners in the USSR. She dealt particularly with the mothers of Mustafa Djemiliev, Oles Sergiyenko, and Aleksandr Ginzburg, and with the wives of Yuri Fedorov, Yegor Davydov, and Kronid Lyubarsky.

Amalrik's visit to France was the topic of an article in L'Express featured in PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 6). It was noted that Amalrik was the first Soviet emigrant to place the French government in an awkward position. Most Soviet emigres are so relieved to be in the West that they do not criticize Western countries for their shortcomings. However, Amalrik is not content to remain silent. The article fully supported his actions to bring the problem of human rights violations to the attention of the French public. The article closed by calling on the French government to demand immediate Soviet observance of the CSCE Final Act.

PRESS REVIEW (Henkin, M 3) cited an article in The Daily Telegraph discussing the Lipavsky letter to Izvestia charging Jewish activists in Moscow with having connections with Jewish organizations in London and with foreign intelligence agencies. The paper noted the apartment searches which followed immediately after this letter was published. The Financial Times said that Jewish activists fear new arrests may follow the letter's publication in Izvestia. It was pointed out that a group of Jewish activists characterized Lipavsky's charges as slanderous and false. The Sueddeutsche Zeitung carried an interview with Amalrik, who said that Carter's human rights policy is not only an aid to dissidents but also to supporters of moderate policies in the governments of communist countries. He added that Western protests in defense of human rights are helping the peaceful evolution of Soviet society, lessening the danger of internal crisis, and improving the political climate in the country.

Bulat Okudzhava sang We Don't Care About the Price in SOUND OF STRINGS No. 514 (Mitina, M 4:30).

4. The Status of Women. Pegged to International Women's Day NOTE (Roitman, M 6) discussed women's lot in the Soviet Union. Laudatory official statistics were contrasted with the grim reality that the average man in the Soviet Union works 20 hours less per week than the average woman. It was pointed out that women's emancipation in the Soviet Union has meant that the women have the privilege of working at the same jobs as men in addition to continuing their household duties.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Semenova, M 29:30), also pegged to International Women's Day, contrasted official euphoria on the status of Soviet women with the far less favorable situation depicted in Mark Volokhov's Notes of a Soviet Defense Attorney, the chapter entitled "Minors" in The Gulag Archipelago, and the chapter entitled "The Entire Comintern" from Yevgeny Ginzburg's Steep Road, which were read in full or in abridged form.

5. The Standard of Living. SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS No. 53 (Glasenapp and Fedoseyev, M 9) showed that while the recent CPSU CC resolution on the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution declares that compared with 1913 the real income of Soviet workers is 10 times higher and that of peasants 14 times, Soviet figures from the 1920s, combined with a rating of the Tsarist ruble as having five times the value of the Soviet ruble based on the prices of basic consumer goods, give an average wage of 300-350 Soviet rubles before the revolution as compared with the present 120 rubles. The figures given in the recent resolution turn out to be even more optimistic than calculations based on Lenin's figures. The program also showed that while in 1914 the average British worker's wage was only 80 per cent of a Soviet worker's, in 1968 the Soviet figure was only 20 per cent of the British.

6. The Nationalities Question. EQUAL AMONG EQUALS No. 35 (Silnitsky, NY 9) contrasted Marx's theory of nationalism developing into internationalism under conditions of socialism with the constant conflict between Moscow and the national minorities. It was observed that in the Central Asian republics -- used by Lenin as a propaganda showcase for his policy of world communism -- the socialist economy has been exacerbating rather than removing the nationality problem.

7. The Legal System. SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE No. 97 (A. Vardy, M 9) featured an interview with lawyer Aleksander Shtromas on actions which are treated as crimes in the USSR but not in democratic countries. The program pointed, for example, to the currency offenses for which AP correspondent Krinsky was expelled, Aleksander Ginzburg arrested, and currency dealer Rokotov executed. Reference was also made to the Soviet laws on anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda; "legal violations of the law" such as making laws retroactive (as in the case of Rokotov) and extending the maximum nine-month period of preliminary investigation; the fact that laws go into force before approval by the Supreme Soviet.

PROBLEMS OF LABOR AND DEMOCRACY No. 96 (Belotserkovsky, M 10) continued to focus on Valery Chalidze's lectures on the legal status of workers published last year by the Khronika Press in New York. Chalidze notes how in the USSR a worker's legal rights are often nullified by secret administrative instructions. For example, while the law allows a worker to terminate his contract, other instructions provide for penalties if he changes his place of employment too often. The program recalled, on the basis of firsthand experience, a case in which demobilized soldiers who had served in the GDR and had been sent to work on the Volga-Baltic Canal forced the head of the personnel department to give them proper living conditions as stipulated in their contract, only to be discriminated against by subsequent employers.



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

1. East European Dissidents. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi and Henkin, M 3) cited The Financial Times that the human rights movement in Eastern Europe is to a significant degree based on provisions in the CSCE Final Act. The paper added that Carter's human rights policy eases the task of the West European governments to coordinate their stand in preparation for the upcoming Helsinki review conference. However, until now there has only been a limited degree of unity in the views held by West European leaders. The Guardian wrote that Jews and Charter 77 signatories in Czechoslovakia fear that the authorities are preparing show trials modelled after those held during the Stalin era.

2. The Earthquake in Romania was the topic of PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 2), which excerpted an article in Die Presse describing the devastation caused in the southern Romanian town of Craiova. The New York Times commented on the useful broadcasts of RFE in connection with the earth tremors.

3. Czechoslovak Agriculture. EAST EUROPEAN NOTES No. 6 (S. Vardy, M 9) attributed the food supply difficulties in Czechoslovakia to the collectivization imposed in 1948. A movement to put the collective farms on a more democratic, independent basis, which had already begun to show positive results, was crushed by the invasion of August 1968. The program quoted the Prague journal Ekonomika Zemedelstvi that in 1960 agricultural production was 2.2 per cent below the 1936 level.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Human Rights Issue. Carter's policy on human rights was highlighted in PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 3), which cited The Economist comparing the foreign policies of Carter and Kissinger. Reference was made to Carter's announcement that the United States would cut aid to Ethiopia, Argentina, and Uruguay because of human rights violations in those countries. The International Herald Tribune discussed the foreign policy course chosen by Carter, noting, however, that the question is not whether the Soviet Union will act according to the lines of Carter's policy, but whether the USSR is about to observe the CSCE Final Act.

The UN Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva was dealt with in GENEVA REPORT (Michelson, G 5), which excerpted the Journal de Geneve on the stand taken by the countries of the Soviet bloc and the Third World. It was charged that these countries block every motion to investigate human rights violations in their countries on the grounds that they constitute interference in their internal affairs. Reference was also made to the same silence surrounding the commission's activities and, in particular, concerning the British proposal to form a committee to investigate human rights violations in Uganda.

The leaders of American human rights organizations support Carter's policies, NEW YORK REPORT No. 147-77 (Shilaev, NY 4) noted in light of a meeting of 60 human rights specialists sponsored by the International League of Human Rights.

2. The Arab-African Summit in Cairo. ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 6) focused primarily on the economic ties between the Arab oil states and the black African countries. It was noted that the total amount of Arab loans pledged to African countries is almost 1.5 billion dollars.

3. The Election in Pakistan. LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 4:30) discussed Bhutto's overwhelming victory and the simultaneous massive accusations of ballot-rigging and other alleged malpractices made by the opposition led by retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan. Prime Minister Bhutto denied that the elections were rigged and charged that the allegations arose only because the opposition did not do as well as expected.

4. The Brazilian Economy. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No. 58 (Pusta, M 10:30) pointed to the economic boom which Brazil has been enjoying under the military regime established in 1964, which has the support and sympathy of a large section of the population mainly owing to the terrorist activities of leftist extremists. It was noted that, apart from Brazil's industrial progress, the country has now overtaken Cuba, for example, in sugar production. The program said that the Brazilian regime bears no comparison with the dictatorship in communist countries. For instance, in Brazil the regime's opponents two years ago have already had their political rights returned to them. Many foreign experts speak of Brazil as a model for the economic development of other Third World countries. Finally, the key role of Brazil in Washington's foreign policy plans was noted.

5. Austrian Chancellor Kreisky's Interview in "Der Spiegel" was excerpted in BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 5). Kreisky's distrust of Eurocommunists and his ideas on detente were discussed.

6. The New Code of Ethics for Members of the US House of Representatives was highlighted in NEW YORK REPORT No. 145-77 (Davydov, NY 4). The program pointed out that the discussion on the necessity of introducing the code arose after facts became known indicating that several members of Congress were misusing public funds.

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 March 8:

The U.S. says it regrets the role Americans played in the overthrow of the Allende government in Chile in 1973.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has again criticized building officials in the wake of the earthquake.

\*The leaders of the major non-communist industrialized nations are to meet in London in May to discuss economic problems.

The Common Market says problems still exist in the fishing talks with the Soviet Union.

Arab nations have now pledged almost 1.5 thousand million dollars in development aid to Africa.

Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin has held more talks in Washington.

Ten ethnic Germans have been arrested in Moscow after demonstrating in Red Square for the right to emigrate.

\*\*Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Spacil has ended talks in Paris believed to have touched on human rights issues.

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

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

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 58

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 58

for Wednesday, 9 March 1977

D. Felton; J. Vale

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

1. Human Rights was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Vardi and Bensel, M 4). The Wall Street Journal wrote that Carter has raised the significance of the fight for human rights to the level of the most important problems in international politics. The paper noted that Carter's policies have already had good results, making reference to a number of Latin American countries which have begun to plan reforms. The Sueddeutsche Zeitung pointed out that although the number of active human rights fighters in the Soviet Union is not great, millions of Soviet citizens listen to what they say. The article cited the interest evoked by the broadcasts of the VOA, RL, the BBC, and Deutsche Welle which deal with Soviet dissent. Resto del Carlino emphasized that Carter's defense of human rights does not constitute interference in Soviet internal affairs, and pointed out that the Soviet Union retains close contacts with foreign communist parties which could be considered analogous to Carter's siding with human rights fighters.

The UN Human Rights Commission voted down a US proposal to investigate the arrests of Human Rights Supporters in the Soviet Union, UN REPORT No. 41-77 (Bykovsky, NY 4:30) noted. The secrecy surrounding the recent activities of the commission was discussed. It was noted that the Soviet delegate called the US proposal a "return to the methods of the cold war."

Ludmilla Alekseeva's press conference was the subject of LONDON REPORT (Finkelstein, L 9). Alekseeva's speech was excerpted, as she called on countries which signed the CSCE Final Act to support Carter's stand in defense of human rights. She opined that without Western interest repression of dissidents in the Soviet Union would probably be worse than it is. The text of a joint statement with former Liberal Party leader Jeremy Thorpe calling for the immediate release of Yuri Orlov and Aleksander Ginzburg, members of the Moscow Helsinki monitoring group, was presented.

The situation of ethnic Germans in the Soviet Union was the topic of NOTE (Bensi, M 4:30), which was pegged to the arrest of a group of ethnic Germans from Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, who had staged a demonstration on Red Square demanding permission to emigrate to the FRG. It was pointed out that the ethnic Germans constitute the second largest group within the Soviet Union wishing to emigrate. An article in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung by Rudolf Chimelli was excerpted claiming that approximately 1800 ethnic Germans in the Soviet Union sent a letter to Brezhnev requesting permission to emigrate.

Bukovsky's speech at a meeting organized by the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners in New York was cited in NEW YORK REPORT No. 149-77 (Storozhenko, NY 4). Bukovsky called for the freeing of political prisoners in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and discussed the different waves of Russian emigration to the United States.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1288 (Burstein, M 28:30) featured an appeal by Irina Zholkovskaya to Amnesty International on behalf of her seriously ill, imprisoned husband Aleksandr Ginzburg; Memorandum No. 1 of the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group on the Group's formation and composition; and a further installment of the contents of the 39th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events consisting of miscellaneous items on the persecution of dissidents.

2. Agriculture. DO YOU REMEMBER? No. 15 (Pylayev, M 9) recalled an article by Paustovsky published in spring 1930 in the journal Tridtsat Dney on a study trip to the US by seven kolkhozniki who were deeply impressed by the efficiency of US agriculture. The script contrasted this with the inefficiency and bureaucracy of Soviet agriculture, and suggested that the latter would benefit greatly from the renewal of the short-lived exchange of experience on a larger scale.

3. The Standard of Living. BASIC PROBLEMS OF THE SOVIET ECONOMY No. 60 (Chianurov, M 4:30) focused on a February 2 resolution of the CPSU CC "On the Work of the RSFSR Public Services Ministry in Improving the Quality of Execution of Customers' Orders and the Standard of Service" which lists the numerous grave shortcomings in this area despite the formation of new specialized ministries and the issue of numerous resolutions during the past decade. The script noted that in Western Germany, for example, the service sector functions excellently without the aid of special ministries or resolutions. RS 42/77 of February 21, 1977 was used.

4. The Military Aspects of Detente were discussed in ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 6), pegged to the statement of Secretary of Defense Brown that if the Soviet Union were to stage a surprise attack on the US, the US would answer with a blow which would destroy a good portion of the Soviet Union. It was noted that this was a reformulation of a similar idea expressed by Carter that the US and the USSR have achieved approximate parity in strategic capability. Studies were cited indicating that the Soviet Union is aiming for military superiority rather than parity.

5. The Environment. TOMORROW OF THE PLANET EARTH No. 201 (Patrushev, L 9) focused on articles in Literaturnaya Gazeta entitled "The Author's Pies" and "Shelved" whose theme is the squandering of natural resources and the pointless environmental destruction involved in the USSR in producing, for example, uneatable meals and expensive equipment left out in the open to deteriorate. The script contrasted this with the situation in the West, took issue with the idea of "ecological convergence" between East and West, and suggested that the planned economy also plans for an over-exploitation of natural resources.

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

1. Political Dissent in the countries of Eastern Europe was the subject of an article by Jean Elleinstein, featured in PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 6:30). Elleinstein criticized the USSR for the Czechoslovak invasion in 1968, charged that the Soviet government is opposing detente out of fear, and cited examples of repressive tactics against dissidents in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. It was noted that this verbal attack was all the more surprising since it came soon after Marchais' characterization of Amalrik and Plyushch as enemies of detente. It was opined that this could indicate differences of opinion within the PCF ranks.

The Morning Star reported on the Czechoslovak press campaign against Frantisek Kriegel, one of the Charter 77 signatories, who supported the rehabilitation of Otto Sling, LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 5) noted. Reference was made to an announcement published in London written by Sling's widow, calling for Sling's rehabilitation and for a termination of the campaign against Kriegel. It was noted that recent articles in Izvestia and Literaturnaya Gazeta have caused Czechoslovak dissidents to fear a return to the methods of the show trials employed during the Stalin era. A letter by George Thomson to The Guardian announcing the formation of a British Helsinki watch group was excerpted.

2. Totalitarian Ideology and Dissent. HUMANISM AND MODERN TIMES No. 23 (Aksenov, NY 9) made the point that ideological pluralism is the foundation of ideological freedom, which is the guarantee of political freedom. The script quoted Gabriel Marcel and Eugene Ionesco that ideology is a cause of war; Berdyayev, who in his Origins of Russian Communism said that despite its humanistic origins, Marxism bore the seeds of totalitarianism since it subjected the individual to "objective historical laws"; and US sociologist Hannah Arendt, on the ideological distortion of reality. The script concluded by pointing to the threat posed to an ideological regime by dissidence.

3. Aid to the Romanian Earthquake Victims was discussed in NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4:30), pegged to the TASS report announcing the arrival of a Soviet plane with 4 tons of medication in Bucharest. It was pointed out that the TASS report neglected to mention Western aid to Romanian victims, including help from Italy, Greece, Israel, Great Britain, the Yugoslav, and Finnish Red Cross, France, Canada, and the American Red Cross.

4. Eurocommunism was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 2:30). Time was cited analyzing the extent to which the West European CPs are really independent of Moscow. The motives of Berlinguer, Marchais and Carrillo were examined, noting that neither Berlinguer nor Marchais has achieved the independence of the Spanish CP leader.

5. A Profile of the Late Louis Dembitz Brandeis, Czechoslovak-born member of the US Supreme Court, was given in FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No. 26 (Silnitskaya, NY 9) as an example of an emigre who struck an optimum balance between his ethnic background and loyalty to his new country. The script referred to his liberal views as Supreme Court judge, and noted his contribution to the creation of an independent Czechoslovak state. Pavel Tigrid was quoted on the "eternal emigre."

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US Affairs. HIGHRISE AMERICA No. 4 (Storozhenko, NY 12) gave a profile of Samuel Winfred Brown Jr., a former anti-Vietnam war activist whom Carter has now appointed head of the Peace Corps and VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America).

Assistant Secretary of State Warren Christopher on the role of Human Rights in American Foreign Policy was the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT No. 135 (Orshansky, W 5) which excerpted Christopher's speech in support of making human rights an important part of American foreign policy at a meeting of the Senate subcommittee on foreign affairs.

2. Rabin's Visit with Carter was the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT No. 847 (Savemark, W 5), which noted that Rabin expressed optimism over prospects for a Middle East peace settlement should the Geneva conference be called within the year. It was confirmed that the US would honor a pledge made by Ford to sell Israel an unspecified number of F-16 fighter aircraft.

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

1. Present-Day West European Youth's Return to Traditional Moral and Political Values was noted in SPECIAL FEATURE (S. Vardy, M 8).

dg/SL



### NEWS COVERAGE

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

Washington police have sealed off the capital's center and surrounded three buildings where gunmen are holding hostages.

Romania and Bulgaria have said the devastation caused by the earthquake is greater than originally estimated.

The Soviet Union has announced military maneuvers in Moldavia and the Ukraine in a few weeks.

\*Israel and Egypt have reacted cautiously to President Carter's remarks about a Middle East peace settlement.

President Carter has revoked long-standing restrictions on Americans visiting Cuba, Vietnam, North Korea and Cambodia.

Britain's Prime Minister Callaghan is on his way to Washington for talks with President Carter.

Fishing talks between the Common Market and the Soviet Union are apparently running into difficulties.

Holland has joined other Common Market countries in pledging support for Portugal's entry into the community.

\*The Spanish government has released details of a new law granting workers the right to strike in some instances.

There are to be general elections in Belgium on April 17.

\*The opposition parties in Pakistan have surrendered all the seats they won in this week's general elections, accusing Premier Bhutto of rigging the polls.

The Afro-Arab summit in Cairo has ended.

\*) The Romanian BD did not use these items.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS No. 59

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 59

for Thursday, 10 March 1977

D. Felton, J. Vale

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

1. Human Rights was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Vardi and Henkin, M 3). The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung reported on the demonstration staged by Soviet ethnic Germans on Red Square. Placards contained the "new magic word" -- Helsinki. It was explained that the ethnic German group was constituted of otkazniki, or those who had been denied permission to emigrate to the FRG. The Baltimore Sun wrote that Americans can be proud that their government is striving to put an end to outrages against human dignity, and greeted Carter's human rights policy.

"Freedom of Thought in the Soviet Union -- Theory and Practice" was the theme of an exhibition in the Library of the American Congress, and the subject of NEW YORK REPORT No. 153-77 (Davydov, NY 3:30), pegged to an official Soviet protest sent to the US State Department charging that the exhibition is contrary to the spirit of Helsinki. It was noted that the display acquaints the visitor with the content of the Soviet constitution as well as several documents which the Soviet Union has signed, which are juxtaposed with information about Soviet censorship and the repression of political dissidents.

Valerian Zorin and Gustav Husak on "Interference in Internal Affairs." NOTE (Mirsky, M 6:30) reported the Husak statements made in a speech at a reception honoring International Women's Day, attacking Western support for the human rights movement in the socialist countries and claiming that there are no human rights violations in Czechoslovakia. Zorin's speech was in answer to an American proposal to the UN Human Rights Commission requesting Soviet authorities to provide information on recent arrests of persons active in the Soviet human rights movement. The American delegate initiated his speech by pointing out that twenty years ago the Soviet delegation had proposed the formation of a fact-finding commission to investigate the situation of American blacks and the American delegation immediately agreed to such an investigation. Zorin did not allude to this episode, but criticized the American proposal on the grounds that it would constitute "interference in Soviet internal affairs."

Valery Chalidze's article in The New York Times in answer to Deputy Procurator General Gusev's New York Times article attacking Sakharov was featured in NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 5). Chalidze defended Sakharov and criticized the Soviet government for repression of political dissent in his article.

SAMIZDAT REVIEW No. 282 (Schlippe, M 29:30) featured the texts of official Soviet documents showing that Aleksandr Ginzburg, who on February 3 was sent to a prison in Kaluga, should have been sent to a hospital for treatment for tuberculosis; statements by Vladimir Borisov and Malva Landa, Lyudmila Alekseyeva, Irina Kaplun and Tatyana Velikanova on the confiscation of a printing device during a search of Borisov's apartment; and a profile of Borisov by Malva Landa, updated to include the details on Borisov's release from a psychiatric hospital.

LITERATURE OF MORAL RESISTANCE No. 41 (Svirsky, NY 15) discussed, with copious excerpts, Vologda writer Fedor Abramov's novel Round and About, and his story "Pelegaya," published in Novy Mir (1969m No. 6), which depicts the desolate moral and material state of Soviet kolkhozes, in particular their mismanagement by callous and incompetent rural administrators. The script contrasted these works with the trivial and disingenuous literature on Soviet agriculture displayed at international book exhibitions.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW, NO. 696 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) gave excerpts from Anatoliy Marchenko's My Testimony, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the appearance of this samizdat work, in which he describes being interrogated by the KGB. A quote was also given from a statement by the Orlov Group on Marchenko's tragic fate.

2. The System of Scientific Research. PRESENT-DAY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY No. 54 (Muslin, NY 13:30) featured an interview with Prof. Roman Routman, who left the USSR in 1972 and now works at Toronto University, on the difference between the US and the Soviet (European) systems of scientific research. Routman notes, in particular, that funding is centralized in the USSR, and diversified in the US and Canada; further, in the US research and teaching are not separated to the extent they are in the USSR, which tends to broaden researchers' horizons. The script also noted that in the 1960s, funds for research were more readily available in the US than they are now owing to fears of a US space lag in respect to the USSR.

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

1. The Communique of the Ideological Conference in Sofia was analyzed in NOTE (Vardi, M 4:30). Although all CPs are equal, some are apparently more equal than others. The communique allowed for different approaches to socialism as long as they followed the path of dictatorship of the proletariat, or, the Soviet model. Thus, the decisions reached at the East Berlin CP Conference were reversed. Also, Eurocommunism came under sharp attack from the Bulgarian delegation. It was noted that a press release was issued in Sofia calling for the securing of favorable conditions for the preparations of the Belgrade conference. More specifically, the statement called for the unmasking of anti-communism and a cessation of the campaign being led against the socialist governments, referring to Western support of human rights activists in Eastern Europe.

2. Dissidents, UN REPORT No. 42-77 (Bykovsky, NY 3:30) discussed the telephone talk between the International League in Defense of Human Rights and Romanian writer Paul Goma. Goma informed the International League that his phone frequently does not work, and that he has been confined by house arrest since February. It was noted that Goma was one of the signatories of an open letter to the Romanian authorities calling for observance of the CSCE Final act. Since that time, he has been informed that his work is not suitable for publication within Romania.

3. Hungarian Agriculture, EAST EUROPEAN NOTES No. 7 (S. Vardi, M 5:30) observed that last year Hungarian agriculture put up a good performance compared with other East European countries. The script attributed this to the fact that, although the collective farm system as such was not relaxed, the Hungarian authorities took concrete steps to improve living and working conditions as well as the social and welfare facilities for farm workers. In large collective and state farms, special social commissioners have been appointed. In addition, private and part-time farmers are being encouraged and assisted by such means as tax relief, the importing of small tractors, and agricultural courses.

4. The Socialist Experiment, FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No. 38 (Silnitskaya, NY 11) featured the contents of a talk, published in the Czechoslovak emigre journal Listy (Rome), between Czechoslovak professor, publicist and film critic Antonin Liehm, (an old acquaintance of the author of the program), who lives in the US, but teaches at a British university, with French philosopher Jean Paul Sartre, in which the latter said that the socialist experiment, including Stalin's reign of terror, was the number one subject for a great novel in the 20th century. This interview, it was noted, took place in 1964, i.e. before the appearance of such works as Gulag Archipelago.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, Predtechevsky and Bensi, M 4:30). The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung questioned the euphoria over the Afro-Arab conference in Cairo, noting that only 26 of the 60 heads of government invited participated. The paper suggested that it would be more accurate if, rather than speaking of "the glittering page written into the history of Arab-African relations," one admitted that the main interest centered on financial aid from the rich oil states, to the poorer countries of Africa. It was concluded that the historic Arab-African abyss has been somewhat bridged, but definitely not removed. The Wall Street Journal wrote that the time seems to be favorable for a lasting Middle East peace settlement, noting that for the first time the Arabs are ready to accept Israel's right to exist. Corriere della Sera noted the cautious optimism of the US State Department regarding perspectives for peace in the Middle East, and pointed out that the main obstacle remains the Palestinian question.

NOTE (Bensi, M 6) pointed out that the euphoric picture of unity painted in the Afro-Arab summit's official communique does not reflect the true situation. Only 26 of the 60 invited to participate in the conference chose to come, indicating somewhat less interest in Arab-African unity than claimed in official releases. The communique's reference to its support of the fight for national liberation movements in Africa was remarked to be accurate only in cases where blacks were fighting whites and not in cases of black versus black as in the case of the Eritreans fighting for independence from Ethiopia. In this case the repression directed against the ethnic minority is at least as severe as in a "colonial government.

2. The French Municipal Election Campaign was the subject of PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5). It was noted that the Socialist Party is expected to give a better showing than the Communist Party, according to Mitterrand. The participation of a political movement called Friends of the Earth, an environmental protection group, was discussed.

3. Carter's Press Conference was the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT No.136 (Orshansky, W 6) which focused on his statements on the removal of travel restrictions for Americans in Vietnam, North Korea, Cuba and Cambodia; the situation in the Middle East, and the future borders of Israel; and the Soviet position on Carter's suggestion that the SALT negotiations exclude the "back-fire" bombers and cruise missiles from the pending agreement.

Freedom of movement was the topic of ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 6) pegged to Carter's announcement that travel restrictions for Americans to Cuba, Vietnam, North Korea and Cambodia would be lifted. The 13th article in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the more specific International Pact on Civil and Political Rights were excerpted. It was noted that although the Soviet Union signed

the latter and the United States did not, Americans have still enjoyed immeasurably more freedom to travel. The background behind the adaptation of the above-mentioned travel restrictions for Americans was reviewed.

4. Callaghan's Visit to Washington was the subject of LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 5), which noted that the topics discussed included the upcoming economic conference of Western governments and Japan, the Rhodesian situation, and the controversy surrounding landing rights for the Concorde.

5. The Kurds. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No. 59 (Perakh, Isr. 8) noted that, despite Mustafa Barzani's capitulation two years ago, Kurdish insurgents are once more active in Iraq, as shown by the abduction of five Polish engineers last month. The program briefly outlined the Kurds' fight for independence, noting the periods of support by the USSR, the US and Iran, and quoted UN facts and figures on Iraqi repression of the Kurds.

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

1. Freudianism. SIGMUND FREUD AND HIS CRITICS No. 5 (Kossman, NY 9) focused on the extension of Freud's psychoanalytical theories to the question of ethics by US "neo-Freudian" Erich Fromm, who pointed to the demoralization of the individual in totalitarian societies, and contrasted the "authoritarian" conscience imposed from outside with man's inner conscience by which he preserves his individuality.

2. The Film "Rocky," which has been nominated for 10 Oscar awards was reviewed in CINEMA IN NEW YORK No.38(Gabay, NY 4).

gk/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts o  
March 10:

President Ceausescu of Romania has said the losses caused by the earthquake are several times greater than those suffered during the floods of 1970 and 1975.

Black Muslim gunmen are still holding more than 100 hostages in Washington.

President Carter has begun talks with the British Premier Callaghan.

The Italian parliament has voted to send two former defense ministers for trial for their alleged involvement in the Lockheed bribery case.

Police in northern Spain have spent the day trying to control tens of thousands of Basque demonstrators.

\* Luxembourg has joined seven other Common Market countries in backing Portugal's bid for EEC membership.

Negotiations over a long-term fishing agreement between the EEC and the Soviet Union have been broken off until April 19.

A Jewish activist who was prevented from seeing an American diplomat outside the U.S. Embassy in Moscow last week has been arrested by Soviet authorities.

Paul Warnke, America's new chief arms negotiator, has expressed Washington's seriousness about the need for arms control.

Zaire has complained to the U.N. Security Council that it has been invaded by mercenaries from neighboring Angola.

A moderate black nationalist leader in Rhodesia has rejected the white minority government's plan for an internal settlement on the country's future.

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

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 60

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 60  
for Friday, 11 March 1977  
J. Vale

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

1. Human Rights were discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2), which cited Corriere della Sera on the Soviet press campaign against Western criticism over Soviet human rights violations. It was pointed out that the destabilizing factor is not Western support of Soviet dissidents but rather the widespread discontent of the citizenry over the limitations placed on their freedom.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1289 (Burshtein, M 24:30) continued reading from the Memorandum published by the Ukrainian chapter of the Soviet CSCE watch group, and The Chronicle of Current Events, No. 39.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No.204 (Roitman, Zuckerman, Plyushch, Salkazanov, Perelman and Gordin, M, P, and NY 29) featured an article on Israeli women in The New York Times Magazine, and interview with Plyushch, a discussion on the problems involved in emigrating, an interview with singer Zhenya Faerman, and an article in Nasha Strana on the measures being taken to suppress Nazi propaganda in Argentina.

Pegged to Women's Day, SOVIET NOTES No. 692 (Rudolf, M 4:30) discussed the suffering of Bukovsky's mother during her son's imprisonment and excerpted a poem by Anna Akhmatova about the sufferings of mothers.

2. A TASS Attack on Senator Church was discussed in NOTE (Henkin, M 4:30), which pointed out that they are in connection with a bill he has proposed concerning the persecution of national minorities in the Soviet Union. The TASS statement questioned Church's sources which indicate that the Soviet Union persecutes its Jews. The program presented facts on the Soviet persecution of national minorities which differed from the official Soviet position that there is no such persecution.



3. The Use of the Phonospectograph in the US and the USSR was dealt with in NOTE (Roitman, M 6); in light of an article in Krasnaya Zvezda lauding the new device. The phonospectograph can analyze a voice so accurately as to make a voice recording as positive an identifying characteristic as a finger print. The article opined that the device will aid in crime detection and court proceedings. It was pointed out that this may be the case in the Soviet Union, but in the United States such devices have just been made illegal in connection with the new laws on wiretapping.

4. The Publication of Two Documents in France Criticizing Political Repression in the Soviet Union and in Czechoslovakia. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 6) said that the first document was a statement issued by one of the major French trade unions, criticizing political repression in socialist countries. Special reference was made to the case of Soviet dissident Borisov. The second document was the text of the letter forwarded by the International Committee in support of Charter 77 to the Czechoslovak Prosecutor General. The letter called for an end to the persecution of four Czech cultural figures who signed the Charter.

5. A REVIEW OF THE FOREIGN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE PRESS No. 23 (Shaioyich, M 13:30) featured a review of Perelman's book Leaving Russia in Vremya i My; Georgy Dumbadze's letter entitled "Cancer of the Soul" which he sent to the editors of Novoe Russkoe Slovo; an article by Konstantin Andronikov on Christian morality published in Vestnik Russkogo Khristianskogo Dvizheniya.

6. The Poetry of "Personalism" was the topic of A POET ON POETRY No.134 (Bataki, P 9) which read selections from the poetry of Maia Borisova.

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

1. The Situation of Dissidents in Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE No. 168 (Pusta, M 12:30) focused on the regime's continuing campaign against dissidents, commenting that the sharp international censure of the Czech authorities' actions has apparently led to a toning down of the campaign. Special reference was made to the criticism of the West European CPs and to the possible impact of the upcoming Helsinki follow-up conference. It was also pointed out that the present Czechoslovak dissent movement is not aimed at establishing a political opposition; rather, the participants of the movement are calling upon their government to fulfill the provisions of international agreements signed by their country and which have the power of law in Czechoslovakia.

2. Yugoslavia and Stalinism. NOTE (Bensi, M 6) reported Suvar's speech, published in Komunist, rejecting charges that Yugoslavia, fearing "external" Stalinism, is not challenging internal Stalinism. Suvar admitted the existence of some Stalinist elements in the country, but reaffirmed that Yugoslavia continues to follow its anti-Stalinist line. He also called for broad freedom of speech to facilitate open discussion of the problem, admitting that occasionally such freedom is limited by political pragmatism.

3. A Reason for the Backwardness of Polish Agriculture was dealt with in EAST EUROPEAN NOTES No. 8 (Vardi, M 8), which excerpted an article in Dziennik Ludowy by a member of the Warsaw Institute of Agriculture. The article, entitled "The Demography of the Polish Countryside," discussed the exodus of youth from the villages and the resulting increase in the median age of farmers.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 2) cited comments in The Christian Science Monitor characterizing Rabin's visit to Washington as an important step on the path toward the resumption of the Geneva conference on the Middle East. The paper added that the Arab side considers the meeting between Jordanian King Hussein and PLO leader Arafat an equally important step. The Baltimore Sun noted the difficulty of Carter's position as a mediator in the Middle East conflict, pointing out that the Israelis are not eager to return the occupied Arab territories and the Arabs are not enthusiastic over generously "correcting" Israel's borders.

2. The Afro-Arab Summit in Cairo. PRESS REVIEW (Vardi, M 2) excerpted comments in the Salzburger Nachrichten charging that the meeting was characterized by a double standard. The paper asked what the African and Arab leaders would say if the United States were to attach the same conditions to its economic aid as the four Arab governments did in their promise of aid to African countries. It was opined that the charge of "neo-colonialism" would be leveled at the governments of Western Europe or North America for demanding media control as the governments of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates demanded of the black African countries.

3. The Elections in India and Pakistan. NEW YORK REPORT No.152-77 (Shilaev, NY 5) noted the sharply reduced freedoms in these two countries and the implications for democracy of the "elections" held in them. The recent Pakistan elections ended with charges from the opposition that the government tampered with the balloting results. Both ruling parties in India and Pakistan follow a similar line in their election campaign strategies, asserting that they are the champions of democracy.

The upcoming election in India was the topic of NOTE (Rahr, M 5) which pointed to the growing strength of the opposition resulting from the defection of several influential members of the ruling Congress Party to the opposition several months ago. When Gandhi called for parliamentary elections, victory seemed assured for her party.

4. The Terrorist Siege in Washington was highlighted in WASHINGTON REPORT No.850 (Savemark, W 6), which noted that all the 134 hostages were eventually freed.

5. The Appointment of Paul Warnke as the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was noted in WASHINGTON REPORT No.240 (Beloborodov, W 5:30). The program also discussed the controversy surrounding Warnke's nomination because certain articles he wrote led some political observers to believe that he would be a soft negotiator.

6. The "Carter Doctrine." NEW YORK REPORT No.155-77 (Dudin, NY 5) discussed Carter's policy on human rights compared with that of his predecessors. According to an article by James Reston in The New York Times, Carter will continue the present policy even if it should lead to complications in negotiating a new SALT agreement with the Soviets. It was emphasized that Carter's position is not only a political policy, but a symbol of belief.

7. Norway and NATO. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 5) referred to a Novosti charge that Norway is subordinating its own national defense interests to West German militarism. The program said that the charge came in answer to a statement by the Norwegian Defense Minister that his government is eager to strengthen cooperation with West Germany within the framework of NATO. The Soviet Union was also reacting to the presence of West German soldiers on Norwegian soil for NATO maneuvers.

8. The Soviet Ambassador to the GDR on the Status of Berlin. NOTE (Krassovsky, M 4) highlighted Abrasimov's recent statement charging that the West German government had violated the Four-Power Agreement 40 times during the last year and that East Berlin does not exist as such. Berlin, he said, is the capital of the GDR.

9. The Situation of Agriculture in the Common Market. FROM DAILY LIFE No.54 (Glasenapp, M 4:30) said that despite the fact that the EEC countries are all highly industrialized, they are almost independent of agricultural imports.

The role of Marcel Leon and his "stone mill" in the "quiet economic revolution" in Brittany was discussed in AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE No.5 (Muravina, P 7:30).

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

1. A Change in the Evaluation of the Role of Christianity in European Culture and History. PIATIGORSKY: PHILOSOPHY OF THE NEW TIMES No.18 (Piatigorsky, M 13:30) discussed Nietzsche's and Hegel's ideas concerning the role of religion in European life.

2. French Painting was the topic of WEIDLE'S TALK No.335 (Weidle, P 9).

3. The Play The Vanities was reviewed in THEATER IN NEW YORK No. 8 (Gabai, NY 8).

gk/ SL

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 11:

Spain says it will free or cut the sentences of political prisoners still in its jails.

Czechoslovak human rights advocate Jan Patočka has suffered a stroke and is seriously ill.

Brazil is cancelling a military assistance program with the U.S. because of American criticism of its human rights record.

British Premier Callaghan says the Helsinki accords are pressuring Eastern Europe on the rights question.

Callaghan also says no one should doubt the sincerity or intent of Carter's first actions.

\*Israel's Prime Minister Rabin says President Carter's comments on the Mideast are positive, but not a sufficient change in policy.

Western countries are helping Romania study last Friday's earthquake and are taking detailed requests for aid.

The Black Muslim hostage drama has ended peacefully in Washington. Election campaigning in India is in its final stages.

There have been continuing protests over the Pakistani election.

All EEC countries have now said they support Portugal's entry.

An exile group says it is responsible for invading parts of Zaire.

\*) The Bulgarian BD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS No. 61

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 61  
for Saturday and Sunday, 12 and 13 March 1977  
J. Vale

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

1. Human Rights. WORLD THIS WEEK No.342 (Mirsky, M 3) of March 12 reported the letter addressed to Carter from five Soviet Jews calling on Carter to continue his defense of human rights. Reference was made to Borisov's press conference on the misuse of psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union, at which time he called upon the West to protest Soviet human rights violations.

The exchange of letters between Sakharov and Carter was discussed in HELSINKI AND HUMAN RIGHTS No.58 (Dudin, NY 9) of March 13, which cited the accounts of the exchange in Time and The New York Times. Reference was made to Dobrynin's complaint that the US was interfering in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and the reply of White House Press Secretary Powell that Carter simply answered the letter of a Nobel laureate. Powell further countered that the Soviet Union had interfered in American internal affairs when Pravda openly defended Angela Davis during her trial. Sergei Gusev's article in The New York Times entitled "Moscow on Sakharov" in which he emphasized that in the eyes of the Soviet court Sakharov is the equal of other Soviet citizens who malign the Soviet Union was discussed.

Dissident Borisov's press conference was excerpted in RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No.158 (Belotserkovsky, M 2) of March 12, which used agency reports.

An interview with Leonid Plyushch in Le Quotidien de Paris in which he analyzed several aspects of the human rights movement in the communist countries was featured in PANORAMA (Salkazanov, P 5) of March 13.

Amalrik's press conference was a SPECIAL BROADCAST (Amalrik and Roitman, M 20) of March 12. Amalrik opined that changes in the Soviet Union toward "socialism with a human face" were possible, discussed the positive and negative aspects of nationalism in the Soviet Union, and challenged the supposition that Russians are traditionally predisposed to authoritarian rule.

An interview with Vladimir Bukovsky's mother, Nina Ivanovna, was featured in SPECIAL BROADCAST (Gordin, M 13:30) of March 12, in which she described her campaign on behalf of her son, and discussed the suffering of mothers of political dissidents.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1290 (Burshtein, M 25:30) of March 13 presented the third chapter of Memorandum published by the Ukrainian chapter of the Soviet Helsinki watch group entitled "The Harshness of the Sentences," and continued the reading of The Chronicle of Current Events, No.39, finishing the sections "Short Notices" and "Samizdat News."

What are human rights? HUMAN RIGHTS No.171 (Fedoseev, M 30) of March 12 discussed the meaning of "human rights," and excerpted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Freedom of information was discussed in connection with the Soviet jamming of Western broadcasts. A recent column by Art Buchwald was presented.

2. TASS on the West Stimulating the Arms Race. RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No.158 (Predtechevsky, M 5) of March 12 was pegged to a TASS report charging that the Americans were creating laser installations capable of destroying targets from the ground and from satellites. The article continued that while the Soviet Union is cutting its defense expenditures, the NATO countries are speeding their preparations for war. It was pointed out that the colossal growth of Soviet might, including the recent Soviet development of killer-satellites capable of destroying Western defense systems, illustrates the fallacies propounded by the TASS "analysis." The Soviet-Western military balance was reviewed.

3. The 37th Anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish War was observed in SIGNAL No.413 (Predtechevsky, M 9) of March 13, which contrasted the laudatory accounts of the exploits of the Soviet army in Finland which appeared in Soviet papers with a description of Soviet military incompetence during this war from articles by Mark Aldanov in the Paris-published journal Novaya Rossiya.

4. The Soviet Press in 1927 on the February Revolution was excerpted in FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK No.131 (Gendler, NY 3:30) of March 13, which also discussed the celebrations in the capital in observation of this anniversary. It was noted that the tone used in the media was indicative of the hatred with which the old regime and the "old" country are viewed.

5. The Soviet Media. RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No.158 (Belotserkovsky, M 5) of March 12 noted that the current Soviet media campaign to discredit Western criticism of Soviet human rights violations is founded on the thesis that human rights are secure in the Soviet Union, but are constantly being violated in the West and that capitalistic propaganda aims to conceal this fact by leading a smear campaign against the Soviet Union which interferes in the internal affairs of the country and harms detente. Special reference was made to a Pravda article of March 3, which claimed that history had affirmed the general Soviet course, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The article spoke of the battle with Trotskyism and "right" and "left" opportunism.

6. Instances of Self-Immolation in the Soviet Union were itemized in RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No.158 (Wischnevskaya, and Predtechevsky, M 4) of March 12, which used The Chronicle of Current Events to compile information on cases of self-immolation motivated by political dissent.

7. A French TV Film on the Average Soviet Women was discussed in RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No.158 (Breitbart, I 4) of March 12, pegged to International Women's Day. The film highlighted the discrepancies between rosy official Soviet statistics and the harsh reality of the Soviet woman.

8. DID YOU NOTICE? (Pylaev, M 9) of March 13 discussed the problems being encountered by the Soviet authorities in their preparations for the Olympic games to be held in the Soviet Union. It was noted that the mobilization of an "army" of young guides and translators will present difficulties, not because there are not a sufficient number of trained language personnel, but because their job implies contact with foreigners.

9. The Aspects of Capitalism in Soviet Multinational Corporations Part 3, ECONOMISTS ON SOVIET ECONOMY No. 116 (Chianurov, M 9) of March 12 continued to feature an article from Fortune analyzing the activities of Soviet foreign commercial and industrial firms.

10. The Departure of the Soviet Union from Communist Ideology during the Stalin Era was the topic of THE SITUATION OF SOCIETY IN TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES No.34 (Agursky, P 9) of March 12, which discussed a book by Russian emigre Nikolai Tumashev entitled The Great Deviation, making special reference to the rise of nationalism during the thirties.



11. ESSAYS ON THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH No. 7

(Levitin-Krasnov, P 9) of March 12 continued a discussion of the activities of Father Sergei Radonezhsky, the "educator of the Russian spirit." The program examined how the monastery he founded became the "mother" of other monasteries which, through the efforts of his successors, covered all of northern Russia.

12. RETURNING TO HISTORY No. 4 (Levin, M 28:30) of March 12 discussed the events in Russia at the beginning of March 1917 making special reference to the formation of the temporary government and the first issue of orders by the Petrograd Council, which marked the beginning of the new power in Russia.

13. Svetlana Alliluyeva's Life in the United States, where she has rejected her Russian heritage and is raising her daughter to be a 100 per cent American, was the topic of ON DIFFERENT THEMES No. 169 (Predtechevsky, M 2:30) of March 12.

14. The Publishing of French and German Translations of Kopelev's Book "Khranit' Vечно" was reported in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.66 (Litvinov, P 2) of March 12.

15. The 300th Anniversary of the Death of Spinoza was noted in CULTURE, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Agursky, P 8:30) of March 12 which focused on the utilization of Spinoza's theories on determinism by the Soviet propaganda apparatus.

16. A Day of Russian Poetry in Paris, featuring readings of poetry by Bogatyrev, Betaki, Etkind, Delone, Iverni, and Galich, was reported in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.66 (Litvinov, P 2) of March 12.

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

1. The Modernization of the Chinese Army was the topic of PEKING AND ITS POLICY No.410 (Shilaev, NY 9) of March 12, which noted the technical backwardness of the Chinese armed forces due to Mao Tse-tung's policy of refusing foreign technological aid and his doctrine of "national warfare" which emphasized the training of the PLA for partisan warfare. It was pointed out that Hua seems to be beginning a new line which would allow for the incorporation of Western technology to speed the modernization of the Chinese forces.

2. Eurocommunism was the topic of an article in Die Zeit which was featured in PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 5) of March 13. The article discussed the Madrid conference of Eurocommunist leaders and the Sofia "anti-Eurocommunist" conference suggesting that Romania, Poland and Hungary are possible "secret" supporters of Eurocommunism.

3. Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Abrasimov's Statements on Berlin and Western "violations" of the Four Power Agreement were reported in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 342 (Krassovsky, M 3) of March 12.

4. Ceausescu's Personal Report on the Earthquake Casualties was summarized briefly in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 342 (Mirsky, M 2) of March 12.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Afro-Arab Summit in Cairo was a topic of WORLD THIS WEEK No. 542 (Mirsky, M 3) of March 12, which gave background on the historic differences between the black Africans and the Arabs. It was noted that only 26 of a list of 60 government heads who were invited attended the meeting, which indicated somewhat less interest than official press releases described. Reference was made to the support given to the Palestinians in the communique issued at the close of the summit.

2. US Foreign Affairs. WORLD THIS WEEK No. 342 (Orshansky, W 3) of March 12 discussed Carter's press conference and his statements on future Israeli borders, suggesting that Israel might retain some of the land gained in the 1967 war, although the stabilization of the Middle East situation would imply Israel's return of a considerable amount of occupied Arab territories. Reference was also made to Callaghan's trip to Washington and his discussions with Carter on the preparations for the Belgrade conference.

3. Carter's Human Rights Policy was the subject of an article in The Economist which was featured in PANORAMA (Chugunov, L 5) of March 13. The article contrasted the foreign policies with regard to human rights of Carter and Kissinger.

4. The Seizure of Several Buildings in Washington by Terrorists was reported in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 342 (Savemark, W 2) of March 12. It was noted that the hostages were released within 38 hours.

5. A Printers' Strike at "The Times" (London) was discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 342 (Finkelstein, L 2) of March 12, which noted that the British consider the right to strike sacred. However, it was opined that in this particular instance, the administration had a more justifiable case.

6. The Growing Wheat Reserves in the US and Canada were discussed in an article in Newsweek featured in PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5) of March 13.

7. West Germany was the topic of ROUND TABLE TALK No. 267 (Rahr, Bensi, Henkin, and Krassovsky, M 20) of March 12 which analyzed West European and communist assessments of FRG policy to exclude from government service those whose convictions do not correspond with the positions embodied in the constitution.

8. The French Municipal Elections were discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 342 (Ryser, P 2) of March 12, which focused on the recently ended election campaigns of the various parties.

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

1. A Press Conference Given by NASA Administrator Dr. James Fletcher was excerpted in SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY No. 26 (Muslin, NY 13:30) of March 12, making special reference to developments in space technology in America, the use of "Landsat" satellites for crop prediction, the latest news from the Viking satellite which has not yet determined whether life existed or does exist on Mars, and the latest news on icebergs.
2. An Interview with Frederico Fellini in "L'Express" in which he discussed his latest film Casanova was featured in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 66 (Litvinov, P 1) of March 12.
3. The Closing of the Pan-African Festival in Lagos was noted in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 66 (Litvinov, P 2) of March 12.
4. An Exhibit in Das Haus der Kunst Called "The Thirties in Germany" was favorably reviewed in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 66 (Litvinov, P 2) of March 12.
5. The Film "Mr. Klein" Was Awarded the Caesar Prize, CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 66 (Litvinov, P 1) of March 12 reported.
6. The Publishing of Andre Malraux's Last Book Entitled "The Fragile Character in Literature" was noted in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 66 (Litvinov, P 2) of March 12.
7. "Otherwise Engaged..." was reviewed and described as a satirical allegory to Western society in THEATER IN NEW YORK No. 13 (Gabai, NY 6) of March 12.
8. Freedom and Evil continued to be discussed in MAN IN TODAY'S WORLD VIEW No. 12 (Shmeman, NY 9) of March 13.
9. St. Ephrem Sirin's Prayer was the topic of SUNDAY TALK No. 1038 (Shmeman, NY 9) of March 12.

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 12:

Dozens of people were injured in Rome and Bologna as left-wing demonstrators rampaged through the two Italian cities.

France prepares for nationwide municipal elections.

\*Egypt reportedly will ask the U.N. Security Council to discuss why the Geneva Middle East peace conference has not yet been reconvened.

Spain's announcement of a widened amnesty for political prisoners has brought calm to the Basque region after three days of violence.

The Soviet Union is sending building materials to Romania for earthquake reconstruction projects.

Rude Pravo says Radio Prague was wrong when it identified Otto Sling as an enemy of socialism.

President Carter's Vietnam delegation has received permission to visit Laos.

Chile's military government has banned all political parties.

Ethiopia says government troops have killed more than 340 "counterrevolutionaries" in almost a week of fighting.

\*) The Bulgarian BD did not use this item.

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 13:

Computer projections of early results in the French elections indicate that Gaullist former Premier Jacques Chirac is ahead in the race for mayor of Paris.

Spanish police arrested six people allegedly involved in killing five leftists in a Madrid law office.

New clashes broke out between demonstrators and police in Bologna.

Jan Patočka, a leading campaigner for human rights in Czechoslovakia, has died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Pravda asserted that while Washington was suggesting talks with Moscow on issues such as strategic arms in a spirit of mutual trust it was encouraging anti-Soviet campaigns about protection of human rights.

Polish Premier Jaroszewicz arrives in Holland today.

\* Jordan's underground Communist Party has complained to the PLO that the Soviet Union was being excluded from Middle East peace efforts.

A West German official has criticized East Germany for turning back more than 100 West Germans who were travelling to the Leipzig trade fair.

Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil arrived in Moscow to confer with Soviet officials and sign a long-term economic agreement.

\*) The Bulgarian BD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 62

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 62

for Monday, 14 March 1977

J. Vale

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

1. The Meeting Between Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayanli and Andrei Gromyko in Moscow was discussed in NOTE (Rahr, M 6) which pointed out that they are expected to conclude a long-term Soviet-Turkish economic agreement initialled last December and to discuss the conclusion of a Soviet-Turkish friendship treaty. US-Turkish relations were reviewed, noting Caglayanli's announcement that American bases in Turkey will remain closed as long as Congress does not ratify the American-Turkish agreement on mutual defense.

2. East-West Detente was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 1) which cited the Sueddeutsche Zeitung on the ethical problems of detente politics. The paper pointed out that detente is rooted in trust, which is undermined when the Soviet government continues to demand the right to conduct subversive policies but denies others the right to criticize.

3. Dissidents. An article from The Times (London) on the sharp Soviet reaction to Western support for human rights activists, calling for a careful approach to the problem, was featured in LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 5:30).

The Soviet intelligentsia was the topic of RADIO SEMINAR No. 398 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) which excerpted French sociologist Alain Besanson's book A Short Treatise on Sovietology, describing the Stalinist era repression of intellectuals and its present day recrudescence.

Ancharov's songs Before the Columns and Kap-kap were featured in THEY SING No. 515 (Mitina, M 4:30).

4. "Pravda" on Direction of Industrial Production. NOTE (Vardi, M 5) excerpted the Soviet press calling for the strengthening of party organizations within industry, and suggested that low production could more readily be blamed on the ponderous highly-centralized Soviet system of economic planning.

5. REVIEW OF THE FOREIGN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE PRESS No.24 (Shaiovich, M 13:30) excerpted an article entitled "Ilich's Birthday" from Novoe Russkoe Slovo, which compared the 70th birthday celebrations of Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev and a review of Okudzhava's book Shipov's Adventure published in Grani.

6. Iosif Gerasimov's Short Story "Starting....." published in Novy Mir, was discussed as representative of the literature of the thirties in NAUM KORZHAVIN TALKS No. 8 (Korzhavin, M 9). It was noted that the principal themes are not political, but universal: love, aging, death, etc. These are treated in a very stylized manner, referred to as the contemporary variant of the "socialist requirement" to portray the everyday life of the Soviet citizen.

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

1. The Death of Czechoslovak Civil Rights Leader Patocka was reported in NOTE (Henkin, M 6:30) which observed that he died of a brain hemorrhage in the hospital to which he was taken last week following a long police interrogation. It was pointed out that the highly respected philosopher's recent meeting with a visiting Western statesman was a major embarrassment for the Czechoslovak regime, and Patocka became the object of a Czechoslovak media hate campaign.

2. The Publication of Paul Goma's Letter to Ceausescu in "Die Zeit" was reported in NOTE (Mirsky, M 7) which pointed out that 98 Romanians have already signed this open letter calling for an end to human rights violations in Romania. Excerpts of the letter were presented.

3. Berlin was a subject of PRESS REVIEW (Vardi, M 2), which excerpted the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on West Berlin Regierender Buergermeister Schuetz' criticism of the Abrasimov statements published in Neues Deutschland on the status of East Berlin. It was noted that Abrasimov claimed that there was no East Berlin but only "Berlin," the capital of the GDR. The Berlin Senate then issued an official statement emphasizing that neither the Soviet Union nor the GDR has the right to change the official political status of Berlin which was drawn up by the four powers.

4. The Eurocommunist Meeting in Madrid was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 1:30) which cited the Rheinischer Merkur on disappointment over the results of the meeting because the "distance" between the CPSU and the West European CPs was not sufficiently clearly delineated.

5. The Leipzig Trade Fair was the topic of BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 5), which noted that not all the West German citizens wishing to attend the fair were given entry visas. The GDR authorities refused entry permission to FRG citizens whose GDR relatives filed applications for emigration to the FRG, and those FRG citizens who at one time were residents of the GDR. It was pointed out that this represents a clear violation of a GDR-FRG treaty.

6. Henrik Grinberg's Book "Ideological Life" was awarded the prize given by the London Polish weekly Wiadomosci, EAST EUROPEAN WITNESS No.39 (Gorbanevskaya, M 13:30) reported. The author's critique of his own book was excerpted, noting that the book attempted to portray the misuse of ideology which of necessity leads to mass murder.

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

1. The Middle East was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 4) which discussed reactions to the "refusal of the Palestinian front" published in connection with a session of the National Council of Palestine in Cairo, which stated that the Arabs must once and for all reject the idea of a Middle East normalization by peaceful means. The "refusal of the front" called for a stepping up of a military action against Israel. Haaretz compared the "refusal of the front" with the policies of the PLO, coming to the pessimistic conclusion that every so-called "moderate" Palestinian groups contain extremist elements. Reference was made to a Sadat statement in an interview with Time on his conviction that the Palestinians are ready to conclude a peace settlement with Israel, and a Kaddoumi statement in an interview with Newsweek, that the pre-condition to the creation of a Palestinian government remains the destruction of Israel.

2. The Afro-Arab Summit was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2) which featured an article in The International Herald Tribune. The paper noted that one third of the African population is Muslim, and that this is one basis for a connection between Arabs and Africans. However, it would be misleading to assume that the two groups have the same goals, friends or enemies. The paper continued that Arabs need African support for their Middle East policies, and the African governments need Arab support against the white regime in Rhodesia, as well as economic aid.



3. Spain . NOTE (Bensi, M 4:30) was pegged to the broadening of amnesty in Spain, which, according to the new decree, will apply to all except those found guilty of political murder. El Pais was cited calling for extremists to officially lay down their weapons as a necessary pre-condition for total normalization in Spain.
4. The Possible Risks of Military Detente were analyzed in MILITARY DETENTE No.48 (Predtechevsky, M 13:30) which used various reports on the US-Soviet military balance and tape-cuts of US Secretary of Defense Brown's statements on American defense policy. It was noted that Brown called for America to retain its military capabilities on a level with those of the Soviet Union, but emphasized that both the US and the Soviet Union are interested in arms limitation agreements.
5. The Results of the First Set of French Municipal Elections were discussed in PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5), which noted Giscard's double set-back. First election results indicate that not only have the leftists picked up more electoral support, but so has Giscard's chief opponent on the right.
6. A Uganda Flyer Requested Asylum in England, LONDON REPORT (Finkelstein, L 4:30) noted. An interview with the pilot in The Daily Mail was used in which he discussed his motives. Reference was made to Callaghan's expression of the deep concern of the British people over Amin's terrorist regime during a Canadian press conference.
7. Unemployment in the United States was the topic of ECONOMIC OBSERVER No. 254 (Dreier, NY 4:30) which cited the findings of a study made by a Harvard professor, a commercial banker from Chicago, a member of the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, a member of a New York State financial commission, and a partner in an economic advisory firm in Boston. The study painted a balanced picture of the unemployment situation in the US.
8. MAN ON THE PLANET EARTH No.129 (Lobas, NY 13) discussed the consequences of harsh winter in rural America, Australia's increase in its food export, and the pressing need of the Soviet economy to cooperate with capitalist countries.

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

1. Godfrey Hodgson's Book "America in Our Time" was discussed in BOOKS, JOURNALS AND IDEAS No. 110 (Petrovskaya, NY 9) which noted that the books themes included the stormy sixties, the changing role of the American president, and hypothesized about America's future.
2. "Memoirs" as a Literary Form were discussed in WITH THE EYES OF THE CRITIC AND SPECTATOR No. 1 (Igoshina, P 9:30), which made special reference to the recently published memoirs of Simone Signoret, which are atypically political.
3. "The Flight of Logan" was reviewed as an optimistic anti-utopian film in CULTURE, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Agursky, P 8). It was noted that the film criticizes the theory of the "new left" that youth is the only catalyst in the fight for social progress.

gk/ SL

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 14:

President Carter says Secretary of State Vance is going to Moscow later this month with a "fairly final" set of proposals for the next round of SALT talks.

Ivory Coast authorities were reported ready to meet some of the demands of the man who hijacked a Spanish airliner.

Zaire has asked the U.S. for additional aid following an alleged invasion from neighboring Angola.

Egypt has urged speedy consideration by the U.N. Security Council of efforts to revive the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

A Soviet literary critic and his journalist wife have raised new charges of Soviet censorship and anti-Semitism.

Expressions of sympathy over the death of Jan Patocka include one from members of the Polish Workers' Defense Committee.

Pakistani authorities detained several opposition leaders after widespread demonstrations over last week's national elections.

Romania outlined a big rehousing program for areas hit by the earthquake.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and West German Foreign Minister Genscher were having separate meetings with Jimmy Carter.

The Anglican Church in Kenya has called for an international police force to end what it called a reign of terror in Uganda.

French President Giscard d'Estaing has declined public comment on the municipal elections in which leftists gained at government expense.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 63

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 63

for Tuesday, 15 March 1977

J. Vale

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

1. Is the USSR Threatened by a Scarcity of Water? INTERVIEW (Rahr and Kroncher, M 10:30) was pegged to a statement by the deputy head of the USSR Union-Republic Ministries for Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Ivan Borodavchenko, that the Soviet Union is not in danger of a water shortage. It was noted that this announcement was made in anticipation of the UN International Water Conference which opened in Mar del Plata, Argentina. This supposition was challenged by the program because of the preponderance of northward-flowing rivers, the constant pollution of the environment and almost all the water resources, and the ever-growing water requirements of both industry and the population. Radio Liberty Research report RS 60/77 of March 14 was used.

2. Soviet-Angolan Relations were discussed in ANALYSIS (Henkin, M 5:30) which was pegged to the signing of a Soviet-Angolan friendship treaty. The treaty is not only aimed at strengthening existing ties, but at broadening the possibilities for the development of relations. It was added that the basis for this cooperation was founded during the years of the "partisan war against the Portuguese." Gromyko in his speech marking the occasion remarked that the situation in Angola and in the surrounding countries continues to be rather complicated. It was opined that he was referring to reports from the Zaire capital announcing the arrival of military detachments from Angola.

3. Dissidents. LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1291 (Burshtein, M 25:30) continued the reading of Memorandum, published by the Ukrainian chapter of the Soviet Helsinki watch group, and an article entitled "How to Conduct Oneself during a Search" by Vladimir Albrekht.

Sakharov's interview in Newsweek was featured in RADIO JOURNAL: ABROAD (Vardi, M 7:30). Sakharov discussed the upcoming CSCE follow-up conference and stressed the importance of Western support for human rights activists.

Yuri Vizbor's songs We Will Never Die and Princess Verenika were featured in THEY SING No. 516 (Mitina, M 4:30).

4. Changes in the Soviet Criminal Code were discussed in NOTE (Roitman, M 10:30) which pointed out that the changes will allow the government the maximum utilization of the prisoner's labor potential by broadening the sphere for the application of their labor.

5. A Soviet-American Kidney Transplant Operation was reported in PROBLEMS OF DETENTE No. 20 (Dudin, NY 9) which reviewed the history of American-Soviet cooperation in the field of medicine beginning with the agreements resulting from Nixon's trip to Moscow in 1972 which constituted the beginning of this phase of detente.

6. The History and the Situation of Professional Unions in the Soviet Union were the subject of an article by Valery Chalidze published by the Khronika Press and featured in PROBLEMS OF LABOR AND DEMOCRACY No. 97 (Belotserkovsky, M 10:30).

7. The CIA Report on the Slowing Economic Growth Rate of the Soviet Union was discussed in PROBLEMS OF SOCIETY AND ECONOMICS No. 54 (Glasenapp, M 9). The report predicted a decreasing agricultural growth rate for two reasons: the insufficient labor force, and the worsening of climatic conditions in the Soviet Union.

8. THE SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE No. 98 (Vardi and Orlov, M 9) pointed out that although the Soviet Union formally has subscribed to international conventions on the rights pertaining to scientific discoveries and technological developments, there are numerous instances of illegal Soviet expropriation of Western innovations without proper regard for the patent laws.

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

1. East European Dissidence was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, Rahr, and Mirsky, M 6). De Telegraaf commented on the death of Czechoslovak philosopher Jan Patocka, writing that it is impossible to determine whether his long interrogation by Czech security organs after his meeting with Netherlands Foreign Minister van der Stoep had a direct connection with his death. In any event, the questioning lasted 11 hours which was too strenuous for the professor. The mere fact that such an interrogation took place, the paper added, proves that there is no freedom in Czechoslovakia.

The Baltimore Sun analyzed the measures taken by the Czechoslovak authorities against the Charter signatories, noting that the persecution of human rights leaders has harmed Czechoslovak foreign connections, and placed the country in an isolated position similar to that in 1969 during Husak's first year of power. Der Spiegel carried an article by Polish writer Adam Michnik describing the risks entailed in the human rights struggle in Poland and noting that passivity from the side of the Polish citizenry would signify a reconciliation with the violation of their lawful rights.

A letter from Prof. Patocka to The Times (London) written shortly before his death was excerpted in LONDON REPORT (Finkelstein, L 5:30). Patocka stressed the significance of international documents such as the Pact on Civil and Political Rights, the CSCE Final Act and Charter 77.

2. Castro's Trip Through the Arab and the African Countries was discussed in ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 5:30), noting his stops in Algeria, Libya, South Yemen, Somalia, and Ethiopia. It was noted that in Eritrea a group of separatists supported by the Sudan, Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries have already almost completely seized power, and the program opined that Castro's visit to Ethiopia might have involved negotiations to lend the government Cuban troops. A parallel was drawn with the situation when Cuban troops were called into Angola.

3. An Article by W. Bienkowski Entitled "For the Third Time About Agriculture" was featured in EAST EUROPEAN NOTES No. 9 (Vardi, M 9). Bienkowski was observed to be a veteran of the communist movement, and one of the founders of the Polish CP. During Gomulka's administration he was the Minister of Education. In this article, distributed as Polish samizdat, the PUWP's agrarian policies, which seek to secure economic development by the collectivization and nationalization of agriculture, were shown to be in opposition to the historical wishes of the Polish peasantry.

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

1. The 13th Session of the National Council of Palestine in Cairo was reported in NOTE (Mirsky, M 6), which focused on the views of the radical sub-group "The Front of Refusal." It was pointed out that this group continues to insist that the formation of a Palestinian government precludes the existence of Israel. "The Front" does not, however, command a majority, and political observers expect the majority of delegates to speak in favor of renewing the Geneva Middle East conference.

2. Italy. NOTE (Bensi, M 6:30) discussed the recent disorders and demonstrations in Italy, which Corriere della Sera linked to the events of a "civil war." It was remarked that the left extremists who organized many of the demonstrations were protesting against the PCI as well as the Social democrats, although l'Unita attempted to defend the thesis that the demonstrators were not ultra-communists, but fascists.

3. The Final Results of the First Round of the French Municipal Elections were discussed in PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 4:30) which noted that the PCF gained 7 per cent more votes than in the 1971 municipal elections.

4. The New Spanish Amnesty Decree was a subject of PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 3), which cited the Neue Zuercher Zeitung noting that the decree affects the Basques more than other extremist groups. The paper opined that the conflict between the radical elements in Spain and the central government is not yet resolved.

5. India on the Eve of Elections. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 5) gave the background of the elections to be held in India, pointing out that when Gandhi called for elections and freed many of the opposition leaders from prison, it was commonly thought that the opposition would not have sufficient time to organize and to present an effective front at the elections. It was noted that the most severe blow to Gandhi's Congress Party came with the defection of several prominent government officials to the opposition side.

6. British Support for Carter's Human Rights Policies was discussed in WASHINGTON REPORT No. 139 (Orshansky, W 5:30) which was pegged to statements made by Callaghan and Owen in conjunction with their recently ended trips to the United States. It was noted that in an interview with ABC Callaghan highly appraised Carter's human rights policy, adding that it was unexpected. Owen spoke along similar lines, but remarked that human rights questions should be kept in balance with other detente matters, pointing out the strongly negative Soviet reaction to the Western defense of Soviet dissidents.

7. Nuclear Reactors in West Germany. BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 5) discussed the decision of the Freiburg court forbidding the construction of power stations near the town of Wyhl. This decision negated the Baden-Wuerttemberg government's plans, which were calculated to create sources of energy for this area in the shortest time.

8. National Awareness in Industrial Societies was discussed in EQUAL AMONG EQUALS No. 36 (Silnitsky, NY 9) which also dealt with the problems of industrial and economic development in multi-national states.

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

1. An Interview with Sculptor Henry Moore was featured in A TALK WITH GOLOMSHTOK (Golomshtok, L 11).

2. The Recently Published Memoirs of Simone Sinore continued to be discussed in WITH THE EYES OF THE CRITIC AND SPECTATOR No. 2 (Igoshina, P 9), which noted the unusual political content of the memoirs.

3. "The New World," a play performed by the Jean-Louis Barreaux troupe in Paris, was discussed in CULTURE, EVENTS, AND PEOPLE (Litvinov, P 6).

4. Spring and Summer Fashions were the topic of CONTEMPORARY WOMAN No. 22 (Gordin, M 9).

dg/SL



#### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 15:

A hijacked Spanish airliner is on its way to Moscow where the hijacker has promised to surrender.

Ukrainian Doctor Mikhail Shtern has been set free from a Soviet prison camp.

Soviet police have detained Jewish activity Anatoly Shoharansky.

Some 730 Warsaw students have joined in demands for an inquiry into alleged police brutality to workers after the food riots.

Signers of Charter 77 have issued some statements criticizing Czechoslovak labor practices.

A.U.S. official says the East European record on family reunification is better when there is progress in other aspects of East-west relations.

The Polish and Dutch premiers have signed a declaration saying their countries will fully implement the Helsinki accord.

Yugoslavia's new Premier Veselin Djuranovic has called on the Helsinki conference participants to remove negative tendencies.

The United States is expediting deliveries of military equipment to Zaire which is said to be under attack from Angola.

\*Basque nationalists have blamed the Madrid government for the violence that has claimed four lives over the past week.

Pakistani opposition parties have organized demonstrations calling for the resignation of Premier Zulfikar Bhutto.

President Carter is to outline his administration's foreign policy priorities in a speech Thursday.

\*) The Bulgarian BD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO.64

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 64  
for Wednesday, 16 March 1977  
J. Vale

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

1. Dissidents. PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, Predtechevsky and Bensi, M 6) cited The Baltimore Sun on Carter's human rights policy and its possible effect on arms negotiations with the Soviet Union. The paper opined that the US is obliged to continue a clear line in defense of human rights activists in the Soviet Union, but must carefully emphasize that it is stressing support of the persecuted rather than directly criticizing foreign government. The New York Times commented on the release of Ukrainian Jewish Doctor Shtern, noting that within two hours of his release, KGB agents arrested one of the three most prominent Jewish activists, Anatoly Shcharansky. The paper noted that he is accused of being in the service of the CIA. Time magazine discussed the Soviet threat to refrain from participating in the Biennale if the organizers of the festival do not refrain from dedicating the affair to dissidents in the socialist countries. Time also wrote on the position of the Italian Communists, noting that they were forced to speak out against the Soviet demands.

The release of Doctor Shtern was discussed in NOTE (Roitman, M 7:30). Shtern was arrested in April 1974 after refusing to submit to pressure from authorities to deny permission to his son to emigrate to Israel. It was pointed out that his trial was a farce, with a single prosecution witness claiming that he gave Shtern money, although it was not clear why, because the witness' family had not been healed by physician Shtern. Sakharov was quoted describing the affair as an anti-semitic provocation by the authorities. Reference was made to the comprehensive Western campaigns on Shtern's behalf.

Soviet emigration was the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT No. 854 (Savemark, W 7) which was pegged to the hearings conducted by the Congressional Helsinki watch group on the observance of the CSCE Final Act provisions concerning the reunification of families. The first report was delivered by State Department official Armitage who acknowledged that the number of Soviet citizens receiving emigration visas to the United States increased more than ten-fold within the last six years. In his appraisal, the overwhelming majority of people wishing to leave the Soviet Union succeed to do so. However, he added, emigration is nonetheless kept to a low level because of the psychological atmosphere and the fear of losing one's job which deters many citizens from applying for exit visas.

TALK (Nadirashvili and Predtechevsky, M 8:30) discussed an article in Izvestia of March 15 which claimed that the Soviet Embassy in Washington received many letters from "simple Americans" which criticize the "slander" campaign being waged by the American government in support of Soviet dissidents.

Antisemitism in the Soviet Union was the topic of an article by Peter Reddaway in The Times (London) featured in LONDON REPORT (Antonova, L 8).

Andrei Sinyavsky's book Voice from the Chorus, written while he was in a labor camp, continued to be read in WE ABROAD No.49 (Sinyavsky, P 29:30).

2. Environmentalism in the Soviet Union was the topic of TOMORROW OF THE PLANET EARTH No.202 (Patrushev, M 9), which noted that, contrary to the official Soviet supposition that the feeling of collectivism automatically leads to concern for the "shared" environment, nature is destroyed in the name of plan fulfillment or in order to win awards, as well as by careless tourists. Examples of environmental damage in the Soviet Union were presented.

3. The Slow-Down in the Construction of Professional Technical Schools in the Soviet Union was discussed in EVERYDAY PROBLEMS OF SOVIET ECONOMY No. 61 (Chianurov, M 4:30) which noted that this might lead to a shortage of qualified work cadres. RL research material RS 36/77 of February 14 was used.

4. Creativity Under Totalitarian Regimes was the topic of HUMANISM AND MODERN TIMES No.24 (Aksenov, NY 9) which discussed the "cultural opposition" in the Soviet Union. The trend began with literary samizdat and unofficial art exhibits. It was noted that totalitarian regimes traditionally repress freedom in the arts, and attempt to utilize the arts to further the propagandistic aims of the government.

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

1. Dissidents. PRESS REVIEW (Vardi, M 3) excerpted the Sued-deutsche Zeitung on the Czechoslovak samizdat "Document No. 7" noting that it points out discrepancies between real-life conditions and those described by regime propaganda. The Document deals with social inequality, hidden unemployment, and the role of "party membership" and corruption in the life of the Czechoslovak citizen.

Dissidence in Czechoslovakia was the topic of ANALYSIS (Henkin, M 4) which noted that the Charter 77 movement has issued two new documents -- an updated list of Charter signatories, and a critical analysis of the economic and social situation in the country. The latter is referred to as the Document No. 7 and notes, inter alia, the existence of hidden unemployment in Czechoslovakia.

The solidarity of Polish society regarding the demand for the observation of human rights was the subject of NOTE (Vardi, M 4) which was pegged to a letter signed by approximately 730 Warsaw University students to the Sejm demanding that authorities look into claims by Polish citizens of police persecution of participants in the June 1976 food riots.

Refugees from the GDR and their reasons for fleeing were the subject of an article by Bernard Levin in The Times (London) featured in LONDON REPORT (Finkelstein, L 8).

2. Summing Up the Five-Year Plan in Poland. FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No.39 (Silnitskaya, NY 13:30) discussed an article in Kultura (Paris) entitled "The Results of the Five-Year Plan." Making special reference to the changing structure of the party apparatus, the analysis of the Polish political situation focused on the impotence of the trade-unions, the role of the Church, law and order, and the relatively liberal situation in science and culture. It was noted that the working class has been deprived of the possibility to organize itself to freely express its demands due to the strangulation of the trade-unions, although theoretically the working class is the primary force in "socialist" society.

3. Yugoslav National Defense was the topic of an article in NIN, discussed in NOTE (Bensi, M 4:30). The NIN interview with General Ivan Kukoc on the threat of foreign attacks on Yugoslavia discussed the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and remarked that the possibility of a repetition of this event in Yugoslavia cannot be excluded.

4. The Situation in Cambodia was discussed in ON MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS No.171 (Predtechevsky, M 9) which noted that Cambodia lost one million people out of a population of 7 million during the civil war and suffered similar losses during the two years of "peace" after the civil war.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US Foreign Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT No.853 (Savemark, W 3) discussed the lifting of the Byrd Amendment exempting the US from UN trade sanctions against Rhodesia, noting that this measure was proposed by Carter and represents significant Congressional support for the president's African policies.

FRG-US relations were discussed in BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 4), which was pegged to West German Foreign Minister Genscher's visit to the United States. It was noted that reports on his meeting with Carter indicate that FRG-American relations have not cooled, as had been suggested by political observers in connection with the disagreement between the US and the FRG regarding a FRG-Brazilian agreement which provides for the construction of atomic reactors in Brazil by West German firms.

American-Brazilian relations were discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No.163-77 (Davydov, NY 3:30). In accordance with the new American law that all countries receiving American military aid will be examined to determine the situation of human rights in their countries, Brazil was informed that its score on human rights observance was not favorable. Brazil immediately responded with a charge of American interference in its internal affairs. It was pointed out that relations have been somewhat strained since the US tried to prevent the Brazilian purchase of atomic technology from the FRG, fearing that Brazil would become an atomic power.

2. Spain. NOTE (Mirsky, M 4:30) reported the passage of a government decree determining the laws governing the holding of general parliamentary elections. It was pointed out that these will be the first democratic elections since the end of the civil war of 1936-1939. It was noted that the decree did not spell out whether the CP would be eligible to participate in the elections, and that the question will probably be resolved by the Spanish Supreme Court.

3. The Problem of Water Resources. UN REPORT No. 46-77 (Bykovsky, NY 4) noted the opening of the UN international conference on water resources in Mar del Plata, Argentina. In view of the absence of Chinese delegates, it was opined that the conference will be able to avoid many of the political conflicts present during past UN conferences when both the USSR and China attended.

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

1. TV IN AMERICA No.5 (Gabai, NY 9) discussed public television in the United States, giving descriptions of educational programs offered and explaining how a station is supported financially.

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 16:

Andrei Sakharov has appealed to President Carter to press for the release of arrested Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoly Shcharansky.

Czechoslovak police are reported to have released activist Milan Kuebl after preventing him from attending Jan Palacka's funeral.

Gunmen in Lebanon have assassinated leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt.

Spanish opposition parties have given qualified approval to government arrangements for the coming national elections.

An American delegation is in Hanoi seeking information about Americans still listed as missing in the Indochina war.

The U.S. is sending two million dollars in aid toaire to help it counter an invasion from neighboring Angola.

Record polls are reported from India's three largest cities on the first day of voting in national elections.

The Italian who hijacked a Spanish airliner Monday is now being held in jail in Zurich.

Leaders of Rhodesia's ruling party have decided to hold a special congress to discuss future policy.

\*Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Ruja is visiting Athens.

Romanian writer Paul Goma says he has proof that Romania confine some sane people to mental hospitals.

The United States Congress has repealed a law allowing chrome to be imported from Rhodesia in defiance of a United Nations embargo.

\*) The Polish BD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 65

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 65

for Thursday, 17 March 1977

J. Vale

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

1. Human Rights were a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky and Rahr, M 3), which cited the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung that certain rights are universal and transcend borders. Thus, support of such rights, wherever they occur, can in no way be classified as "interference in the internal affairs" of any government. Le Monde commented on the release of Dr. Shtern and the almost simultaneous arrest of Anatoly Shcharansky. It was pointed out that the Shcharansky arrest was foreshadowed by an Izvestia article accusing him of having CIA connections.

The arrest of Jewish activist Shcharansky was discussed in LONDON REPORT (Finkelstein, L 5:30). It was noted that Shcharansky was a member of the Soviet CSCE monitoring group, and that his arrest constitutes another step in the Soviet campaign waged against this group. An interview with former Soviet political prisoner Viktor Fainberg was excerpted. Fainberg analyzed the current events in the Soviet Union as typical of "socialist schizophrenia," noting that the Soviet authorities are trying to accomplish two tasks: to indicate to their own citizens and to the West that nothing has changed and everything will continue as it has been and to present themselves as a civilized nation.

An interview with Amalrik was broadcast in a SPECIAL FEATURE (Amalrik and Schlippe, M 29:30) in which Amalrik discussed his meetings with political and government figures. He emphasized that his goal was to bring the problem of Soviet human rights violations to the attention of the Western public.

Antisemitism in the Soviet Union was the topic of NOTE (Roitman, M 6:30) which cited Yigal Allon charging the Soviet authorities with having strengthened their antisemitic campaign and comparing this situation with the Stalin era. Allon referred to Lipavsky's open letter in Izvestia of March 5 which accused a group of Jewish activists of CIA connections. The arrest of Anatoly Shcharansky simultaneous with the release of Shtern was discussed. Tape-cuts of the Plyushch and Amalrik press conference, in which they discussed antisemitism, were used.

Anatoly Marchenko's hunger strike was recalled in RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW No.697 (Koryakov, NY 13:30) which featured selections from his book From Tarusa to China.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1292 (Burshtein, M 26) featured a samizdat report of an attempted mutiny on a ship from the Baltic fleet in July 1976, and continued reading Albrekht's article "How to Conduct Oneself During a Search" and the Memorandum published by the Ukrainian chapter of the CSCE Monitoring group.

2. US - Soviet Relations were the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT No.140 (Orshansky, W 6) which focused on the statements of Secretary of Defense Brown, Secretary of State Vance, White House Press Secretary Powell and President Carter concerning the absence of linkage between US human rights policies and progress in US-Soviet arms limitation talks. Reference was made to a Pravda article which claimed that the statements of American political leaders on Soviet human rights violations not only constitute interference in Soviet internal affairs, but threaten the progress of detente.

ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 5) referred to statements of Vance and Carter on the lack of linkage between human rights and arms limitation policies. This was juxtaposed with conflicting Arbatov statements. It was noted that in US News and World Report Arbatov said that the question of human rights should not pose a serious problem for the development of American-Soviet relations. However, in Newsweek he cautioned that a mass campaign of criticism from the side of the United States could spoil the atmosphere between the US and the USSR and lead to a situation similar to the cold war. Reference was also made to an Arbatov interview on Czechoslovak television in which he charged that the US administration's policy on lack of linkage is not fruitful, and an Izvestia article in which he noted that the current official US policies could seriously worsen the political atmosphere.



3. The "Biennale" and Soviet-Italian Relations were discussed in NOTE (Bensi, M 4:30). The organizers of this Italian cultural festival wanted to dedicate the proceedings to Soviet dissidents. It was then announced that under these circumstances, the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact would not participate in the festival. Two new developments were discussed: a Literaturnaya Gazeta article by USSR Deputy Minister of Culture, Popov, charging the Biennale organizers with "interference in Soviet internal affairs," and a speech by Italian Foreign Minister Forlani, sharply criticizing Soviet attempts to pressure the Italian government.

4. Mikhail Zoshchenko and Psychoanalysis: FREUD AND HIS CRITICS No.6 (Kossmann, NY 8:30) discussed Zoshchenko's work A Story About Reason and his short story Before the Rising Sun noting that they constitute two parts of a single book in which the author tries to purge himself of neurosis through the help of psychoanalysis. It was noted that both works represent a psychoanalytical investigation in literary form. Zoshchenko's dealing with such psychoanalytical themes caused him to be attacked by the party in 1943, 1946 and 1955.

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

1. Dissidents, PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30) discussed the repressive measures of the Czechoslovak authorities against Charter 77 signatories, noting that CPF General Secretary Marchais publicly announced his solidarity and that of the French Communists with the authors of the Charter. It was pointed out that L'Humanite and L'Aurore postulated a connection between Patocka's death and his many hours of interrogation by Czechoslovak security police after his meeting with a visiting Western statesman. The International Committee in Support of Charter 77 named Patocka a victim of political murder.

Romanian writer Paul Goma on the misuse of psychiatric hospitals in Romania. NOTE (Rahr, M 5:30) gave background on Goma's activities in defense of human rights, noting his participation in a Romanian CSCE monitoring group and his letter of solidarity with the Czech Charter signatories. In an interview with UPI he claimed that he had information indicating that mentally healthy people are confined in psychiatric hospitals for possessing views ideologically at variance with those of the government.

Support for Charter 77 signatories. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2) excerpted the text of a document published in the Diario di Noticias declaring solidarity with Charter signatories and signed by 14 Portuguese cultural activists, the majority of whom are leftists. The document emphasized that no ideal, no ideology, no attempt to level the classes of society can justify the existence of totalitarian power.

2. A Special American Mission to Hanoi. NEW YORK REPORT No.164-77 (Shilaev, NY 5) noted that the purpose of the mission is to clarify the fate of 2,500 American soldiers unaccounted for in the lists of those missing in action in the Vietnamese war and to prepare a basis for the normalization of relations between the US and Vietnam. It was pointed out that a major obstacle to the latter has been the insistence of the Vietnamese government that information about missing US soldiers be tied to economic aid.

3. Polish Agriculture. EAST EUROPEAN NOTES No. 10 (Vardi, M 6) continued to discuss the article by Bienkowski entitled "For the Third Time about Agriculture" on the mistakes made by the Polish authorities during the collectivization of the countryside.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Death of Kamal Jumblatt was the topic of ANALYSIS (Mirsky, M 4:30), which discussed the life of the Lebanese leader. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung was cited, attributing the last civil war in Lebanon largely to his influence and noting that he managed to become the leader of anti-Christian forces in Lebanon, or the so-called "left Muslims."

2. The Beginning of a Military Conflict Between Zaire and Angola was the topic of NEW YORK REPORT No.166-77 (Dudin, NY 5), which focused on the American position in the conflict. It was noted that the American government has extended some aid to Zaire, because the country suffered an attack from "outside," but that the U is being very cautious not to undertake any action which might further complicate the explosive situation in this region.

3. The Rehabilitation of Traube, an atomic plant manager, suspected of having connections with left-extremist terrorist groups, was noted in BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 4), pegged to an announcement of the West German Minister of the Interior. An article in Der Spiegel discussing Traube's case as an example of infringement of civil rights was referred to.

4. The Indian Parliamentary Elections were discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Predtechovsky, M 3) which excerpted an article in The Financial Times. The paper opined that when Gandhi called for the elections, she foresaw an easy victory. However, despite the absence of strikes, the slowing of the pace of inflation and improved grain yields during the period of the state of emergency, a significant portion of the population and her own party were sufficiently fed up with the violation of civil and political rights to allow the diverse opposition groups to unite for the first time.

5. The First Session of a Newly Formed UN Committee on Human Rights was noted as beginning on March 23 in UN REPORT (Bykovsky, NY 3:30) which pointed out that the committee was formed in connection with provisions in the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights.

6. The UN Disarmament Committee Conference was the subject of GENEVA REPORT (Mickelson, G 4:30), which focused on the two obstacles which have stood in the way of a new comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty: the difference of opinions concerning the type of controls to monitor adherence to the treaty, and the refusal of France and China to participate in nuclear test-ban talks.

7. Student Unrest in Italy. ON DIFFERENT THEMES No.173 (Maltsev, M 13:30) discussed the recent student unrest and demonstrations in Italy, comparing their magnitude with the student demonstrations in 1968. It was opined that the sharp change toward pragmatism in the political course pursued by the communists was in part responsible for students' attacks against Berlinguer and the PCI.

8. Carter's Speech in Clinton. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 855 (Savemark, W 7:30) featured excerpts of the President's speech on human rights, the SALT talks and the situation in the Middle East, using tape-cuts.

9. Carter's Speech Before the UN was the topic of UN REPORT NO. 48-77 (Bykovsky, NY 5:30) which noted that Carter discussed problems of disarmament, the Middle East, South Africa, the law of the sea, the energy crisis, the creation of a new world economic order and the defense of human rights.

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

1. How to Eat Right to Live Longer. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY No.25 (Muslin, NY 13:30) featured excerpts of a press conference given by American dietician, Prof. Gene Mayer. He pointed out that overweight is one of the major health problems of Americans, and debunked the old theory that any quantity of alcohol is bad, noting that recent studies have shown a small daily "dosage" of alcohol with meals is beneficial in the prevention of heart infarction.

2. CONTRIBUTION TO "ZA RUBEZHOM SERIES" No. 6 (Storozhenko, NY 9) discussed the successful performance of the Leningrad Symphony Orchestra in New York and the dilemma of Mennonites in Indiana - whether to remain faithful to their religious principles or to acquire modern equipment for milk storage.

3. An Article Entitled "Reminiscences About Poussin," originally published in Zveno in 1926, was excerpted in WEIDLE'S TALK (Weidle, P 9).

4. Simone Signoret's Reminiscences continued to be discussed in WITH THE EYES OF THE CRITIC AND THE OBSERVER No. 3 (Igoshina, P 9).

gk/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts o  
March 17:

Zaire's official press agency said that invading forces in the south have captured three towns and are sowing minefields around them.

Reports from Beirut say gunmen have murdered many Lebanese Christians in revenge for the assassination of leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt.

Yasser Arafat says the Palestine Liberation Organization still wants a Palestinian state but is not optimistic about achieving one.

Egypt says it has arrested four squads of Libyan agents sent to make bomb attacks and incite anti-government riots.

Some Czechoslovaks who were Central Committee members during the Prague Spring claim the crackdown on rights activists violates the spirit of the European communist summit.

Poland and the Common Market have reported substantial progress in their negotiations toward a fishing agreement.

Reports from Peking say 29 people have been sentenced to death in Shanghai and Canton.

An American delegation in Hanoi has given the Vietnamese leaders a letter from President Carter.

\*Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puga has held talks with Greek leaders in Athens.

A Soviet prosecutor demanded a sentence of eight years in a strict regime labor colony for two artists who admit having daubed slogans in various parts of Leningrad last year.

The brother-in-law of arrested Jewish activist Anatoly Shcharansky said Soviet authorities had not waited for a trial to decide that Shcharansky was guilty.

\*) The Polish BD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 66

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No.66

for Friday, 18 March 1977

J. Vale

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

1. Soviet-Italian Relations were a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 3), which cited the Corriere della Sera commenting on the Popov statement in Literaturnaya Gazeta on the Biennale. Popov accused the organizers of this cultural festival of "interference in Soviet internal affairs," because they planned to dedicate the festival to Soviet dissidents. The Italian paper wrote that Popov abused the phrase, noting the open alliance of the CPSU with Western CPs, where the latter constitute "dissidents" in their own countries. It was added that Pravda publishes articles discussing the use of force by foreign CPs to gain power. Corriere della Sera also polemicized with Italian publicists who wrote that one should cease to criticize the Soviet Union over its human rights violations lest it harm Soviet-Italian trade relations, pointing out that these relations are no less fruitful for the Soviet Union than for Italy.

2. Human Rights. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30) noted that up to the present time the French government has made no official statement on Soviet human rights violations. However, all French papers have given thorough coverage to the problem, and leaders of the various political parties have issued statements condemning Soviet repressive measures. Special reference was made to the appeal of the leaders of French Jewish groups to the French vice-president to appeal to Soviet authorities on behalf of Soviet Jews.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon's statement on Soviet persecution of Jews was the topic of TEL-AVIV REPORT NO. K-16 084 (Perelman, I 5:30). Allon announced that the antisemitic campaign in the Soviet Union has reached new heights, being more heated than at any time during the twenty-five years since Stalin's death. He added that repressive measures have increased since Lupavsky's letter in Izvestia which charged that Jewish activists have CIA connections.

Soviet disregard of the CSCE Final Document was discussed in KUZNETSOV'S TALK (Kuznetsov, P 12) which dealt with the central problem of Soviet violations of international agreements and the Soviet constitution.

3. The Purchase of a Large Quantity of Butter by the Soviet Union from the Common Market Countries was discussed in EVERYDAY LIFE No.55 (Glasenapp, M 4:30). It was noted that the Soviet Union purchased this surplus butter, which had been subsidized by the EEC countries, for low prices. Thus, the USSR has made a large profit at the expense of the EEC. The transaction was effected through the Soviet trading company "Prodintors" with the help of the French firm "Interagra" which is headed by a PCF CC member. It was noted that the latter lives in the richest of capitalist circumstances.

4. REVIEW OF THE FOREIGN RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE PRESS No.25 (Shaiovic M 13:30) featured an article by Pomerantsev in Russkaya Mysl offering a critique of Terri Monet's new book Le Sens de Mots and a statement by Viktor Nekrasov published in Shalom reminiscing about Babi Yar and discussing his new life in the West.

5. "The 101 Problems of Mr. Brezhnev" was the title of an article in The Economist featured in LONDON REPORT (Finkelstein, L 5:30). The article dealt with both internal and foreign policy problems of the Soviet Union.

6. The Poetry of Leonid Ageyev was discussed in A POET ON POETRY No.135 (Betaki, P 10), which noted that his poetry is more popular with its readers than with its critics. Selections in his poetry were read.

7. Vasily Belov's Short Stories, published in Novy Mir No. 7 of 1968, were discussed in LITERATURE OF MORAL RESISTANCE No.42 (Svirsky, NY 16) which showed how Belov's subtle irony passed through the Soviet censors.

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

1. The Charter 77 Movement was discussed in ANALYSIS (Bensi, M 4), which was pegged to the open letter signed by former CPCS-CC members calling upon Western Communist leaders to support their fight for human rights in Czechoslovakia. Western CP support for the Charter 77 movement was also discussed, making special reference to the interview of Italian CP member Adriano Guerra in Paesa Sera calling for greater attention to be paid to the problems of human rights in the socialist countries and noting the impetus which the CSCE Final Act has given this movement.

The death of Prof. Patocka was the subject of ON DIFFERENT THEMES No.174 (Vardi, M 5:30), which gave the background on his academic work as a professor and in the Czechoslovak human rights movement. The official Czechoslovak hate campaign which followed his signing of the Charter 77 and climaxed after his meeting with Dutch Foreign Minister van der Stoep was discussed.

2. Spanish-Czechoslovak Relations were discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M.3) which focused on the refusal of the Czechoslovak authorities to accredit Spanish journalists. Vanguardia criticized the action of the Czechoslovak authorities, noting that on February 9 Madrid and Prague agreed to normalize relations and develop their ties. The paper continued, expressing surprise that the Czechoslovak government did not receive the Spanish diplomatic initiative more favorably in this moment when Czechoslovakia is isolated on the international arena as a result of its repressive policies. It was pointed out that the actions of the Czechoslovak authorities clearly contradict the positions in the CSCE Final Act on the expansion of the information exchange and the improvement of conditions for foreign correspondents.

3. Polish Agriculture was the subject of EAST EUROPEAN NOTES No.11 (Vardi, M 7:30) which continued to feature Bienkowski's article entitled "For the Third Time about Agriculture," distributed through Polish samizdat, which analyzed the situation of the Polish peasant and the agrarian policies of the PZPR.

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

1. The Middle East was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky and Mirsky, M 3) which focused on the killing of Jumblatt. Der Tagesspiegel commented on the success of the Syrian troops in establishing peace in Lebanon, but noted that the underlying tensions remain. It was opined that the death of Jumblatt could work as a catalyst to enflame these tensions and undermine the delicate peace imposed by Syrian forces. L'Aurore wrote along the same lines, asking whether Jumblatt's murder might plunge the country into chaos. L'Humanite gave a laudatory account of Jumblatt's activities on the Lebanese scene, noting that he was not cowed by pressure to weaken his ties with Communists or with the Palestinian opposition. Both Le Monde and Le Figaro commented on the responsibility of the Syrian peace-keeping forces for their failure to prevent the murder of Jumblatt.

American Middle East policies were discussed in NOTE (Rahr, M 5:30) which was pegged to Carter's informal meeting with a PLO representative during a UN reception. Reference was made to Carter's statements on the Middle East during his speech in Clinton, where he emphasized that the two preconditions for a lasting Middle East settlement are the recognition of Israel's right to exist by its neighbors and the final establishment of Israel's borders. It was noted that Carter remained firm that the US will not confer with the PLO until the PLO changes its official policy of non-recognition of Israel.



2. The US Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe Hearings were the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 6), which noted that this week's hearings focused on the problem of the reunification of families. Special reference was made to the testimony of Soviet emigrant Viktor Aronovich, whose emigration was slowed because Soviet authorities charged that he had had access to secret information. The provisions of the CSCE Final Act on the consideration of family reunification cases in a "positive and human spirit" were excerpted.

3. The Military Aspects of Carter's UN Speech were discussed in ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 5) which focused on his proposals for a maximum and minimum program to halt the arms race. The "maximum" program calls for the control or even the cessation of production of new types of weapons and the sharp reduction of strategic weapons on both sides. The "minimum" program calls for the conclusion of a new SALT agreement along the lines established at Vladivostok. The controversy over the classification of the Soviet "Backfire" bomber and the American cruise missile was reviewed.

4. American-Chinese Relations were discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 168-77 (Shilaev, NY 5) pegged to reports from Washington that the US intends to begin official negotiations with Peking on the normalization of American-Chinese relations. Reference was made to a statement of State Department Aide on East Asian questions, Richard Holbrook, to a Senate Committee on the subject. It was noted that Holbrook's statement indicated that the US has not decided how to resolve the Taiwan dilemma.

5. The Situation in Zaire was discussed in NOTE (Mirsky, M 7), pegged to Zaire press releases asserting that the country has suffered intervention from Angolan military detachments. The history of Zaire, earlier known as the Belgian Congo, was reviewed.

6. The UN Disarmament Conference was discussed in GENEVA REPORT No. 6 (Mickelson, G 4) which focused on the debate over peaceful nuclear explosions (PNE). It was noted that the Soviet representative at the conference spoke against a PNE ban, emphasizing the usefulness of such explosions for engineering tasks where classical engineering methods are impossible. The last PNE in the US, it was pointed out, occurred in 1973.

7. The Development of the Political Strength of the French Peasantry and French agrarian policies of the 1930s and 40s were discussed in THE PATH OF THE FRENCH PEASANTRY No. 6 (Muravina, P 9).

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

1. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 205 (Roitman and Mikhoels, M 29) featured material commemorating the 87th anniversary of the birth of the great Jewish actor and director, Solomon Mikhoels, who was killed in Minsk in 1948 by order of Stalin. Tape-cuts of an interview with Mikhoel's daughter, now living in Israel, were used.

2. The American Working Woman was the topic of MULTISTORIED AMERICA No.5 (Storozhenko, NY 10:30) which featured excerpts from Alice Cook's book The Working Mother - Research into the Problems and Different Programs of Nine Countries.

3. The Philosophy of Arthur Schopenhauer was discussed in PHILOSOPHY OF THE NEW AGE (Piatigorsky, L 13:30).

gk/ MB

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 18:

Angola has warned France and Belgium against helping Zaire combat a force of invaders.

The Soviet Union and Turkey have agreed to sign a friendship and cooperation treaty in the near future.

The head of an American delegation in Hanoi is optimistic the visit will help improve the chances of normalizing relations.

\*The Pakistani government has imposed press censorship.

President Carter has asked Congress to approve his foreign aid package for the next fiscal year.

Lyudmila Alekseyeva said arrests will not stamp out the Soviet dissident movement.

The Czechoslovak and Soviet Foreign Ministers have attacked the Western stand on Civil rights.

Amnesty International has begun a petition campaign in Holland to press for the release of political prisoners in Czechoslovakia.

Pope Paul has told Czechoslovak bishops he stands beside those beset by tribulation, in pain or who suffer from discrimination.

There was new violence in several Italian cities.

Britain's Labour government is facing a vote of no confidence in Parliament Wednesday.

\*) The Bulgarian BD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 67

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 67  
for Saturday and Sunday, 19 and 20 March 1977  
Roy Delon

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

1. Human Rights and the actions taken in their defense were debated on the WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION (Belotserkovsky, Alekseeva, and Roitman, M 20) of March 19. The program dealt with the arrest of Shcharansky and the changes introduced in the penal code of the USSR.

The discovery of the poet and translator Konstantin Bogatyrev lying in a pool of blood at the entrance to his Moscow apartment with a broken skull was the subject of an article published by Index (London) under the title "Why Did Kostya Die?" PANORAMA (Vovchok, L 5) of March 20 eulogized the life and achievements of this leading Soviet artist, who was widely recognized as a literary expert closely linked with Pasternak; a non-political person jailed for five years during the Stalin era.

HELSINKI AND HUMAN RIGHTS No. 59 (Dudin, NY 9) of March 20 summarized the recent activities of the US Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which heard the testimony of the well-known Soviet dissident V. Bukovsky on February 23. The program included excerpts from a letter to the editor of The New York Times written by the US Congressman Dante B. Fascell.

HUMAN RIGHTS No. 172 (V. Fedoseev, M 29) of March 19 addressed itself to two main topics: the before-term freeing of Dr. Mikhail Shtern and the so-called "socialist humanism" in the USSR connected with that case; and Carter's appearance at the special UN session on March 17. Some observations made by writer Anatoli Kuznetsov about the CSCE Final Act were also presented.

2. The Large Debts in the West of the USSR and Other Communist Countries were discussed on PANORAMA (Salkazanov, P 4) of March 20 with reference to an article published by the Paris weekly Le Point, which based its conclusions on the observations of financial circles in New York, London, Zurich, and Frankfurt.

3. "The Solzhenitsyn Paradox." Part 1, was the topic of SPECIAL BROADCAST (Yanov, M 14) of March 20 which dealt with what the author termed the "historical effect of repetition." By this he meant that since the first "aristocratic" revolution from above, carried out by Ivan the Terrible, the effects of the oprichina -induced change has been felt in Russia's political life since the 16th century.

4. The Abandonment by the Soviet Union of Communist Ideology During the Stalin Era, Part 2, was discussed on THE SITUATION OF SOCIETY IN TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES No.35 (Agursky, P 9) of March 19. The author used the German historian Walter Kolarz's work Stalin and Eternal Russia published in 1943 as a point of departure for discussing the Soviet abandonment of communism, citing his statements on the pre-Revolutionary Russian roots of Bolshevism; Stalin's struggle against the opposition after 1917 which by 1937 had resulted in a shift in the CPSU CC membership to include only one or two former emigres; and the Russian national character of Bolshevism.

5. RETURNING TO HISTORY No. 5 (K. Nadirashvili, M 9) of March 19 traced the events in revolutionary Russia from March 8 - 14, 1917, focusing on the circumstances of Tsar Nicholas II's abdication, the deliberations of the Provisional Government of Kerensky, the activities of some of its more notable members, and the rise of another nexus of power, the executive committee of the council of workers and soldiers' deputies. The author concluded his program by reviewing some of the outstanding contemporary problems, the situation in the countryside, and the right of nationalities to secession.

FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK No.132 (Yu. Gendler, NY 13:30) of March 20 dealt with the reporting on the February 1917 revolution by the Russian press abroad in 1927 (Part 2 of two parts). The author told listeners how the 10th anniversary of the revolution was marked by Poslednye Novosti and Vozrozhdenie in Paris; the Prague press organ of the Socialist Revolutionary Party (SR); the Social Democratic paper Sotsialisticheski vestnik (Berlin); and the literary journal Sovremennye zapiski.

6. Dissent. WRITERS ON FREEDOM OF DISSENT (N. Gorchakov and V. Fedoseev, M 9) of March 19 dealt with the thoughts of N. Mandelshtam, L. Chukovskaya, O. Mandelshtam, V. Lifshits, N. Morton Utgod, and J.P. Sartre regarding state repressions against dissidents.

7. Samizdat. LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1293 (Burstein, M 27:30) of March 19 featured a reading of S. Gluzman's letter "Peasant and Son of a Peasant" (Samizdat document AS-2801). The author of this letter, a Kiev psychiatrist who is serving a seven-year sentence in the Perm camp for "anti-Soviet agitation" but in fact was condemned for protesting the use of psychiatry for political ends, tells the story of a Latvian peasant, Ivan Grabans, sentenced in 1968 to 15 years for being a traitor to his country.

8. ESSAYS ON THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH No. 8 (Levitin-Krasnov, P 9) of March 19 continued the discussion devoted to the activities of Father Sergei Radonezhsky as an "educator of the Russian spirit."

9. The Russian Artistic Avant-Garde of the 1920s and the paintings of Kandinsky, Chagall, Malevich, Tatlin, Popov, and others, were shown to the public at the Georges Pompidou National Center of Arts and Culture, reported CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 67 (B. Litvinov, P 1) of March 19.

Oskar Rabin's exhibition in Paris was reported on CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.67 (B. Litvinov, P 1) of March 19.

10. "A Talk With Rural Teacher V. Lekhter," who left the USSR in 1976, was featured on GUEST OF THE WEEK No. 21 (V. Rudolf, NY 18:30) of March 20, a program which dealt with the experiences of this 25-year-old teacher of the Russian literature and languages, who hails from the Bukovina in the Western Ukraine.

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

1. Comecon and the recent replacement of its council's member Vladimir Lesechko by Konstantin Katushev, who till that time held the post of one of the secretaries of the CC of the CPSU. The political significance of this change and the special character of such replacement in the Soviet party and state hierarchy was discussed on DIVERSE TOPICS No. 176 (Predtechevsky/Duevel, M 6:30) of March 19.

2. W. Biemann's Talk Published in "Die Weltwoche" was analyzed on PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 7) of March 20, citing his statements on the kind of socio-political system acceptable to him, the imperative of indivisible freedom for all, the Swedish democratic socialism as a model for future development acceptable in the West, and his personal views on freedom's progress.

3. The Modernization of the Chinese Army, Part 2, was the topic of PEKING AND ITS POLICY No. 411 (Shilaev, NY 9) of March 19, which tried to answer the question in what areas and to what degree does the Chinese army lag behind the armies of other countries, a lag which can be noted not only in its aviation, navy, nuclear weapons, but also in the land forces. Since the modernization of these forces calls for colossal exertions over a long period of time, it is highly probable that the Peking leadership will settle for some kind of a compromise instead of full-fledged modernization.

4. Pavel Kohout's Play "Roulette" and Its Premiere in Trieste were reviewed on CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No.67 (B. Litvinov, P 11) of March 1 by pointing out that, although the Czechoslovak playwright was not allowed to travel to Italy for this occasion, his friends in the West succeeded in communicating with him by phone. Thanks to this, his telephone statement became a kind of a preface to his play.

5. Dissidents, Charter 77 and Prof. Jan Patocka's Death were the subjects of WORLD THIS WEEK No.343 (Salkazanova, P 3) of March 19. The program delineated the Czechoslovak government's treatment of the reformist-minded dissident circles and described Patocka's fate as political murder on the basis of Rude Pravo's coverage in the Western press, and an announcement by the International Committee in Defence of Charter 77.

The open letter by supporters of Charter 77 to the leaderships of West European CPs was commented in WORLD THIS WEEK (V. Gregori, M 2:30) of March 19.

6. East German Party Leader Honecker's Announcement Concerning Relations Between the Two German States, which, he said, should be based on good will and common sense, was analyzed in terms of the existing agreements between the two states and the CSCE Final Act on WORLD THIS WEEK No.343 (O. Krassovsky, M 2:30) of March 19.

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

1. Senator McGovern's Statement About Fidel Castro. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 4) of March 19 carried extensive quotations from The New York Times Magazine article.

2. TOPIC OF DISCUSSION (Gordin, compiler, M 29) of March 20 was a general roundup of the past week's programs of special interest to listeners culled and excerpted from HUMAN RIGHTS; RADIO JOURNAL; THE SOVIET UNION; CULTURE, EVENTS AND PEOPLE; EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONY; and MISCELLANEOUS THEMES, and linked by appropriate comment. The program also dealt with the release of Dr. Shtern (see A-1, item 4).

3. The Middle East and the Possible Consequences of Kamal Jumblatt's Assassination were debated on ROUND TABLE (O. Krassovsky, G. Rahr, G. Bensi, and S. Mirsky, M 20) of March 19. The program's moderator asked the panelists to concentrate on the implications of the choice of the victim and the timing of the assassination within the context of the present situation in Lebanon and that this act might have been a blood revenge taken by leftist Muslims or a provocation of extremists from the ranks of Palestinians to fuel the fire of civil war in Lebanon.

4. President Carter's UN Speech was analyzed and cited on WORLD THIS WEEK No. 343 (Bykovsky, NY 5) of March 19.

5. Highlights of the Past Week in Great Britain, including the end of strikes in the automobile and printing industries, and Mikhail Baryshnikov's Covent Garden's appearance, were covered on WORLD THIS WEEK No. 343 (L. Vladimirov, L 2) of March 19.

6. A Roundup of the Municipal Election Campaign in France was transmitted on WORLD THIS WEEK No. 343 (V. Ryser, P 3) of March 19 in order to explain the main configuration of political forces which favored the leftist bloc, consisting of the CP, the socialists, and the left Radical Party.

7. A General Overview of International Topics incorporated into WORLD THIS WEEK No. 343 (V. Gregori, M 2) of March 19 was given by its editor.

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

1. "Nureyev in the Role of Rudolph Valentino," in Ken Russell's film, was noted in CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 67 (B. Litvinov, P 1) of March 19.

2. Two Book Reviews of Arthur Koestler's "Thirteenth Knee" and Mircea Eliade's "It Happened on a Street of Mantuleasa" were transmitted on CULTURE, EVENTS, AND PEOPLE (B. Litvinov, P 16) of March 19.

3. The Theatrical Festival in Nancy was covered on CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE NO. 67 (B. Litvinov, P 1) of March 19.

4. The European Writers' Organizations' Congress in Berlin, attended by representatives from eighteen countries and centered on the economic and social rights of artists, was the topic of CHRONICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE NO. 67 (B. Litvinov, P 3) of March 19.

5. "Yehudi Menuhin About Himself" was featured on CHORNICLE OF CULTURAL LIFE No. 67 (B. Litvinov, P 1) of March 19 on the basis of an article published by The Times (London).



6. Gerontology was discussed on SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY No.57 (E. Muslin, M 13:30) of March 19 on the basis of an interview with the director of a national institute of gerontology in Washington, D.C., Robert Bartlett. The interview centered on the question of an increase or decrease of man's mental capacity due to aging, with some professions clearly furthering its increase; and modern stress, shown to have no adverse effect on longevity.

7. The Mystery of Evil was discussed in the context of Christian belief on MAN IN TODAY'S VIEW NO. 13 (A. Shmeman, NY 9) of March 20.

"The Atomic and Stone Age" was the sub-title of MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS No. 177 (L. Predtechesky, M 2:30) of March 20, which dealt with both the physical as well as spiritual state of man.

"The Prayer of St. Ephrem Sirin," Part 3, was part of the meditation on SUNDAY TALK No.1039 (A. Shmeman, NY 9) of March 19.

gk/MB

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 19:

Czechoslovak authorities have reportedly released a number of human rights activists picked up during the past week.

Karachi has been hit by anti-government rioting.

Two teenage Turkish aircraft hijackers surrendered to Lebanese authorities without a struggle.

Lebanese officials have moved to forestall further violence in the wake of the assassination of leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt.

100 people have been reported injured in a West German demonstration against the construction of a nuclear power plant.

Two Leningrad artists have been sentenced for painting anti-Soviet slogans in the city.

\* Directors of the Venice Biennale have reaffirmed their decision to make dissent in East Europe a theme of this year's arts festival.

A U.S. delegation is now seeking information on American servicemen missing in Laos during the Indochina war.

It was announced that the President of the Congo has been assassinated.

Zaire says its troops have recaptured a town from an invasion force.

\*) The Bulgarian BD did not use this item.

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE DDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 20:

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has suffered a stunning parliamentary election defeat.

The Pakistani government has announced the release of four prominent opposition figures.

France's leftist alliance has made further gains in municipal elections.

The Palestine National Council has ended a meeting in Cairo.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has said there are marked differences between his country and the U.S. over Mideast policy.

A top Soviet expert on the U.S. has warned against what he calls a messianic approach to foreign policy.

A Soviet novelist has appealed to three American writers to reconsider their call for a writers' conference in Bulgaria.

\*Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has ordered further earthquake rescue operations in central Bucharest.

More than 14 million Chinese have been mobilized to fight the drought in a key wheat-producing province.

The U.S. mission seeking information on servicemen missing in Indochina has reported some success in Vietnam but little in Laos.

West Germany's Social Democratic Party has suffered local election losses in the state of Hesse.

\*) The Bulgarian DD did not use this item.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 68

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 68

for Monday, 21 March 1977

J. Vale

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

1. Human Rights. PRESS REVIEW (Rahr, M 2:30) discussed the repressive measures directed against Soviet Jews, citing Le Soir analyzing Lupavsky's letter in Izvestia. The program opined that this campaign aims to discredit the Jewish movement in the public eye abroad, to create an atmosphere of distrust among the Soviet dissidents themselves, and to show that foreign journalists work for foreign intelligence. Thus, the association with foreign correspondents implies intelligence connections. It was postulated that the Soviet Union is preparing a blow against the Orlov group which the authorities see as leading the campaign to emigrate from the USSR.

Kornilov's appeal to three American writers to raise the question of the increasing repressive measures in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union during the upcoming international writers conference in Varna, Bulgaria, was excerpted in NOTE (Mirsky, M 7:30). Kornilov's literary activities were reviewed, citing reviews of his works, as well as his activities in the human rights movement.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1294 (Burshtein, M 26) featured Sakharov's letter to President Carter, two appeals on behalf of Sergei Kovalev, a statement by the Vladimirov prison inmates of August 1, 1976, and continued the reading of Memorandum, issued by the Ukrainian CSCE monitoring group.

"Protocol in the Militia" by Vytsotsky was featured in THEY SING No. 517 (Mitina, M 4:30).

2. The Conflict Over the Biennale was recapitulated in ROME REPORT (Maltsev, R 5) which noted the Soviet protest over the decision of the festival's organizers to devote part of the event to Soviet dissidents. It was pointed out that it has always been the custom to devote the main theme of the festival to a group subject to repressions and that, when in the past the freedom fighters in Greece, Spain or Chile had been so honored, the Soviet Union had no objection.

3. The Growing Soviet And East European Trade Deficit was discussed in NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaev, NY 5). It was noted that the indebtedness of the socialist countries to private and government organizations in Western Europe and the United States amounts to approximately 40 billion dollars. The successful '76 Soviet harvest will allow the USSR to cut its foreign grain purchases. The program pointed out that the Soviet Union is also trying to cut its imports in the non-agricultural sector. The sale of gold by the Soviet Union was discussed as another means of cutting the Soviet foreign trade deficit.

4. Economy. MAN ON THE PLANET EARTH No.130 (Lobas, NY 13:30) featured a discussion on livestock raising in the Soviet Union, showing that the venture is more profitable when it is a "subsidiary" industry. Other topics discussed include the development of cooperative farms in the United States and an analysis of last year's Soviet record crop.

5. REVIEW OF THE FOREIGN RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE PRESS No.26 (Shaio-  
vich, M 13:30) featured an article entitled "The Road We Choose" by Dymsky published in Novaya Russkaya Mysl about emigration from the Soviet Union, and Lidia Finkelstein's "Running Thoughts on the Third Emigration" published in Sion.

6. The Future of Russia was the topic of a book by French sociologist Alain Besancon, excerpted in RADIO SEMINAR NO.399 (Koryakov, NY 13:30), which noted the lack of moral obstacles in the Soviet Union to openly return to "military communism" which could conceivably be effected through the massive use of repression.

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

1. The Growing Indebtedness of the Comecon Countries: ECONOMIC OBSERVER No.255 (Dreier, NY 4:30) discussed the growing debt of the socialist countries to the West, noting that the Comecon countries' indebtedness has reached 40 billion dollars. It was pointed out that one third is owed by the Soviet Union, 20 per cent by Poland with the GDR and Hungary being the next most indebted.

2. The Workers' Militias in the Countries of the Warsaw Pact were discussed in MILITARY DETENTE No.49 (Predtechevsky, M 13:30). It was noted that in the countries of Eastern Europe special detachments of workers are trained in the use of weapons and participation in maneuvers. These units are used for various tasks - from territorial defense to the suppression of disorders among the population. The Czechoslovak workers' militia, for example, played a significant role during the communist takeover in 1948. It was pointed out that these forces are not taken into account at the MBFR talks.

3. The Opening of the Katyn Graves was discussed in EAST EUROPEAN WITNESSES NO. 40 (Gorbanevskaya, P 13:30), which included excerpts from a diary found on the body of a Polish officer killed at Katyn.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky and Bensi, M 3), which cited the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on the results of the Cairo session of the National Council of Palestine. The paper noted that the Negativists are tying Arafat's hands, and making it impossible for him to begin peace negotiations, without which a Middle East peace settlement is unthinkable. Rays of hope were opined to be present due to the intention of Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia to form a loose union, which could present formidable opposition to the terrorist minority among Palestinians. The Financial Times commented on the murder of Jumblatt, noting that the political problems in Lebanon are not resolved. It was added that his death will not cause a new civil war, but only because of the presence of Syrian troops.

Israeli-American relations were discussed in TEL-AVIV REPORT No.16086 (Perelman, Isr. 3:30). Reference was made to Rabin's statement declaring a divergence between the positions of the Israeli and American governments on questions concerning the determination of Israel's borders and the Palestinian problems, and Allon's statement that there are no irreconcilable differences between American and Israeli policies on the territorial problem and the Palestinian question. Allon emphasized that the problem of finding a homeland for the Palestinian refugees should be resolved within the framework of a political settlement with Jordan.

2. Carter's UN Speech was discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Predtechesky, and Vardi, M 3), which cited The Philadelphia Inquirer on the portion of the speech dealing with human rights. The paper applauded Carter's having dealt with this question in the UN, where a majority of the governments represented systematically violates human rights in their countries. Il Giornale Nuovo criticized Carter's speech, opining that although he might have good intentions, he has not effected sufficient concrete results. The paper assumed a critical position on Carter's having "burned his bridges" to Rhodesia, allowed Americans to travel to Cuba, sent an official American delegation to Vietnam and prepared the recall of American troops from South Korea.

3. The Results of the Second Round of French Municipal Elections were discussed in PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 7:30) which noted that the results affirmed the analyses made after the first round, i.e., the significant success of the left opposition. It was pointed out that the success of the Socialist Party in particular indicates that this party has become not only the leading party of the opposition, but the leading party in France.

4. The Indian Elections. NOTE (Bensi, M 4:30) discussed Gandhi's losses, attributing them to public discontent with the "state of emergency" she called. It was remarked that her son Sanjay also suffered losses in the election.

5. Preparations for the Upcoming Belgrade CSCE Follow-Up Conference were discussed in NOTE (Rahr, M 6:30), which focused on the problems associated with monitoring the observance of the Third Basket provisions without giving the conference the air of a "tribunal."

6. Lowenstein's Press Conference was discussed in NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 5:30). The American delegate to the UN Human Rights Commission pointed out that persecution can become the price of peace, and that it is sometimes necessary to defend human rights at the risk of rocking the boat. He rejected the Soviet assertion that the discussion of human rights observation in the Soviet Union must cause a cold war atmosphere. It was pointed out that these assertions were followed by a Brezhnev speech on March 21 in which Brezhnev emphasized that American criticism of human rights policies in the Soviet Union is counterproductive to detente and constitutes interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.

7. Carter's First Two Months in Office were discussed in WASHINGTON REPORT No.141 (Orshansky, W 6:30), which cited Gallup poll results indicating that Americans are pleased with Carter's leadership. His foreign contacts and his human rights policy were briefly discussed.

8. Great Britain was the topic of LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 5:30) which focused on the upcoming no-confidence vote which Callaghan will be facing in Parliament. The Times (London) and The Daily Telegraph were cited appraising Callaghan's course.

9. Local Elections in Hesse were the topic of BONN REPORT (Krasovsky, B 5) which noted the sensational defeat suffered by the Social Democrats in a region considered a Social Democratic bastion.

10. Carter's Tacit Style of Leadership was the subject of ON DIFFERENT THEMES (Predtechevsky, M 1).

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

1. "Energy and Conflict: The Life and Times of Edward Teller," by Stanley Blumberg and Gwinn Owens, was discussed in BOOKS, JOURNALS AND IDEAS No. 111 (Navrozov, NY 9).

2. An Interview with Guy le Clec, a French writer and literary critic, was featured in CULTURE, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Litvinov, P 19).

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 21:

India's opposition has won a parliamentary majority ending the Congress Party's hold on power and Indira Gandhi's premiership.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance says he hopes Leonid Brezhnev's criticism of U.S. policy will not inhibit their talks in Moscow.

Brezhnev has proposed a Mideast settlement involving Israeli withdrawal from all Arab land occupied since the 1967 war and establishment of internationally-guaranteed demilitarized zones.

Both Israel and the U.S. have criticized the latest stand taken by the Palestinians.

The Italian Communist Party says it is ready to fight in parliament to change the government's economic austerity program.

Zaire claims it has inflicted heavy losses on the forces invading from Angola.

Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny stopped over in Tashkent on the way to Tanzania.

Washington has no comment on a report that Cyrus Vance assured French socialists the U.S. will not try to influence French politics.

French Communist leader Georges Marchais says the leftist municipal election successes show that the French no longer fear communism.

British Premier Callaghan has been meeting other party leaders to try to get enough parliamentary support to survive a confidence vote.

A man armed with a shotgun is holding about 15 people hostage in a Toronto bank -- and he says he wants a plane to fly him to Uganda.



RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 69

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 69

for Tuesday, 22 March 1977

J. Vale

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

1. US - Soviet Relations were a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Roitman, M 3) which cited The New York Times commenting on Brezhnev's sharp criticism of Carter's human rights policy during the 16th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions in Moscow. The paper echoed Secretary of State Vance's words, hoping that the human rights question will not threaten the expeditious conclusion of a new arms limitation agreement. It was noted that Brezhnev's speech was unprecedented in its sharp tone, at least since the beginning of detente.
2. The 16th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions. NOTE (Vardi, M 4) discussed the Shibaev speech, pointing out that very little having specifically to do with trade unions was dealt with. The points of view taken tended to be more pro-government or pro-employer than pro-worker. Reference was made to the Pact on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, adopted by the UN in 1966. This pact has the force of law in the Soviet Union, insofar as the Soviet Supreme Council ratified it. It was noted that the pact contains a provision on the right of trade unions to be independent of the government.
3. Dissidents. NEW YORK REPORT No.171-77 (Gendler, NY 4:30) noted that a New Collection of documents compiled by the Soviet CSCE monitoring group has been published by the New York Khronika Press, pointing out that these documents will be invaluable source material during the upcoming Belgrade CSCE follow-up conference. Materials in the New Collection includes information on prisoners of conscience and a series of petitions by members of the Soviet CSCE monitoring group.

Yanov's article "Half-Way to Leontev - the Paradox of Solzhenitsyn" continued to be read in a SPECIAL BROADCAST (Yanov and Fedoseeva, M 25). Yanov's article polemicized with several positions expounded in two of Solzhenitsyn's works - "A Letter to the Leaders of the Soviet Union" and "On the Return to Breathing and Consciousness."

Okudzhava's "Arbatsky Romance" was featured in THEY SING (Mitina, M 4:30).

4. Soviet Judicial Practices were discussed in THE SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE No.99 (Vardi and Shtromas, M 9) which showed that the principle in dubio pro reo, the presumption of innocence before an accused is proven guilty, is not observed in the Soviet Union. Reference was made to the Soviet media practice, to wage campaigns against people accused of a crime before their guilt has been proven by the court, especially in the cases of dissidents.

5. The Legal Situation of the Worker in the Soviet Union. PROBLEMS OF LABOR AND DEMOCRACY No.98 (Belotserkovsky, M 11) continued to excerpt Valery Chalidze's lectures on this theme, published by the New York Khronika Press. The history of the suppression of the labor union movement in the Soviet Union was traced.

6. The Soviet Military Presence in the Mediterranean was the topic of ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 5:30), which focused on the efforts of the Soviet Union to establish bases in this region. Reference was also made to the loss of bases in Albania and Egypt. It was pointed out that Admiral Gorshkov's prolonged visit to Tunis is probably connected with the Soviet search for new military bases.

7. Documentary Films About Soviet Television Shown on French TV were discussed in THEATRICAL HORIZONS No.124 (Igoshina, P 9).

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

1. US - Vietnamese Relations were discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No.172-77 (Shilaev, NY4:30), pegged to the conclusion of the mission of the American presidential commission headed by UAW leader Leonard Woodcock to Vietnam. It was noted that the basis for the gradual normalization of relations between the two countries has been laid and that the Vietnamese agreed to cease insisting that information on American soldiers missing in action be tied to economic aid.

2. The West German Young Socialists' Congress in Hamburg was discussed in BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 4) which noted that the head of a left-wing grouping within this socialist organization was elected chairman. This group rejects the moderate course which is being followed by the Social Democratic Party and demands an open and uncompromising fight against so-called monopolized capital by nationalizing banks and large industrial concerns.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Indian Subcontinent was discussed in LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 4:30), which focused on election results in India and Pakistan. While Gandhi's defeat was described as a victory of democracy, the Pakistani election was noted to have had diametrically opposite results. The Guardian was cited, quoting Gandhi's own words, pronounced ten years ago, on the importance of the defense of democracy. Gandhi noted that India understands its democratic rights and knows how to use them for the good of the whole country.

The Indian elections were discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky and Predtechevsky, M 4). Le Monde contrasted the ovations for Gandhi organized over the past several months with her failure to command a personal mandate in the elections and opined that this constitutes a lesson to all leaders who rely on ovations from crowds specially mobilized for festive occasions. The paper noted that Gandhi's defeat means a serious blow for the Soviet Union, since India had become the Soviet Union's most powerful ally on the Asian continent during her reign. It was added that the opposition group which won in the elections has greater sympathy towards the United States. The Sueddeutsche Zeitung asked whether it was really a victory of the "opposition," noting that during the election campaign, India was divided into two groups: Gandhi, her son and their intimate political circle, and the rest of the political elite of the country.

2. The Middle East. ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 6) discussed Carter's and Brezhnev's plans for Middle East normalization, citing Carter's remarks during his Clinton, Mass., speech, and Brezhnev's proposals made during his speech at the Soviet Trade Union Congress. It was noted that in many respects the two sets of proposals resembled each other and that both were subject to criticism from the Arab press.

The results of the Cairo session of the Palestine Council were discussed in ANALYSIS (Mirsky, M 7), which juxtaposed excerpts of the statement adopted by the participants in the session, calling for a rejection of "imperialist and zionist" plans for Middle East normalization, with Carter's statements during his Clinton speech on the need to establish a national home for the Palestinian refugees who have suffered for many years.

3. Africa. NOTE (Bensi, M 5) discussed the killing of Congolese President Nguabi, the infiltration of Angolan troops into Zaire, Castro's trip to East Africa and Podgorny's trip to Tanzania, Zambia, and Angola. It was pointed out that Castro aims to develop relations with the Marxist or semi-Marxist countries of Ethiopia, Somalia and South Yemen.

4. Strategic Arms Limitation. PROBLEMS OF DETENTE No. 21 (Dudin, M 9) excerpted an article in The New York Times of February 27 entitled "Can Carter Stop the Arms Race?" consisting of three essays defending conflicting points of view.

5. Carter's UN Speech was discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2:30) which excerpted the Corriere della Sera lauding Carter's open defense of human rights in the UN. The paper contrasted Carter's policies that are founded on moral motives with Kissinger's tactical pragmatism. The former were characterized as a fundamental change in American policy.

6. The Inclusion of Japan in the UN Security Council. NOTE (Roitman, M 5) reporter Carter's suggestion to include Japan among the standing members of the UN Security Council, remarking that the proposal grew out of Japan's growing role in world politics and economy.

7. Admiral Turner's Interview on "Face the Nation" was excerpted in WASHINGTON REPORT K-852 (Savemark, W 7:30). Topics of discussion included the growing Soviet military might and the role of the CIA.

8. Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda's Visit to the United States was discussed in WASHINGTON REPORT No.14 (Orshansky, W 6:30). It was noted that topics of discussion will include the upcoming economic conference of Western leaders and Japan, import restrictions on Japanese television sets in the US, atomic energy and non-proliferation and human rights -- in particular violations in South Korea.

9. France. PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 6) discussed the options open to the ruling coalition in light of its defeat in the municipal elections. An article in Le Figaro was cited, noting the lack of unity in the ruling majority and attributing the success of the leftist union in part to its degree of organization, which had no equal among the parties of the ruling majority.

10. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No. 60 (Pusta, M 17) discussed the nonaligned movement, noting that this group of countries is commanding increasing influence on the world political scene. The history of the movement was reviewed, beginning with its conception by Nehru after the Second World War. The participation of the non-aligned countries in the creation of the "new economic world order" was discussed.

11. The Nationalities Problem in Canada was discussed in AN EQUAL AMONG EQUALS No.37 (Silnitsky, NY 9) which focused on the French-Canadian separatist movement.

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

1. West German Women Holding Key Economic Posts were the subject of CONTEMPORARY WOMAN No.23 (Vardi and Gording, M 9).

2. TV in America No.4 (Gabai, NY 9) pointed out that American TV limits the amount of violence it portrays on its program.

PRESS REVIEW (9:30 min.) consisted of A 1 (Roitman, 3 min.), C 1 (Mirsky and Predtechevsky, 4 min.) and C 5 (Bensi, 2:30 min.).

gk/MB

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 22:

Holland's coalition government has resigned.

Indira Gandhi has resigned as Indian Premier and the Janata Party is expected to form a government this week.

Two earthquakes have hit south-eastern Iran in less than 24 hours, killing at least 60 people.

President Carter feels Leonid Brezhnev's criticism of U.S. policy should not harm the coming Washington-Moscow negotiations.

\*Soviet Premier Kosygin has renewed the Soviet call for an end to the arms race.

France has condemned the harassment of dissidents in the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

Western newsmen in Prague have learned details of recent measures against signers of the Charter 77 human rights manifesto.

Zaire's President has claimed the Soviet Union is backing an invasion of his country to impose a Marxist ideology.

Soviet President Podgorny is in Tanzania on the first leg of a three-nation African visit.

Leaders of four Arab League countries have begun talks in North Yemen on making the Red Sea a zone of peace.

British Premier Callaghan whose minority government faces a no-confidence has predicted his party will stay in power.

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

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 70

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 70  
for Wednesday, 23 March 1977  
J. Vale

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

1. Brezhnev's Speech at the 16th Soviet Trade Union Congress was the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT No.143 (Orshansky, W 6:30). Special reference was made to the portions of Brezhnev's speech which strongly attacked the positions of the Carter administration in the sphere of human rights. It was noted that Secretary of State Vance expressed the hope that Brezhnev's remarks would not harm the upcoming Moscow negotiations. Hubert Humphrey's reaction was also cited, stressing the importance of the conclusion of a new arms limitation agreement.

WASHINGTON REPORT No. 859 (Savemark, W 8) discussed the aspects of Brezhnev's speech which positively appraised the prospects for improving US-Soviet relations. Carter's statement drawing attention to the importance attached by the Soviets to reaching a new arms limitation agreement and remarks by California Senator Cranston on Carter's human rights policy were also referred to.

PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 4) cited an article by James Reston in The New York Times commenting on Brezhnev's speech at the 16th Soviet Trade Union Congress, as well as Carter's reaction to several of Brezhnev's points. It was pointed out that the sections of Brezhnev's speech having to do with disarmament, peace and trade would leave one more optimistic than the sections on Carter's human rights policy, which came under sharp attack. The paper noted that Lenin, who left Russia before World War I to continue waging his battle against the regime abroad, did exactly what Brezhnev is forbidding today: had the dissidents of those days followed Brezhnev's doctrine, the Russian revolution would not have taken place.

2. Dissidents. LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No.1259 (Burststein, M 31) featured a press statement by Leningrad artist Vladimir Borisov, and an appeal on Borisov's behalf signed by four members of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union. The text of Memo-randum, published by the Ukrainian CSCE monitoring group, also continued to be read, featuring information on Ukrainian political prisoners.

A meeting in Paris, protesting against the arrest of Anatoly Shcharansky was the topic of PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 6:30), which included the text of a statement by Nobel Prize Laureate Andrei Lvov on the defense of human rights activists, emphasizing that his actions did not constitute interference in Soviet internal affairs. It was noted that the organizers of the meeting collected signatures on telegrams which would be sent to Brezhnev protesting anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and violations of the CSCE Final Act.

3. Sports and Demonstrations Against the Violation of Human Rights in the Soviet Union. LONDON REPORT (Finkelstein, L 4:30) discussed the arrival of the Soviet badminton team in England to participate in a tournament, which was met by demonstrators protesting against Soviet human rights violations. The Soviet representative who was supposed to meet the team was waiting in the wrong hall of the airport, and the demonstrators led the Soviet team and guided it to the hotel. It was pointed out that the "saviors" of the Soviet team would normally be called "zionists and anti-Soviets" according to Soviet media terminology.

4. The Biennale. NOTE (Bensi, M 5) reported that Carlo Ripa di Meana, a representative of the Italian Socialist Party who was chosen as chairman of the Venetian Biennale Festival, withdrew his decision to resign from his post. It was pointed out that his decision to decline the chairmanship was motivated by attempts of the Soviet ambassador in Rome, Nikita Ryzhov, to pressure the organizers of the festival to change the theme of the festival from the defense of Soviet dissidents. Di Meana also protested against the Italian government which, in his opinion, rejected the Soviet interference indecisively.

5. FRG-Soviet Relations were discussed in BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 5), pegged to a three-day consultation session in Moscow on questions of the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG. It was noted that the FRG is the Soviet Union's principal Western trading partner. The program pointed out that the present level of trade between the two countries does not correspond to possibilities. A number of obstacles in the way of the development of trade relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union were discussed, making special reference to the Soviet Union's preference to conduct trade ties with the FRG on a compensation basis and demanding enormous credits. Another obstacle was noted to be the difference of viewpoints on the status of relations between the FRG and West Berlin.

6. The Fire in the Hotel Rossiya was discussed in NOTE (Predtechvsky, M 6), which excerpted articles from Der Spiegel, The Stars and Stripes, the Muenchner Merkur and Die Welt strongly criticizing the absence of fire protection devices and the insufficient measures taken during the fire to reduce the number of victims. It was pointed out that the Soviet media still have not reported the reasons of the fire, the number of those killed, or the measures which since have been taken to prevent other such catastrophes.



7. Fish. ON DIFFERENT THEMES No.179 (Predtechovsky, M 9) discussed the current Soviet-Japanese fishing negotiations. It was noted that the talks had become stormy after the Soviet Union followed the example of the EEC countries and extended its territorial waters to a 200-mile zone. This decision deprived the Japanese of their last hopes that the problem of the return of the Kurile islands might be solved in the near future.

8. The Soviet Coal Industry, frequently lauded in the Soviet press, was the subject of EVERYDAY PROBLEMS OF SOVIET ECONOMY No. 62 (Chianurov, M 4:30), which pointed out that this industry is faring somewhat worse than indicated in the Soviet press. It was noted that coal is still extracted with the help of rather primitive equipment and techniques. The RL Research paper RS 54/77 of March 8 was used.

9. The First Anniversary of the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights was observed in NOTE (Fedoseev, M 6). It was pointed out that the Soviet Union signed the Pact in 1966, the Soviet Supreme Council ratified it in 1973, but it was only on 23 March 1976 that the Pact went into effect in the 35 member countries of the UN which signed it. The contents of the document were reviewed.

10. The Arrest of Five Soviet Spies in France was the subject of PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 4:30), which gave background on the five men using French media reports.

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

1. The Death of Prof. Patocka was the subject of ON DIFFERENT THEMES No. 175 (Vardi, M 9), which focused on the reactions of international organizations and groups. It was noted that an open letter of condolence was sent to Patocka's family by leading members of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union, including Sakharov, Soviet Amnesty International Chairman Turchin and General Grigorenko. Reference was also made to the telegram from Heinrich Boell, Polish philosopher Lezek Kolakowski and Adam Michnik to Patocka's family, as well as the statement published by the International Committee in Support of Charter 77. George Meany's telegram of condolence was excerpted.

2. The Duty of the West to Support Human Rights Protesters was the topic of an article in the Diario di Noticias, excerpted in PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2). The paper praised the statements made by Carter, Kreisky and van der Stoep in defense of dissidents in "socialist" countries.

3. The Reemphasis on Integration Among the Comecon Countries was discussed in NOTE (Vardi, M 5) which pointed out two recent events: the appointment of Konstantin Katushev as the Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and the imminent creation of a united energy system for the Comecon countries, which would be under the direction of the Soviet leadership. Other means by which the countries of Eastern Europe and Mongolia have been made more dependent on the Soviet Union were also discussed, making special reference to the raising of the price of oil and other raw materials which the Soviet Union exports to the other countries of the Comecon.

4. Signs of Economic Difficulty in China were discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 173-77 (Shilaev, NY 5:30), which was pegged to official reports on the serious situation in Chinese agriculture due to the present drought. Peking characterized the drought as the most severe in the last 28 years. It was noted that China has increased its foreign grain purchases from Canada, Australia, and Argentina.

5. Contemporary Marxism and Freedom of the Individual. HUMANISM AND MODERN TIMES No.25 (Aksenov, NY 9) discussed the views of Yugoslav Marxist philosopher Petrovic on the essence of man. Petrovic writes that man is first and foremost a creative personality and that the fundamental element of creativity is freedom. These thoughts were noted to coincide with the ideas of Christian philosopher Nikolai Berdyaev.

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

1. The Indian Press Was Excerpted on the Indian Election Results in PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 3). The Statesman, which opposed the government during the state of emergency, wrote that Indians can now raise their heads a little higher because the nation spoke out against the authoritarian leadership they had been subject to for 20 months. It was added that a significant portion of the voters were illiterate, but that did not prevent them from expressing their censure of authoritarian rule. The Hindustan Times, which accepted the state of emergency, refrained from commentary. The Indian Express, an independent newspaper, hailed the election results. The National Herald which had at one time belonged to the Gandhi family, called the election results a "historic tragedy." The Times of India, which held a neutral position during the state of emergency, wrote that the Indian nation today is refusing to cooperate with the government to a greater degree than it did during the fight for independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The pro-Soviet Patriot praised Gandhi and expressed regrets over the election returns. The Economic Times laconically noted that the past would never repeat itself in India, and that the defeat of Gandhi constitutes a turning point in the history of India.

2. The Opening of the UN Security Council Session Dealing With South Africa was noted in NEW YORK REPORT No.50-77 (Bykovsky, NY 4).

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

1. Human Worth and a Model for a Future Society. TOMORROW OF THE PLANET EARTH No.203 (Patrushev, M 9) discussed the findings of the Club of Rome on the theme "The Goals of a Global Society." The group suggested that the basis of a global society could be the Declaration of Human Rights.

2. An Interview with Aron Coogan on the Procedure of Foreign Passport Issue in the United States was featured in ON DIFFERENT THEMES No. 180 (Revivov, M 10), pegged to the new law which will allow US citizens to travel to Cuba, Vietnam, South Korea, and Cambodia.

3. "Seven Years in Cuba" by onetime French communist writer Pierre Holendorf was reviewed in DISCUSSIONS ON BOOKS (Geller, M 9).

PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, Bensi and Predtechevsky, M 9) consisted of A 1 (Mirsky, M 4), B 2 (Bensi, M 2) and C 1 (Predtechevsky, M 3).

gk/MB

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/MS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 23:

Britain's minority Labor government has survived a parliamentary vote of confidence.

Tanzania's President Nyerere has told President Podgorny communist countries do not seem to understand African countries' needs.

Cuban leader Fidel Castro arrived in Angola and defended the role his troops played in deciding last year's civil war there.

Zaire says heavy fighting is still going on against an invading force but Washington sees some hope for a political settlement.

The U.S. has proposed the United Nations Security Council pledge a collective effort to eliminate South Africa's apartheid policy.

An Izvestia commentator has warned that the U.S. stand on human rights has complicated the climate for arms limitation talks.

Soviet Premier Kosygin is visiting Finland.

TASS says it is "absolutely astounding" that President Carter should praise Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Carter says the U.S. has accepted a Vietnamese proposal to reopen diplomatic talks in Paris aimed at normalizing relations.

India's new government is due to take office after electing a new prime minister.

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands has held talks with her senior advisers on the country's government crisis.

The Chinese Army is being deployed to fight a devastating drought that has hit several Chinese provinces including two major wheat-producing areas.

Valentin Shashin, Soviet oil industry minister since 1965, is dead.

At least 17 miners are known to have died in a coal mine in Karvina, northern Moravia.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 71

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 71  
for Thursday, 24 March 1977  
J. Vale

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

1. Soviet-African Relations were discussed in ANALYSIS (Predtechevsky, M 8:30), pegged to Podgorny's visit to Tanzania, Zambia, and Mozambique. It was noted that Podgorny is being accompanied by 120 specialists, which indicates that the Soviet Union is interested in strengthening its influence in Africa. Obstacles in the way of spreading Soviet influence in Africa were discussed: Difficulties have arisen due to the Soviet Union's offer of aid to countries which are at odds with each other (e.g., Somalia and Ethiopia.); although the overwhelming majority of African countries are ruled by authoritarian regimes, Soviet-styled "scientific communism" is foreign in Africa and each African country interprets socialism in its own way; moreover, Soviet attempts to tie economic aid to political concessions has led to such situations as the expulsion of Soviet advisers from Zaire and Uganda.

The Soviet role in Africa, pegged to Podgorny's trip, was also a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 4). The Times (London) noted that Soviet influence in Africa is greater than ever before. The Muenchner Merkur discussed Podgorny's goals, noting that in the event of a conflict between Rhodesia and its neighbors, the Soviet Union is prepared to offer considerable aid to Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola. The New York Times pointed out that Podgorny's visit to Africa coincides with that of Castro. The Atlanta Constitution noted that Tanzania and Zambia have had close ties to China in the recent past, and that at least in Tanzania the Soviet Union has but a small chance to broaden its influence. The Daily Telegraph wrote that Tanzania received Castro much more warmly than Podgorny.

2. Vance's Trip to Moscow was the subject of NEW YORK REPORT No. 178-77 (Dudin, NY 5) which pointed out that the sections of Brezhnev's speech to the Soviet trade union congress, which dealt with arms negotiations, indicated the importance of such questions for the Soviet Union. Allen Cranston's report was excerpted that Carter is optimistic with regard to the upcoming negotiations due to Brezhnev's remarks on strategic arms limitations. It was noted that the majority of American papers point to three crucial themes of the negotiations in Moscow: strategic arms limitations, ways of finding a peace settlement in the Middle East and the Soviet role in southern Africa.

Perspectives concerning the conclusion of a new strategic arms agreement and Vance's trip to Moscow were discussed in WASHINGTON REPORT No. 214 (Beloborodov, W 7), which noted that a new agreement would be based on the Vladivostok agreement of 1974. The controversy surrounding the classification of the Soviet Backfire bomber and the US cruise missile was reviewed.

3. Brezhnev's Speech at the Soviet Trade Union Congress was the topic of PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, M 4:30), which cited The Daily Telegraph on the similarity of Brezhnev's proposals on the Middle East to those of Carter. La Liberation noted the carefully chosen timing of Brezhnev's speech -- on the eve of Vance's trip to Moscow. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung focused on Carter's statements on Brezhnev's speech, remarking that there is not the slightest doubt that Carter is willing to work out a solution to the problems associated with SALT. The Christian Science Monitor noted that Brezhnev did not exclude the possibility of concluding a new strategic arms limitation agreement, of the development of trade or of finding a means to peace in the Middle East. The paper added that the more the Soviet side defends its position regarding human rights, the more the Western position is justified.

Brezhnev's speech at the Soviet trade union congress was also the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT No. 144 (Orshansky, W 9) which drew attention to those positions of the speech which dealt with strategic arms limitation. Reference was also made to the remarks of Senator Cranston concerning Carter's optimistic appraisal of Brezhnev's attitude toward arms limitation talks. Hubert Humphrey's CBS interview was excerpted, noting that the limiting and control of strategic nuclear weapons has a high priority in the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

4. Dissidents. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 9) discussed the Paris meeting protesting the growing anti-Semitic campaign in the Soviet Union and against the new wave of arrests. It was noted that the gathering was organized by the French Committee in Defense of Mikhail Shtern. Special reference was made to the recent arrest of Anatoly Shcharansky and Iosif Begun.

SAMIZDAT REVIEW No. 283 (Schlippe and Alekseeva, M 27) discussed Document No. 16, published by the Soviet CSCE monitoring group. The Document was noted to contain information on the searches conducted on 4/5 January 1977 in the apartments belonging to members of the Soviet CSCE monitoring group.

"A Letter to Future Leaders of the Soviet Union: Alternatives to Solzhenitsyn's Proposals" by Belotserkovsky began to be read in A SPECIAL FEATURE (Belotserkovsky and Kunta, M 28:30), in a series of articles dealing with "democratic alternatives."

5. Georgy Arbatov's Article in "The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists" on the history of the arms race, the current SALT negotiations and perspectives for the development of American-Soviet trade relations was excerpted and discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No.176-77 (Gendler, NY 4:30).

6. An Interview with the Director of "l'Esprit" was featured in CULTURE, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Litvinov, P 19). The influence of Solzhenitsyn and Ivan Ilich on the French intelligentsia, and the influence of Nikolai Berdayev on l'Esprit, were discussed.

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

1. Dissidents. A round table discussion organized by the editors of La Repubblica and including the participation of two representatives of the Polish human rights movement, Lezek Kolakowski and Adam Michnik, was reported on in EAST EUROPEAN NOTES No. 13 (Vardi, M 8). The topics under discussion included the support given by West European communists to human rights activists in the "socialist" countries, the incompatibility of parliamentary democracy with the socialist economic system and the political tendencies in the Polish human rights movement.

The death of Prof. Jan Patocka was the topic of an article in Newsweek excerpted in PRESS REVIEW (Roitman, M 2:30). Patocka's death was referred to as "political murder," citing the statement of the Paris Committee in support of Charter 77.

The death of Prof. Patocka was also the subject of FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND FOR OURS No.40 (Silnitskaya, NY 8:30), which focused on his philosophical views and his activities in the Czechoslovak human rights movement.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Bundestag Debate on Human Rights was the topic of BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, M 4:30). The opposition in the Bundestag proposed that a special committee be formed to study human rights violations in the "socialist" countries and to prepare documentation to be presented at the Belgrade CSCE follow-up conference. It was noted that Chancellor Schmidt and the ruling majority opposed this proposition on the grounds that the Belgrade conference should not become a forum for mutual accusation, as this could lead to a non-productive atmosphere.

2. Callaghan Survived the No-Confidence Vote. LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 4:30) noted that although coalition governments occur often in the majority of West European countries, British tradition requires that the government be in the hands of the majority party.

3. Carter's Press Conference on the eve of Secretary of State Vance's departure for Moscow was the topic of WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky and Savemark, W 7). Carter discussed the agenda for Vance's Moscow negotiations, noting that the topics of discussion would include arms limitations, arms sale limitation, the mutual reduction of forces in Europe, a nuclear test ban, a project for a demilitarized zone in the Indian Ocean, a proposal to limit foreign interference in African affairs, and Soviet-American cooperation in the renewal of the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

President Carter was excerpted concerning his intention to renew the Paris negotiations on the normalization of American-Vietnamese relations in WASHINGTON REPORT No.860 (Savemark, W 7:30), which also discussed the results of the special presidential mission to Vietnam headed by Leonhard Woodcock.

4. Carter's Message to Congress on International Broadcasting. NOTE (Mirsky, M 7) excerpted the president's remarks on the VOA, RL AND RFE.

5. Algeria was the subject of PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No. 61 (Pusta, M 12), which discussed the incompatibility of socialism and Islam in the context of Algerian history.



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

1. The Problem of Responsibility for Past Crimes was discussed in RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW No. 698 (Koryakov, NY 13:30), pegged to an article in a Spanish newspaper noting that PCE leader Carrillo is responsible for having given an order to execute 2,000 people in 1936.
2. NASA's Aviation Program was the subject of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY No.58 (Muslin, NY 13:30), which used tape-cuts of an interview with NASA administrator James Fletcher.
3. The Paris Art Exhibitions of Corot were the subject of reminiscences in WEIDLE'S TALK No.337 (Weidle, P 10).

PRESS REVIEW (Mirsky, Predtechevsky and Roitman, M 11) consisted of A 1 (Predtechevsky, M 4), A 3 (Mirsky, M 4:30) and B 1 (Roitman, M 2:30).

gk/MB

NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE BDs and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 24:

President Carter has called on the Soviet Union to meet the U.S. half way in the search for peace and disarmament.

President Podgorny has denounced reactionary forces which he claims are trying to spread distrust of Soviet foreign policy.

TASS again criticized President Carter over his support of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

A strong tremor shook upper Silesia but official Polish reports have not made clear whether it was an earthquake.

Britain's Liberal leader says the country will not get socialism while his party's agreement with the Labour government lasts.

Morarji Desai is the new Indian Prime Minister.

A Romanian literary magazine has published an article by Paul Goma.

A Belgian on trial in Leningrad said his distribution of leaflets was not a crime but was in line with the Helsinki accord.