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BROADCAST ARCHIVE

DAILY BROADCAST  
ANALYSES

RL  
Russian  
1978 March - 1

**RFE-RL**

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 Wednesday, 1 March 1978

J. Vale/D. Felton

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

1. The Frontier Troops. Pegged to the recent all-Union conference of secretaries of party organizations of the frontier troops, NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 6:30) disagreed with Zhores Medvedev's reference, in a samizdat study on "International Cooperation Between Scientists, and the Question of National Frontiers," to the "lack of sensible proportion" between the huge and expensive frontier-protection apparatus and the handful of border violations. The program observed that the border troops are a guarantee that freedom of movement, which cannot be tolerated by any totalitarian regime, will be restricted in the USSR. The author of the program recalled a talk with a young border guard who said that he had encountered no "spies" trying to enter the USSR, but any number trying to get out.

2. Human Rights. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 6) noted that Russian artist and political emigre Mikhail Shemyakin has won a court case in Paris against French Communist journalist Paul Thorez and the director of Le Quotidien de Paris for an article published in the 20 November 1976 issue of the newspaper entitled "How Some Make a Career Out of the Misfortune of Others," which the judge ruled was libelous. The article, devoted to an exhibition of Russian non-conformist artists in Paris, attacked Shemyakin, the art director of the exhibition, and Alexander Glezer, founder of the Russian Museum in Exile. The judge ruled that it cast aspersions on Shemyakin's moral integrity, and fined the defendants 2,000 francs each. The program included a telephoned interview with Shemyakin, who said he fought not only for himself but for the name of Russian art, described by Thorez as provincial.

WE ABROAD No. 69 (Sinyavsky and Rozanova, P 26) focused on the tragi-comic and anecdotal elements in the late Alexander Galich' art, and included a recording of Galich reading a so-called "bayka," a humorous story passed by word of mouth in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev intellectual, particularly theatrical, circles. The program gave examples of how Galich exposed the hypocritical attitude of Marxists in the matter of personal enrichment and privileges.

Vladimir Vysotsky sang The House in SOUND OF STRINGS No. 628 (Mitina, M 4).

3. The Economy. NOTE (Chianurov, M 5:30) discussed the price adjustments which came into force on March 1. Prices were reduced for such items as black-and-white TV sets, refrigerators, with a capacity of over 180 liters, synthetic materials, and artificial fur coats, and increased for jewelry, gas, car repairs, coffee, chocolate, pastries, etc. The program observed that the price reductions largely concern articles in small demand, and the increased ones in short supply; a fact which may be expected to increase speculation and private initiative. The program referred to an Izvestia article of five to six years ago which observed that one third of the private cars ran on state gas.

MODERN WOMAN No. 51 (Gordin, M 9:30) gave facts and figures from Der Stern showing that, in terms of purchasing power expressed as the working time required to earn basic goods and services, a Soviet woman teacher is far worse off than her French and West German colleagues. The respective working times are approximately 938,288 and 166 days. In cases where a Soviet product is cheaper, it is often of far inferior quality.

NOTE (Kroncher, M 4:30) said the departure of First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Trapeznikov means a strengthening of the orthodox wing of Soviet economists and a corresponding weakening of the more "progressive" wing which advocates the use of mathematical models and computerization in economic management.

4. RL's 25th Anniversary. DO YOU REMEMBER? No. 51 (Pylayev, M 27) recalled some of the milestones in RL's 25 years of broadcasting. Voice cuts were given of RL's first newscast (Charles Bohlen's appointment as US Ambassador to the USSR), a program on the 32nd anniversary of the Kronstadt uprising, a poem on the occasion of Stalin's death, a report on a Munich student's life, a reading from Nagibin's Light in the Window (an example of post-Stalin "thaw" literature), an early samizdat poem (Yevtushenko's warning of a return to Stalinism broadcast on the 10th anniversary of Stalin's death) and RL's satirical program As You Like It. The program then referred to RL's activities in broadcasting banned Soviet literature, such as Solzhenitsyn's

Gulag Archipelago, and documents on human rights violations in the USSR. It closed with voice cuts of Sinyavsky, Nekrasov, Anatoly Kuznetsov, Galich and Maximov.

5. The Soviet-Cuban Military Presence in Africa was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Predtechevsky, M 2:30) which excerpted an article from The Washington Star.

6. The Soviet Contribution to the Berlin Film Festival was discussed in BERLIN REPORT (Matusevich, M 4), which briefly reviewed the screen version of a Turgenev story Biryuk, a Georgian film by Tengiz Abuladze, and a collection of films by Larissa Shepitko.

7. Literature. NOTE (Henkina, M 3:30) paid tribute to Nadezhda Mandelshtam on the occasion of her being awarded the Neustadt literary prize in America. Referring to Nadezhda Mandelshtam's memoirs of her late husband Osip, the program said that rarely has a book given such a full and meaningful picture of a period of Russian history.

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

1. THE CPR. NOTE (Rahr, M 8:30) said that the present sessions of the CPR's People's Political Consultative Council and the All-Chinese Assembly of People's Representatives are an attempt by the new leadership to demonstrate to the population and the outside world that political and economic upheavals such as the cultural revolution are a thing of the past, that the country is mobilizing its forces for industrialization and the strengthening of its military might, and that socialist legality is being restored. The program referred to the reappearance of the Panchen Lama and Catholic and Protestant leaders Bi Chou-shi and Liu Liang-mo, and references in the media to unjust reprisals against citizens, for example on account of misdemeanors or the "wrong" social background of their families. The CPR has thus reached the same stage of dialectical development as the USSR with the adoption of the 1936 Stalin Constitution. The program pointed out that, on the other hand, 5 per cent of the population are officially listed as "deprived persons," who receive less pay, have no right to free medical treatment, etc. The number of political prisoners is estimated in the millions, thousands are reported to have been executed last year, and dissidents are confined in psychiatric clinics.

Dissidence in China was the topic of an article in The Times (London), excerpted in LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 5).



2. Czechoslovakia. FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 694 (Fedoseyeva; M 17:30) featured the reading of the second half of an interview given by Charter-77 signatory Zdenek Mlynar to responsible secretary of Kontinent Natalya Gorbanevskaya which was published in the 14th issue of the journal. Chief editor Vladimir Maximov also participated. The discussants noted that the Charter-77 movement is so dangerous to the Czech regime because it is non-political, has no organizational structure, and promotes tolerance toward other points of view. Reference was made to the role of Kontinent as a forum for promoting an atmosphere of democracy and tolerance among the peoples of the USSR and Eastern Europe. Mlynar spoke of copies of Kontinent finding their way into Czechoslovakia, and said he heard of statements of solidarity with Charter-77 by Sakharov et.al., via foreign radio stations.

3. The Italian CP. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS No. 293 (Maltsev, M 10) noted the sensation caused in Italy by the announcement of the upcoming publication of the secret activities of the late top PCI official Pietro Secchia, the number two man in the party under Togliatti. Secchia told of a meeting with Stalin in December 1947 in which he spoke of Togliatti's excessive concessions to the Christian Democrats, as a result of which Stalin vainly tried to oust Togliatti. In addition, Secchia refers to a meeting with Molotov immediately after Stalin's death in which he informed the PCI of the CPSU's new de-Stalinization course at which the PCI three years later expressed "surprise." The present relevance of these revelations was noted.

4. The Vietnamese-Cambodian Conflict was discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2:30), which used articles from The New York Times and the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

5. Eastern Europe. EAST EUROPEAN NOTES No. 40 (S. Vardy, M 5:30) gave the substance of an article in Der Spiegel entitled "The Sheriff's Red Star" on the growing popularity of blue jeans in Eastern Europe.

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

1. The State Department on SALT I. NOTE (Predtechovsky, M 8) detailed the information published by the State Department on February 28 concerning observation of the SALT I agreement, pointing out that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has violated either the letter or the spirit of the agreement.

2. The CDU-CSU Document on Relations with the Soviet Union was excerpted in NOTE (Bensi, M 6:30), which pointed to the somewhat one-sided reporting of the document in the Soviet press. It was also noted that the Christian Democrats do not consider their position to be hostile to the Soviet Union, but rather a more "realistic" platform for the development of relations with the USSR.

3. India. NEW YORK REPORT No. 217-78 (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) noted that incomplete election results in the Southern and Eastern states of India indicate successes for former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her Congress Party.

Gandhi's success in the Indian elections was analyzed in PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 1), which excerpted an article from Der Kurier.

4. The French Elections. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4:30) made reference to a report by 10 prominent French economists in which they discussed the economic program of the leftist alliance, pointing out that the centralized planning which the Socialists and Communists wish to introduce will have a negative effect on the French economy.

5. Airplane Sales. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 400 (Orshansky, W 4) noted that for the present the American government has refused to sell Morocco military airplanes.

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

1. Public Opinion Polls in the US were the subject of AMERICA:DEEDS AND PEOPLE No. 85 (Navrozov, NY 8).

PRESS REVIEW (Predtechovsky, and Bensi, M 6) consisted of A-5 (Predtechovsky, M 2:30), B-4 (Bensi, M 2:30), and C-3 (Bensi, M 1).

WORLD TODAY (Henkin, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: Indira Gandhi (Shilaeff, NY 2:30); Italy's Christian Democrats and Christian Social Union on relations with the Soviet Union (Bensi, M 4:00); the Italian CP (Maltsev, M 3); Nadezhda Mandelshtam gets an award from the US (Henkina, M 3); Charter 77 (Gorbanevskaya, P 4); human rights in China (Rahr, M 4:30); Trapeznikov's retirement (Kroncher, M 3); Soviet border police and freedom of movement (Fedoseyev, M 3:30); a public opinion poll in the US (Navrozov, NY 3); and price increases in the USSR (Chianurov, M 3).

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 1 March 1978:

President Carter's security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has called on the USSR to make concessions in the SALT talks.

The U.S. dollar continues to fall on European money markets.

In Italy, the Christian Democrats have given Giulio Andreotti permission to negotiate a pact with the Communists.

Reports from Rhodesia say Premier Ian Smith has agreed to a transfer of power by the end of the year.

A lawyer has been named to defend Anatoly Shcharansky.

Charter 77 leaders have asked the ILO to send a commission to check reports that some workers suffer for their political opinions.

Drafting negotiations are still going on at the Belgrade conference.

Israeli Premier Begin this morning again urged Egypt to resume direct peace negotiations -- but he repeated terms that Cairo rejects.

There's a new government in Finland.

That ideological conference in Budapest has ended.

Dutch opponents of the neutron bomb have failed to force the government to oppose its deployment.

French Socialist leader Francois Mitterand has declined to resume talks with the Communists before the election.

Portugal has signed a 300 million dollar loan agreement with the United States to help meet its balance of payments difficulties.

Amnesty International today denied Soviet allegations it has links with Western secret intelligence services.

**RFE-RL**

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 Thursday, 2 March 1978

J. Vale/D. Felton

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

1. American Concern over Soviet Involvement in Ethiopia  
was discussed in NOTE (Rahr, M 8), which referred to statements by Carter, Vance, Brzezinski, Warnke, and others on this topic. The program noted that the Soviet media have made frequent reference to Carter's "linkage" policy; that is, that America is establishing a connection between its willingness to conclude a new SALT agreement with a change in Soviet policies vis-a-vis Africa. The program cited statements by Brzezinski and Jody Powell stating that there is no such "linkage" policy.
2. Soviet Nuclear Submarines in the Baltic Sea. NOTE (Predtechensky, M 5) reported that the Swedish government has expressed its discomfiture to the Soviet Ambassador to Sweden over the presence of six Soviet nuclear submarines in the Baltic Sea. Reference was made to an interview with Karim Sedar in Svenska Dagbladet discussing this problem. The program pointed out that the Soviet leadership is contradicting its own propaganda position of turning Northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone. It is the only nuclear power in Northern Europe, the program noted.
3. Human Rights. LONDON REPORT (Vovchok, L 3:30) discussed the Klebanov group in the Soviet Union, noting that this group of Soviet workers decided to create the first and only free trade union in the country. The program was pegged to the group's handing over of documents to Amnesty International dealing with reprisals against members of this group. Information was also given on the group's formation, noting that Klebanov had protested working conditions at a mine at which there is a 12 hour working day because of pressure to fulfill an unrealistic economic plan.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Schlippe, M 28) carried a talk with Kronid Lyubarsky, his wife Galina Salovaya, actor Boris Vayl and Valery Buyko on their impressions of the annual congress of the West German human rights society in Koenigstein near Frankfurt/Main.

Viktor Nekipelov's Institute of Pools continued to be read in DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME No. 144 (Schlippe, M 29).

Yefim Etkind's book was analyzed in an article from Le Monde's first page, which was adapted in PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4:30).

A birthday greeting to Sergey Kovalev was included in WORLD TODAY (Salova, M 4).

4. The Soviet Economy. NOTE (Chianurov, M 4:30) discussed an APN commentary by Fedor Breus on the Soviet economy and critical Western appraisals of the Soviet economy. Breus charged that Western critics attacked the Soviet economy from a position of blindly dogmatic fidelity to market-economy systems. He called upon these critics to compare the effectiveness of the Soviet and Western economies by the quantity of production and by the real distribution of the national wealth. The program compared the results of the two economic systems, pointing to the shortage of goods in the USSR and the relatively lower incomes.

5. The Soyuz-28 Flight was the topic of NOTE (Levin, M 6:30), which discussed the Soviet Interkosmos program involving the participation of specialists from Eastern Europe, including a Czech cosmonaut. It was pointed out that the inclusion of non-Soviets in Soviet space flights has been expected for several years since the Eastern media began discussing a program for jointly piloted flights within the framework of Comecon.

6. Soviet Military Exercises. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 5) adapted an article from The New York Times about the military exercises in February entitled "Berezin," which pointed out that it is the first time since the war that American observers were present at maneuvers.

7. The Price Increases in the Soviet Union were discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2:30), which used articles from Corriere della Sera and L'Aurore.

8. The UN and Cosmos-954. NEW YORK REPORT No. 226-78 (Bykovsky, NY 3:30) pointed out that the Soviet Union is blocking Canada's proposal to ban nuclear powered satellites in the UN subcommittee on science and technology. The program reviewed the Cosmos-954 incident in this connection, and cited Fedorov's attempts to minimize the significance of the occurrence.

9. Muhammad Ali. NEW YORK REPORT No. 222-78 (Gendler, NY 2:30) noted that the Soviet ambassador to the US invited Muhammad Ali to visit the Soviet Union.

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

1. Yugoslavia. EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE No. 204 (Pusta, M) focused on the nationality problem in Yugoslavia. Reference was made to Tito's speech on Army Day at the end of last year in which he warned of the danger of nationalism also in the armed forces. It was noted that several plenums of republican party CCs will be held to discuss the problem. Examples of nationalism were given. The program referred to the North-South economic disparity, and observed that despite the Yugoslav communists' claim that only socialism can solve the nationality problem, the latest census found only 270,000 describing themselves as "Yugoslavs." The program noted Tito's organizational measures to achieve a balance between the various nationalities. Material from Der Spiegel was used.

2. A "Kontinent" Round Table. FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 695 (Fedoseyeva, M 28:30) featured the first part of a round table discussion held by Kontinent last September and published in the 14th issue of the journal on the theme of "Personal Responsibility as a Common Problem of East and West." Discussants, who included Vladimir Maximov, Natalya Gorbanevskaya, Yefrem Yankelevich, Alexander Pyatigorsky, Ilios Iannakakis and Eugene Ionesco, spoke of the problem of Western awareness and reaction to the realities in the USSR and Eastern Europe. The discussion began with the text of a letter by Perm political prisoners on the subject which was brought out of the USSR by Yankelevich.

3. The Budapest Ideological Meeting was the subject of NOTE (Vardy, M 7), which discussed the contents of the communique issued at the end of the conference, which, in part, called for the participating countries' media to fight against the arms race, for the deepening of detente, for the development of international cooperation, and for observance of the CSCE Final Act. The program asked whether these principles were being followed up with action as well as being called for on paper.

4. The First Czech Cosmonaut was a topic of WORLD TODAY (Levin, M 3:30).

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The French Election Campaign was discussed in PARIS REPORT (Salkazanova, P 3:30), which focused on the development of relations between the French Socialists and Communists.

2. The USA, AMERICA: DEEDS AND PEOPLE No. 86 (Navrozov, NY 9) gave a few facts and figures on US defense, noting the low percentage of the GNP spent on weapons, the huge reserves of the defense industry, the "extensive" and "intensive" schools of thought on defense policy, and the flexibility of the US economy enabling it to swiftly adapt to a war footing.

3. General Haig's Statements on the Neutron Bomb were highlighted in NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4:30).

4. The Belgrade Meeting was the topic of BELGRADE REPORT (Perouansky, M 5), which discussed a new draft final act, and reviewed the continuing disagreement over how the human rights question should be dealt with in the concluding document.

5. Rhodesia, LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 3:30) reviewed the course of the Salisbury negotiations, pointing out that Smith has expressed his readiness to turn over the reigns of power on December 31.

6. Amnesty International's Campaign Against the Death Penalty was the topic of an article by Walter Goodman in The New York Times featured in NEW YORK REPORT No. 225-78 (Gendler, NY 3).

7. The Ethiopian-Somali Conflict was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Mannheim, M 1), which used an article from Il Giornale Nuovo.

Tape-cuts of US reaction to the situation in Ethiopia were included in WORLD TODAY (Roitman, M :30).

8. The Production of Synthetic Gas and Oil in the US was discussed in an article by Steven Ratner in The New York Times highlighted in NEW YORK REPORT No. 223-78 (Shilaeff, NY 4:30).

9. The Conflict Between Spain and the OAU was a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Mannheim, M 1), which used an article from Informaciones.

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

1. The Berlinale continued to be discussed in BERLIN REPORT (Matusevich, M 5), which focused on the children's film presented at the festival.
2. Quick-Food Restaurant Chains in the West, such as MacDonalds, Wienerwald and Wimpy, were the subject of OUR REPLY No. 36 (Predtechevsky, M 3), which referred to reports that a Wienerwald is soon to be opened in Tbilisi.
3. An Article by Peter Rosegg in "The Washington Post" of 10 December 1977, on a Court Case Involving the Theft of Two Dolphins was summarized in MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS No. 294 (Storozhenko, NY 3:30).
4. Kurt Weill was born 78 years ago today, WORLD TODAY (Berukshits, M 3) pointed out.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi and Mannheim, M 4:30) consisted of a A-7 (Bensi, M 2:00), C-7 (Mannheim, M 1) and C-9 (Mannheim, M 1).

WORLD TODAY (Roitman, M 59:30) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: the doctrine of "linkage" (Rahr, M 4:30); American defense (Navrozov, NY 3:30); Rhodesia (Chugunov, L 3); national problems in Yugoslavia (Pusta, M 3:30); capital punishment (Gendler, M 2:30); press review excerpts (Bensi, M 3); the Berlinale (Matusevich, M 3:30); and Muhammad Ali's invitation to the USSR (Gendler, NY 2:30).

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### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 2, 1978:

A Czechoslovak has gone into space with a Soviet cosmonaut.

President Carter has warned the USSR that its activities in the Horn of Africa could adversely affect public opinion in the U.S.

Rhodesia's white government and three black moderate leaders sign an agreement tomorrow on majority rule by the end of the year.

At the Belgrade conference, general agreement has been reached on the text of a final document but Romania says it is unacceptable.

The Ethiopian government has acknowledged for the first time that Cuban forces are fighting alongside Ethiopian troops in the war in the Horn of Africa.

Israeli Premier Menahem Begin has received a letter from Egypt's President Anwar Sadat.

The Italian Communist Party says it wants to know more about the proposals designed to draw it into supporting a new government.

The coffin with the remains of Charlie Chaplin has been stolen.

Passengers today overpowered a hijacker who tried to commandeer a Pakistani jumbo jet.

The two Palestinians whose killing of a prominent Egyptian journalist led to the shootout at a Cyprus airport have been sent for trial.

A former Romanian party official says security measures in Transylvania were stepped up after Western reports of his complaints about the treatment of the Hungarian minority.

Five Bulgarians in Austria plan a hunger strike to press demands for their families to be allowed to join them.

\* Opposition and Church leaders in the Central American republic of Nicaragua have called for an end to "military oppression" there.

The world chess championship between Karpov and Korchnoi will be held in the Philippines.

\*( The Romanian / did not use this item.  
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**RFE/RL**

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 Friday, 3 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. NOTE (Rahr, M 7) focused on President Carter's March 2 statements at a press conference at the National Press Club in Washington that Soviet involvement in the Horn of Africa could cause difficulties for the ratification by the US Congress of a SALT or a nuclear test ban agreement if concluded.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 229078 (L. Dudin, NY 3:30) noted statements by President Carter, Vance, Brzezinski and other administration officials on the possible adverse effect of Soviet and Cuban involvement in the Horn of Africa on Soviet-US relations. The program quoted Brzezinski on possible implications for SALT-II, and James Reston in The New York Times on the US government temporarily shelving the idea of improving relations with Cuba.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 1) quoted Le Matin on polemics between Washington and Moscow over the Horn of Africa.

OUR REPLY No. 37 (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) gave the substance of an article by Drew Middleton in The New York Times on the impressions of Soviet and US officers of each others armies. The Soviet guests expressed envy over the US specialist, volunteer army, and respect for its combat experience, while the Americans were surprised by the lack of initiative of junior Soviet officers. The Soviets were impressed by the US flexibility in staff maneuvers.

2. The Ruble and the Dollar. NOTE (Chianurov, M 6) discussed Soviet media references to the firmness of the ruble and the fall of the dollar exchange rate. The program pointed to the USA's energy problems and economic stagnation as factors in the fall of the dollar, and said that while there is some justification in the Soviet charge that the Carter administration is deliberately letting the dollar slide in order to improve the US trading position, it is only rational that the US is aiming to increase the presently modest proportion of her GNP accounted for by foreign trade. This would also benefit the USSR. It was also observed that the dollar is internally stable. The ruble plays no role in international accounting, and even at home its stability is questionable in view of hidden inflation due to shortages.

3. The Economy. PRESS REVIEW (Bengi, M 1:30) quoted the West German Handelsblatt on the recent Soviet price increases.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. NOTE (A. Vardy, M 4) backgrounded reports by press agencies in Moscow on the release of human rights activist Malva Landa under the amnesty declared on the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution. The program referred in particular to the mysterious fire in Landa's apartment on 18 December 1976, quoting from her letter to friends blaming it on the KGB.

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanova, P 5:30) reported two items in the March 3 issue of Liberation -- a telephone interview between Vasili Karlinski and Sakharov on the recent price adjustments in the USSR, and the text of an appeal by 127 leading French scientists on behalf of otkaznik scientist Vladimir Kislik. Sakharov said that the price increases were largely due to internal inflation, and hit the lower income groups hardest. Prices had been raised for products in great demand and vice versa. Coffee is now virtually beyond the reach of many. The telephone conversation was broken off when Karlinski asked Sakharov about the health of Eduard Kuznetsov.

SPECIAL FEATURE No. 5940 (Burshtein, NY 6) annotated a collection of articles by Petr Grigorenko published recently by the Khronika Press in which he appealed to Western communists for support for human rights in the USSR, and noted the Soviet practice of confining dissidents in special psychiatric hospitals.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Schlippe, M 28) carried a talk with former Soviet citizens of German extraction attending the annual congress of the West German human rights society in Koenigstein, near Frankfurt/Main.

Yevgeny Klyachkin sang The French Soldier and The Little River in SOUND OF STRINGS No. 629 (Mitina, M 4:30).

5. Civil Aviation. OUR REPLY No. 35 (Predtechevsky, M 2:30) noted that the new Soviet transport aircraft AN-72 is almost a carbon copy of the highly successful Boeing YS-14. However, the Soviet aircraft can only carry five instead of 12 tons.

6. Stalinism. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2:30) quoted The Daily Telegraph on the creeping rehabilitation of Stalinism.

Stalinism in the Soviet Armed Forces was the subject of an item in WORLD TODAY (Predtechevsky, M 3).

7. Anti-Semitism. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 255 (Roitman, M 6) gave the text of a February 14 letter to Brezhnev by eight Soviet Jews protesting against anti-Semitic statements by Soviet author Vladimir Begun, who describes the Jewish religion as anti-social and anti-human.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 255 (Shakhnovich, Isr 6) gave examples of official obstruction and foot-dragging concerning preserving the memory of Jewish writer Sholom Aleichem in his native Kiev.

8. History. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, M 23) featured an interview with Count Nikolai Tolstoy on his book The Victims of Yalta on the forcible repatriation of Soviet citizens in Western occupation zones at the end of World War II. Tolstoy placed the main blame for this tragedy on Anthony Eden.

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

1. A Round-Table Discussion on "Personal Responsibility in East and West," held by Kontinent last September and published in the journal's 14th issue, continued to be read in FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 696 (Pedoseyeva, M 19:30). The program featured contributions by French philosopher Andre Glucksman, who gave his motives for supporting Soviet dissidents, and criticized the Western attitude, and by French writer Jean-Francois Revel, who spoke of the West's short memory concerning human rights violations in totalitarian countries.

2. Poland. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 255 (Gordin, M 5) gave the substance of an article by two West German art students in the West German Allgemeine Juedische Zeitung on a search for the traces of Jewish culture in Poland. They were depressed at what they saw.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Belgrade Conference. BELGRADE REPORT (Perouansky, M 5) focused on the Danish draft of a final document, which does not conceal serious differences on such key issues as human rights violations, and noted the insistence of neutral countries, supported by Romania, on the inclusion of a proposal for convening a conference on trust-building measures and greater freedom of information.

NOTE (Glasenapp, M 4:30) gave the substance of an interview given by Tito to James Reston of The New York Times in which Tito expressed concern over the possible failure of the Belgrade conference and said it was a mistake to make the outcome of the conference depend on the human rights issue. Tito also spoke on the situation in the Horn of Africa, and gave a few personal recollections.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 227-78 (Gendler, NY 3:30) gave the substance of a report from Belgrade by James Reston of The New York Times in which he discussed the virtual failure of the conference as a result of the human rights stalemate.

NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4) focused on the March 2 statement of a US State Department official that the Belgrade conference had achieved its main objective in that it had underscored the legitimacy of international discussion of humanitarian questions. He spoke of tangible success in certain areas and countries, and noted the Soviet interest in detente. The program used a CND report of March 3 from Washington.

2. Rhodesia. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 3) gave details of the agreement between Smith and Muzorewa, Sithole, and Chirau, noting that it has been rejected by the Patriotic Front.

3. NATO. NEW YORK REPORT No. 230-78 (Bykovsky, NY 4) noted General Haig's statements before the Senate Armed Services Committee on European military experts' support for the neutron bomb, and NATO members' contributions, on which he expressed optimism.

4. The CPR and Taiwan. NEW YORK REPORT No. 228-78 (Shilaeff, NY 4) gave the substance of an article by Drew Middleton in The New York Times pegged to Hua Kuo-feng's statement on the Chinese army's preparations to "liberate" Taiwan. Middleton said the Chinese are well aware of the difficulties of such an operation and suggested that Hua's statement might merely be a gesture aimed at inducing the US to break off diplomatic and military ties with Taiwan.

5. France. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 3) referred to public opinion polls conducted by Le Figaro and L'Aurore showing 51 and 50 per cent for the left, and 45 and 47 for the government coalition in the first round of the upcoming parliamentary elections.

6. US-Cuban Relations. CONTRIBUTION TO THE "ABROAD" SERIES No. 47 (Storozhenko, NY 9) gave the contents of an article by Daily News correspondent Fred Nassif on his vain attempts to secure permission from the Cuban authorities to visit Cuba.

7. Nicaragua. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) focused on the opposition to the Somoza regime sparked by the Chamorro assassination. A CND report from Munich of March 2 was used.

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

1. Nuclear Technology. NEW YORK REPORT No. 224-78 (Muslin, NY 4:30) pointed to reports by US and British atomic scientists that they have developed a process in which breeder reactors can no longer produce plutonium suitable for use in atomic weapons.

2. The 28th Berlin International Film Festival. BERLIN REPORT (Matusevich, M 4:30) discussed the Indian film The Chess Players and the Hungarian film Three Sisters.

3. A Review of the Broadway Play "Golda" on the life of the former Israeli prime minister, was given in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 255 (Zuckerman, NY 9:30).

4. "Punks" in Britain were the subject of KUZNETSOV'S TALK No. 215 (Kuznetsov, L 14), which asked whether this fashion will ever penetrate to such places as Tula, as the Beatles' fashion has done.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 5) was featured in A-1 (Bensi, M 1), A-3 (Bensi, M 1:30), and A-6 (Bensi, M 2:30).

WORLD TODAY (Fedoseyev, M 59:30) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: Carter's press conference at the National Press Club (Rahr, M 3:30); US reaction to Soviet policy in the Horn of Africa (L. Dudin, NY 2:30); General Haig on NATO (Bykovsky, NY 2:30); the "hard" ruble and the "soft" dollar (Chianurov, M 3); the American view of the Belgrade conference (Predtechevsky, M 2); James Reston on the Belgrade conference (Gendler, NY 1:30); the release of Malva Landa (A. Vardy, M 3); an interview with Count Nikolai Tolstoy on his book The Victims of Yalta (Chugunov, L 8); a round-table discussion in Kontinent on personal responsibility in East and West (Fedoseyeva, M 3); a protest by Soviet Jews against anti-Semitic publications by Begun (Fedoseyev, M 3); and price increases in the USSR (Bensi, M 3:30).

gk/SL

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 3 March 1978:

A Czechoslovak and Soviet cosmonaut have joined the two Soviets who have been aboard an orbiting space laboratory since December.

In Belgrade, there is still no consensus on a document.

Rhodesia's Premier Smith and moderate blacks this morning signed a historic agreement to end white domination and establish majority rule by the end of this year.

President Tito says the Yugoslav leadership is doing all it can to ensure that his policies are continued after he leaves the scene.

President Carter says the final stage of the SALT negotiations might require a meeting with Leonid Brezhnev.

Oil-producing countries say they are looking for ways to protect themselves against the falling value of the dollar.

Leonid Zamyatin has been relieved of his job as director of TASS.

Amnesty International says it will appeal to trade unions around the world to intercede with Soviet authorities on behalf of Soviet workers who have been imprisoned for no good reason.

French Socialist leader Mitterrand has rejected suggestions of forming a coalition with President Giscard's centrists.

U.S. special envoy Alfred Atherton is in Jordan.

Britain's ruling Labour Party has lost a bye-election.

Portugal is being battered by severe storms.

A leading Yugoslav party official is in Prague after visits to Poland, Hungary, and Romania.

The Premiers of Turkey and Greece are to meet in Switzerland next Friday.



## 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 Saturday, 4 March 1978

J.Vale

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

1. Soviet-American Relations were discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK (Orshansky, W 3), which cited the Brzezinski statement that the Soviet political role in Africa could create tensions in Soviet-American relations and that this would complicate concluding a new SALT agreement. A statement by President Carter was also included, in which he emphasized that there is no official linkage between the two political events, however, insofar as a SALT agreement would have to be ratified by Congress, which in turn is under the influence of American public opinion, Soviet involvement in Africa could indirectly have an effect.

2. An Increase of Prices in the Soviet Union was the topic of ROUND TABLE TALK No. 553 (Rahr, M 20), which discussed the significance of changing the prices in the USSR. TASS explained the price adjustments correspond to the price increase of gold on the world market. The program asked whether this could indicate increased interdependence between Soviet and Western economies. Also, in connection with the increase in Soviet gasoline prices, the program examined predictions made in the West that the USSR will turn from a net exporter to a net importer of oil.

3. Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 206 (Predtechevsky, M 2:30) reviewed the latest dissident news: Sakharov's stepson, Aleksey Semenov, is on his way to the US, where he will study at MIT; Shcharansky's defense has been given to Moscow lawyer, Silve Dubrovsky; the Canadian parliament has passed two resolutions requesting permission for Shcharansky to settle in Canada and demanding that Canadian observers be permitted at his trial; and, Malva Landa, a member of the Soviet CSCE monitoring group, has been released from prison.

V. Nekipelov's The Institute of Fools continued to be read in DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIMES No. 145 (Schlippe, M 29:30).

Kontinent's round table discussion from the fourth issue of the magazine continued to be read in FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 697 (Fedoseyeva, M 24:30).

4. The Soyuz-28 Flight was discussed in RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 206 (Predtechevsky, M 5), which pointed out that the name of the participating Czechoslovak cosmonaut was kept secret by the Soviet media until the last moment. The latest developments in the American space program and the orbital scientific station designed in Western Europe were also discussed.

5. Leonid Zamyatin has been relieved of his duties as the General Director of TASS by the Soviet Council of Ministers. RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 206 (Predtechevsky, M 2) pointed out. The program gave information on Zamyatin's career and discussed the increasing complexity of TASS's ideological work due to the existence of Eurocommunism, the activities of dissidents, and the constant international media reactions to Soviet human rights violations.

6. An Interview with Theresa Etner, prominent member of the French socialist party, was featured in SPECIAL BROADCAST (Salkazanova, P 13). The program pointed out that many members of the PCF and French Socialist Party have announced their solidarity with Anatoly Shcharansky and issued appeals on his behalf, however, there is a tendency to avoid directly criticizing the Soviet government in this connection. This point was elaborated upon by Aleksandr Glezer, and put in the form of a question to Jean Elleinstein at a meeting in connection with a day in solidarity with Shcharansky. Theresa Etner answered the question posed to Elleinstein, stressing that the socialists do not see a difference between regimes with different political systems which have repressive policies. She pointed out the political aspects of the Soviet regime which lead to such repression.

7. THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF STALIN'S DEATH. (Levin, M 16) cited Svetlana Alliluyeva's book Twenty Letters to a Friend Vasily Grossman's book Vse Tschet, Yevtushenko and Ilya Ehrenburg's book People, Years and Life in describing Stalin's death and the mood which accompanied his death in the Soviet Union.

8. Soviet Prisoners of War. OUR FOOTNOTE No. 34 (Predtechevsky, M 3) recalled Stalin's statement that there were no prisoners of war in the USSR and contrasted it with information from a dissertation on the topic by West German historian Christian Streit.

9. The Moscow Patriarchy continued to be discussed in RELIGION TODAY No. 321 (Levitin-Krasnov, M 5), which recalled the activities of Patriarch Aleksev, who was too weak a character to defend the Church's interests. The program cited his letter to Stalin upon his assuming the post, in which he promised to work in close contact with the government's Council of Church Affairs.

10. A New York Exhibit Dedicated to the Life and Work of Soviet Architect Ivan Leonidov was the topic of an article by Ada Heckotible in The New York Times, adapted in SPECIAL FEATURE No. 5938 (Mokeyev, NY 5:30).

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

1. The PRC. WORLD THIS WEEK (Shilaeff, NY 3) discussed the beginning of the first session of the Chinese National Assembly, making special reference to Hua Kuo-feng's report on important elements of internal and foreign policy. It was noted that he gave special emphasis to the need for the modernization of China's economy, army, science, and technology.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East Situation was a topic of WORLD THIS WEEK (Perelman, Isr 2), which discussed the Atherton mission and referred to the results of his last meeting with Sadat. Sadat sent a message to Begin through Atherton in which he once again emphasized his intention to continue negotiations and search for a compromise path. It was noted that political observers interpreted this as a sign that Cairo's position was becoming more moderate.

2. The UN. WORLD THIS WEEK (Bykovsky, NY 2) reported the continuing discussion in the UN of Canada's proposal to ban satellites carrying nuclear reactors. While the Soviet Union opposed this proposal, it supported a compromise calling for the creation of a special group to study possible ways to prevent such incidents as that of Cosmos-954.

3. The French Election Campaign was a topic of WORLD THIS WEEK (Ryser, P 3), which reviewed statistics of public support for the government and opposition coalitions, and of the relative average turnout for voters of both parties.

4. Rhodesia. WORLD THIS WEEK (Vovchok, L 2:30) featured an update on the Salisbury negotiations, pointing out that the transition of power into the hands of the black majority will be effected on December 31.

5. The Belgrade Conference was a topic of WORLD THIS WEEK (Perouansky, M 4:30) which featured a review of the efforts to agree upon a final settlement.

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

1. Dadaism and Surrealism were discussed in retrospect in IN THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION HALLS (Golomshtok, L 12:30).

2. Synchronism and American Abstract Art were the topics of SPECIAL FEATURE No. 5936 (Lyanda, NY 2).

3. Cultural Miscellanea. CULTURAL CHRONICLE (Gitelson, NY 4) discussed an exhibition of Butler Brown's work in the White House, Armand Hammer's receipt of a French cultural award, a New York Exhibit of photographs of American Indians, and the 40th anniversary of the Guggenheim Museum.

4. Why is God Invisible? RELIGION TODAY No. 321 (Nafanail, M 5:30) asked.

5. Lent was discussed in SUNDAY TALK No. 1089 (Shmeman, NY 19).

gk/SL

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 4 March 1978:

Malta is holding up agreement on a draft final document at the Belgrade conference.

The U.S. and Hungary have initialled a pact to give Hungary most favored nation tariff status.

Reports from Peking say party Chairman Hua Kuo-Feng will continue to be China's Premier.

U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton met with King Hussein this afternoon in a bid to involve Jordan in the Middle East peace process.

Soviet cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Georgy Grechko set a record this morning for endurance in space.

The Rhodesian guerrilla leaders are to attend a special United Nations session next week.

Ethiopia says negotiations with Somalia to end the war in the Ogaden region would be pointless until Somali forces pull out of the disputed area.

The Polish Educational Courses Society has complained of police harassment but said it will continue its work.

There's optimism in Italy after a meeting of political leaders that a new government can be formed next week.

The Dutch Defense Minister has resigned.

Unofficial reports from Peking say the Soviet Union has called on China to open talks on a normalization of relations.

Portugal has been hit by some of its worst winter weather in a century during the past week and damage to crops has been heavy.

# RFE-RL

## 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 Sunday, 5 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 4) gave the substance of an article by Robin Knight and Joseph Fromm in the March 6 issue of US News and World Report entitled "Detente: Why It's Turning Sour" which refers to Soviet concern over what the USSR alleges to be inconsistent and hostile US policy toward the USSR, and the US concern over Soviet policy in the Horn of Africa.
2. The Armed Forces. SIGNAL No. 460 (Predtechevsky, M 12:30) surveyed the development of the Soviet armed forces in the 25 years since Stalin's death, observing that, despite the military-technical revolution, the armed forces' strategy, doctrine and tactics have remained largely unchanged, being oriented basically to massed land attacks. The program concluded by saying that Stalin's spirit is also present in the policy of global expansion, an imperialist mentality, and the militarization of the economy. It was suggested that this could be the explanation for the applause at Ustinov's reference to Stalin in his February 22 speech.
3. Dissidents and Human Rights. TEN YEARS OF THE "CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS" No. 3 (Alekseyeva, NY 10) recalled the major developments on the dissident scene in Moscow and Leningrad reported by the Chronicle in the years 1968-72.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 698 (Kunta, M 22:30) began to read an article by Maya Kaganskaya entitled "Love Triumphs Over Death, or the Nineteen-Fifties," published in the Russian-language Tel-Aviv journal Vremya i My, in which the authoress recalled the past of her generation in the USSR, born in the 1950s, after Stalin's death.

4. RL's 25th Anniversary. SPECIAL FEATURE (Verbitskaya and Henkin, M 50) featured excerpts from past RL broadcasts on the 20th CPSU Congress, the Hungarian uprising, the arrest of Sinyavsky and Daniel, the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, and the 1968 occupation of Czechoslovakia (including the voices of RL's correspondent and a Czechoslovak refugee). The program included voice cuts of veteran RL staffers Viktor Frank, Vladimir Adamovich and Vladimir Weidle, as well as Solzhenitsyn, Vladimir Maximov, Sinyavsky and Father Alexander Shmeman.

5. History. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4) gave the contents of an article by French journalist Luise Weiss in Le Figaro entitled "I Saw How Opium is Made for the People," in which she recalled a talk with Soviet People's Commissar for Education Lunacharsky in 1921. He complained that the Revolution had produced "refractory children" by giving peasants land and teaching people to think for themselves.

Pegged to the 60th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK No. 178 (R. Dudin, NY 13) focused on Trotsky's role in the negotiations noting that he narrowly failed to win acceptance of his position. References were made to the memoirs of British historian John Willer-Bennett, Major General Max Hoffman of the German High Command and Trotsky's biographer Isaac Deutscher.

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

1. The CPR. CHINA AFTER MAO No. 4 (Shilaeff, NY 9:30) traced the history of the CPR's plan of "four modernizations," namely of agriculture, industry, the armed forces, and science and technology, which was interrupted by the "great leap forward" and the cultural revolution and opposed by the radicals. The program noted differences within the leadership as to which "modernization" should be given priority -- the military, for example, pointing to the Soviet threat. However, it would appear that the Mao Tse-tung thesis of priority for agriculture is gaining the upper hand.

2. The GDR. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 48 (S. Vardy, M 5) gave the substance of an article in the Neue Zuercher Zeitung entitled "A New Class Society in the GDR," which says that GDR society can be divided into two classes: those who have access to Western currency, and those who do not. The article noted the GDR leadership's concern to keep up the standard of

living, including efforts to encourage the private sector of the economy, and the important role of assistance deriving from the FRG.

3. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 48 (S. Vardy, M 5) noted an upsurge in reprisals against dissidents, such as participants in a "mobile university," and members of the Committee of Free Trade Unions trying to organize independent trade unions. The program quoted from a statement by a Movement for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights in Gdansk formed by various human rights organizations giving concrete examples of repressive measures, such as the February 23 raiding of Bogdan Borusewicz' apartment where a lecture on Polish history was being delivered. The statement stressed that members of the Movement for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights would not resort to illegal methods, and described the authorities' measures as a contravention of the Polish constitution and all international human rights documents ratified by Poland.

4. Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 48 (S. Vardy, M 3) drew attention to a pilot profit-sharing scheme announced by Finance Minister Leopold Ler to be introduced at 150 enterprises, employing almost 500,000 workers. The quality and market competitiveness of the products will be taken into particular consideration.

5. Romania. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL NO. 48 (S. Vardy, M 3) reported on the approval of a proposal by Ceausescu to be submitted to a nationwide discussion and parliamentary debate on the introduction of a profit-sharing system in Romanian industry. The operative factors are the worker's personal contribution and his length of service. The system will also apply to profits from exports.

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

1. The Belgrade Conference. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 6) gave the abridged text of an article in Die Zeit entitled "The Soviet Union Has Scored a Goal" describing the conference as a defeat for the West and detente and a victory for the USSR.

2. US Human Rights Policy. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS No. 17 (Orshansky, W 4:30) referred to reports of differences in this area among senior State Department officials illustrated by the controversy over recent remarks by Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Terence Todman, who said that the US government should not adhere to the theory that the human rights problem can be solved outside the context of regional or international relations, that information from persons critical of a given government should not be fully relied upon, and that the policy of withholding economic aid is incorrect.



3. US-CPR Relations. PANORAMA (Shilaeff, NY 6) gave the main points of an article in the March 13 issue of Fortune by Herbert Stein, former Chairman of the US President's Council of Economic Advisers, and his wife Mildred entitled "America Reflected in the Chinese Mirror." The article says the main lesson which America can learn from China is to become more aware of American values.

4. The Nationality Problem. THE NATIONALITIES PROBLEM IN THE WORLD TODAY No. 15 (Silnicky, NY 8:30) focused on studies in an anthology of works by US and Canadian scholars put out by the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences which concluded that the nationality problem is due to the dominant nationality in a state claiming the right to hegemony, and pointed to the element of violence in nationality conflicts.

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

1. Nuclear News from the US. TOMORROW OF THE PLANET EARTH No. 251 (Patrushev, M 9) referred to US media reports on the problem of the disposal of 12,000 tons of radioactive materials from the Antarctic; a reactor shutdown due to a worker losing his rubber boat; skin cancer among California laboratory workers; a journalist who gained access to a USAF supersecret nuclear weapons depot by showing his driver's license; and the dull routine at a Minuteman site.

2. Two Kinds of Spirituality were discussed by Father Alexander in THE SEARCH OF SPIRITUALITY No. 7 (Shmeman, NY 9) namely that characterized by withdrawal from the world, and that by active struggle.

gk/SL

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 5 March 1978:

It's still not known for certain whether Ethiopian troops have recaptured the Ogaden stronghold of Jijiga.

America's Middle East peace envoy has cancelled a visit to Saudi Arabia and gone instead to Cairo.

Italian Communist Party leader Berlinguer says the country could have a solution to its government crisis within four days.

Delegates to the Belgrade review conference were holding informal discussions and consulting with their governments today on the proposed draft of a final declaration.

British Foreign Secretary Owen says it's important to involve all Rhodesia's nationalist leaders in efforts to bring the country to black rule -- including the guerrillas who oppose last week's settlement.

The Chinese have been celebrating the end of the National People's Congress.

The four cosmonauts aboard Salyut-6 have been testing the effects of weightlessness on the human body.

President Carter is reviewing further action to get coal supplies rolling again following a miners' vote to reject a pay deal.

The campaign for French National Assembly elections went into its final week today with the Socialist-Communist opposition still said to be leading in the public opinion polls.

Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito arrives in Washington tomorrow for three days of talks with President Carter.

Lebanese Christian rightists fought Moslem leftists and their Palestinian allies in suburban Beirut today.

**RFE RL**

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 Monday, 6 March 1978

J. Vale

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

1. The Stakhanovite Movement was discussed in DO YOU REMEMBER? No. 52 (Pylaev, M 9), which was pegged to the renaming of the town of Kadievka, where the Stakhanovite movement started, to Stakhanov. The program gave a historical review of the incidents connected with this movement, noting that as a result of Stakhanov's record overfulfilling of the plan due to artificially improved work conditions, the norms for expected work output were increased. Not only did the simple workers suffer from this, being forced to double their production in order to receive the same wages, but thousands of directors were victims as well. They tried to show Stalin the senselessness of artificially organized work-records, as a result of which hundreds of leading engineers and scientific workers were sent to concentration camps.

Name changes in Soviet towns and cities were discussed in WORLD TODAY (Rahr, M 2).

2. Human Rights. An interview with Andre Lwoff was the topic of PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 5). Lwoff gave his impressions of the Belgrade conference and his opinion of why the meeting was a failure. He pointed out that the diplomats were not free in their actions and because of their cautiousness made no progress. They did not press forward on important issues on which Eastern and Western viewpoints were incompatible. The program referred to Lwoff's call for Western scientists not to cooperate with their Soviet colleagues until the Soviet government changes its policies concerning the observations of its citizens' rights.

The True Story of Moshe, a Jewish Worker and Communist in Stalinist Times by Moshe Zaltsman, recently translated from Yiddish into French, was reviewed in EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONIES No. 88 (Gorbanevskaya, P 16). The program also discussed the author's acquaintance with the program writer, and excerpted the book under review.

Kaganskaya's Love Triumphs Over Death, or, the Fifties continued to be read in FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 699 (Kunta, M 28).

Nekipelov's The Institute of Fools continued to be read in DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIMES No. 146 (Schlippe, M 29).

Klepikova's Zemlya Ivanov da Emel, published in Vremya i My continued to be read in ON THE BOOKSHELF (Henkina, M 7:30).

3. "Noon on Red Square," a two-part West German television film by Dieter Wendel dealing with the 25 August 1968 protest against the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, was the topic of NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 5) which described the first portion of this film. It was pointed out that the film was based on a book by Natalya Gorbanevskaya, entitled Noon, which is a documented account of the demonstration and the events leading up to and following it.

4. Price Increases in the USSR were discussed in WORLD TODAY (Kroncher, M 4).

5. The Growth of Crime in the Soviet Union was discussed in an article by David Shipler in The New York Times, featured in NOTE (Henkin, M 5).

6. The Death of Stalin was mentioned in PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp and Bensi, M 2), which pointed out that while the Western press dealt with the anniversary of his death in great detail, the Soviet media has ignored the event. An article from Il Giornale Nuovo was excerpted.

7. The Prose of Boris Khazanov was discussed in ON THE BOOKSHELF (Igoshina, P 6), which discussed several of his stories published in Vremya i My as "neoromantic."

8. The Poetry of Zavalnyuk was discussed and excerpted in ON THE BOOKSHELF (Betaki, P 8:30), which illustrated how his poetry is characteristic of the last decade's mode: "quiet verses which speak all the more loudly."

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

1. The Chinese National Assembly was the topic of NEW YORK REPORT No. 242-78 (Shilaeff, NY 6:30), which pointed out that Hua Kuo-feng was not named Chairman of the PRC, nor was this high post reinstituted. Also, Teng Hsiao-ping retained his former position. It was noted that during this session of the National Assembly, Hua presented a report on the workings of the government, and a new constitution and a ten-year economic plan was approved. It was noted that the texts of these documents have not yet been published.

2. Food Shortages in Poland were discussed in NOTE (Vardy, M 6), which featured an article by Howard Tyner from The Chicago Tribune.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Horn of Africa was the topic of NOTE (Bensi, M 6), which reviewed the latest reports on the military situation on the Ogaden front. The program also dealt with the political aspects on this conflict, noting that both Ethiopia and Somalia are receiving help from foreign sources. The aid that Somalia is receiving from several Arab governments, however, does not compare with the quantity of aid which Ethiopia is receiving from the Soviet Union and its allies.

The Cuban and Soviet involvement in the Horn of Africa was discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2), which used articles from The Baltimore Sun and L'Aurore.

2. Korea, NEW YORK REPORT No. 236-78 (Shilaeff, NY 3) discussed statements by American government and military leaders on the role of the American army in the event of a new war in Korea in connection with Carter's decision to withdraw American forces from Korea in the near future. The consensus of those who expressed a view on the plan was that America would send troops to South Korea should a new war break out.

3. The US has Granted Hungary MFN Trading Status, WASHINGTON REPORT No. 404 (Orshansky, W 5) pointed out. It was noted that Hungary is the fourth East European country to have this status, the other three being Yugoslavia, Poland and Romania. It was added that Yugoslavia and Poland enjoyed this status even before the 1974 trade reform.

4. The Middle East. TEL AVIV REPORT No. 16-372 (Perelman, Isr 4:30) discussed a report published by the Israeli Institute of Strategic Studies containing a demographic prognosis for the Israeli and Arab populations of Israel for the next 20 years. It was noted that only in the event that the annual number of new Israeli immigrants is not less than 25,000, will Israel be able to preserve a Jewish majority in the country.

5. Rhodesia. LONDON REPORT (Vovchok, L 3:30) discussed the intensive diplomatic campaign under way to gain international recognition for this recently signed document on the transition of power into the hands of the black majority.

Rhodesia was also a topic of PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 3), which excerpted articles from The Washington Post, The Guardian, and the Tages-Anzeiger.

6. UN Radio Broadcasts to South Africa. NEW YORK REPORT No. 238-78 (Bykovsky, NY 3) noted that in its broadcasts against apartheid to South Africa, the UN has encountered technical difficulties due to the refusal of broadcasting organizations of England, Holland, the FRG, and the Soviet Union to allow this political program to be broadcast from their facilities.

7. The French Elections. NEW YORK REPORT No. 237-78 (Dreier, M 3:30) discussed the possible influence of the French elections on Franco-American economic relations.

The French elections were discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M.1), which used an article from Le Figaro.

8. The Belgrade Conference continued to be discussed in BELGRADE REPORT (Perouansky, M 5) which described the continuing discussion and disagreement over the text of the final document.

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

1. The Berlinale was the topic of NOTE (Matusevich, M 4:30) which pointed out that for the first time in the history of not only the Berlinale but of all international film festivals the first prize was not awarded to a single film, but to the contributions of an entire national group of filmmakers from Spain.

2. Lufthansa's Latest Innovations were discussed in OUR FOOTNOTE No. 39 (Urbanskaya, M 2), which pointed out that some flights will allow passengers the possibility of taking physical exercise or language courses during the flight.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp and Bensi, M 8) consisted of A 6 (Glasenapp and Bensi, M 2), C 1 (Glasenapp, M 2), C 5 (Glasenapp, M 3) and C 7 (Glasenapp, M 1).

WORLD TODAY (Rahr, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: an interview with Andre Lwoff (Mirsky, P 2); demographic pessimism and immigration (Perelman, Isr 2:30); American business circles and the French elections (Dreyer, NY 1:30); on the bookshelf (Klepikova, M 2); Korea (Shilaeff, NY 1:30); the Berlin Film Festival (Matusevich, M 3:30); the Horn of Africa (Bensi, M 2:30); Rhodesia (Vovchok, L 2); the UN and broadcasting to South Africa (Bykovsky, NY 1:30) and Stakhanov (Fylaev, M 3:30).

gk/SL

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 6 March 1978:

The U.S. says it differs with Israel over interpreting a U.N. resolution calling for Israeli withdrawal from Arab land.

The Belgrade conference has still not reached agreement on a final document.

Chinese leader Hua Kuo-feng says plans to modernize China's economy and defense are an urgent task.

President Carter has moved to end America's coal strike.

Amnesty International says it has new evidence of political abuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union.

The U.N. Security Council has begun hearing objections to the Rhodesian settlement plan.

The situation in the Ogaden war remains unclear.

Italy's Premier-designate Andreotti has begun talks with trade union and industrial leaders as he prepares to form a new government.

French Socialist leader Mitterrand has again rejected Communist demands for working out a joint program before the elections.

Yugoslav President Tito arrives in Washington tonight to begin a three-day official visit.

A Wroclaw court has reportedly punished four students who took part in a meeting of the Student Solidarity Committee.

The Soviet Central Committee's Information Department is being revived and Leonid Zamyatin will be its head.

It's still not clear whether a non-conformist art show will open as planned in Moscow tomorrow because of a dispute over censorship.

\*The Vatican today announced some episcopal appointments in Hungary.

The Premier of East Germany, Willi Stoph, met today in Moscow with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

\*) The Bulgarian Service 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 Tuesday, 7 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 6) presented the main findings of a comparative analysis conducted by the Pentagon on US and Soviet weapons strengths which were published in the March 6 issue of The New York Times. The analysis found the US to be ahead in 15 weapons types and behind in 12. It was concluded that the US should allocate an additional 5 to 7-billion dollars for nuclear weapons and 10-billion dollars for conventional weapons.

2. The USSR and Belgrade. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 9) reported on a press conference held in Paris on the Belgrade conference which was attended by Soviet human rights activists and French supporters. The general conclusion was that it was clear that the conference had been a failure. French nuclear physicist Louis Luprin-Renge spoke of solidarity with Andre Lwoff's call for an international boycott against Soviet scientists. Tatyana Khodorovich spoke of Soviet confidence that the West would go on retreating. Leonid Plyushch gave facts on human rights violations in the USSR. Daniel Jacobi spoke of the Soviet refusal to allow three French lawyers to defend Shcharansky, and reiterated the boycott demand.

3. Soviet-Middle East Policy. NOTE (Rahr, M 8) suggested that the reason for the visit to Moscow of a representative PLO delegation under Arafat is to discuss the practical application of the general principles coordinated with the Arab "rejection front." The program said that the USSR's interest in the PLO is due to the fact that she has no other fully reliable allies in the Middle East, and sees the Palestinians as a key to participation in a Middle East settlement. RLR research report 40/78 was used.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. LONDON REPORT (Vovchok, L 4:00) gave further evidence of the abuse of psychiatry against Soviet dissidents which has just been made public by Amnesty International. The recently formed unofficial Soviet trade union sent in a letter signed by 43 workers reporting on 14 instances of Soviet workers being confined in psychiatric hospitals for submitting complaints to the administration. Four members of the trade union itself, including Vladimir Klebanov, were so treated. The 5th information bulletin of the working commission set up by dissidents in Moscow to examine such cases of psychiatric abuse, reported on the dismissal of 7 psychiatrists for refusing to treat dissidents (2 were arrested) including Anatoly Barabanov, the case of Leningrad journalist Boris Yevdokimov, and other reprisals against commission members.

NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 9) excerpted an "Open Letter to the World Public on the True Situation of White-and-Blue-Collar Workers on the Eve of the 60th Anniversary of the USSR" addressed last September to the UN and the Belgrade conference by workers who this January formed an independent Soviet trade union. The document gave instances of reprisals against workers who were confined in special psychiatric hospitals after having submitted complaints to their superiors. They are Vladimir Klebanov, Venera Kashapova, Fedor Dvoretzky, Boyko, Fazykanov, and Sergey Ostafev.

On the occasion of International Woman's Day, MODERN WOMAN No. 52 (Gordin, M 9) excerpted an appeal by Tatyana Khodorovich, Viktor Nekipelov and Malva Landa dated October 19th on behalf of political prisoner Stefaniya Shabatura, an artist and representative of the Ukrainian democratic movement arrested in January, 1972. The appeal, entitled "Forbidden to Write and Draw," told how drawings and paintings done by Shabatura in a prison camp were destroyed by the authorities.

5. The Economy. PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 3) quoted Le Monde, that the recent price increases in the USSR show that the USSR is also not unaffected by world economic crises.

6. Stalinism. NEW YORK REPORT No. 243-78 (Gendler, NY 5) excerpted US newspaper comments on the 25th anniversary of Stalin's death. In The New York Times Harrison Salisbury noted that Stalin's influence is still felt today. Former State Department official Helmut Sonnenfeldt pointed to the applause over Ustinov's reference to Stalin. George Will

said that the present Soviet leaders' fear of Solzhenitsyn is largely a reflection of Stalin's belief in the need to control the written and spoken word. David Willis of The Christian Science Monitor spoke of mixed feelings on Stalin in the USSR.

NOTE (Bensi, M 5) gave the substance of interviews by Sandro Scabello in Corriere della Sera with French communist Jean Elleinstein, former Moscow correspondent of L'Unita Giuseppe Boffa, and Yugoslav dissident Milovan Djilas on the question of whether remnants of Stalinism remain in the USSR 25 years after Stalin's death. Elleinstein said the changes which had taken place had been limited, and had failed to result in a true socialist democracy; particularly significant was the failure to rehabilitate the victims of Stalin's show trials. Boffa said the conditions which produced Stalinism remain. Djilas spoke of the Stalinist imprint on the USSR's foreign policy.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2:30) quoted Giuseppe Boffa in L'Unita, and an article in La France Soir that Stalinism is still alive in the USSR 25 years after Stalin's death.

7. The Theater. In THE EYES OF A CRITIC AND SPECTATOR No. 52 (Yelizaveta Igoshina, P 7) pointed to the significance of a play by Mikhail Shatrov entitled My Hopes, which was awarded an RSFSR Culture Ministry prize. The heroine of the play, a shock worker in a textile factory, rebels against this status which has been forced upon her by her superiors.

8. The USSR and Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World" was discussed in LOOKING AHEAD No. 1 (Vasily Betaki, P 8:30), which observed that his very name is under a partial ban in the USSR, although he has been described as mocking bourgeois society. Brave New World itself was described during the Stalin era as an anti-Soviet lampoon. The program observed that the present Soviet leaders at least have not attained the regimentation described in this novel.

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

1. The CPR. NEW YORK REPORT No. 249-78 (Shilaeff, NY 5) discussed the composition of the new and expanded CPR government, focusing on the appointments of Hua Kuo-feng as Premier, Teng Hsiao-ping as First Deputy Premier, Hsu Hsiang-chen as Defense Minister, Fang Yi as Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and Kang Shi-en as head of the State Economic Council.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 247-78 (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) focused on the foreign policy statements made by Hua Kuo-feng in his February 26 speech before the All-Chinese Assembly of People's Representatives. As regards the USSR, Hua said that "the slander of these pygmies will not stop the bold forward movement of the Chinese people," and called on the USSR to demonstrate its interest in improved relations, particularly by signing an agreement on the status quo on the frontier, and then to start talks on frontier problems. As regards the US, Hua reiterated the CPR's position on Taiwan. The program also referred to his statements on policy toward Japan, India, Western Europe, Africa, and the Middle East.

2. Poland. DOCUMENTS OF THE POLISH CENSORSHIP No. 6 (Roitman, M 9:30) continued to highlight the Polish secret censorship instructions divulged by former Krakow censor Tomasz Strzyzewski, focusing on those which ban or severely restrict information on industrial accidents, work hygiene, work safety, road accidents, fires and drownings. The program quoted censored statistics showing an increase in industrial accidents in the Poznan region from 159,000 in 1961 to 265,000 in 1972, and that the number of severe accidents rose two-and-a-half times. Also expunged was 1974 data on annual production losses of 3.6-billion zloty due to industrial accidents.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Belgrade Conference. BELGRADE REPORT (Perouansky, M 5) focused on the further impasse caused by Malta's demand for a meeting of experts to discuss security and cooperation in the Mediterranean. An anecdote was related on a US-Soviet compromise that while Marconi invented the radio, Popov invented jamming.

2. Rhodesia. NEW YORK REPORT No. 252-78 (Bykovsky, NY 4) noted the African appeal to the UN Security Council to declare invalid the Salisbury internal settlement reached between Smith and moderate black leaders.

3. US-Yugoslav Relations. WASHINGTON REPORTS Nos. 1149 and 1150 (Savemark, W 5) were devoted to Tito's visit to the US, and highlighted, with voice cuts, the speeches delivered by Carter and Tito. In his welcoming speech, Carter spoke of the importance of Yugoslavia's independence and territorial integrity, and of Tito embodying the thirst for freedom and independence throughout Eastern Europe and the entire world. Tito said differences on certain international problems would not prevent the further development of cooperation and friendship. Later, Tito spoke on the similarity of the two nations' positions on the Horn of Africa and human rights.

4. France. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4) focused on the position of President Giscard in the case of a leftist parliamentary victory.

5. The US. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 405 (Orshansky, W 5) examined the reasons for the US coal miners strike.

NOTE (Chianurov, M 6) focused on Carter's decision to use the Taft-Hartley Act in the US coal strike. An RAD report of March 6 was used.

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

1. Philosophy. PHILOSOPHY IN A CHANGING WORLD No. 41 (Pyatigorsky, L 14) focused on French "new philosopher" Andre Glucksman's views, expressed in his latest book Great Teachers of Life in which he said he would prefer to arrive at his own conclusions instead of being enlightened by the philosophers so numerous in Europe. Glucksman pointed to the role of philosophers in the formation of the Soviet state and German Fascism.

2. Public Displeasure over the US Government's Steady Acquisition of Private Land was noted in MULTISTORIED AMERICA No. 50 (Storozhenko, NY 4:30).

3. The British Predilection for One-Family Houses was the subject of MODERN BRITAIN No. 29 (Floyd and Kuznetsov, L 12).

4. Scotland's Concern over the Increasing Sales of Foreign Whisky was noted in OUR REPLY No. 38 (Predtechevsky, M 2:30).

5. A Trip to the French Island of Re off La Rochelle was described by former Soviet writer Anatoly Gladilin in CULTURE AND POLITICS (Gladilin, P 8:30), who said the wintry conditions reminded him of Northern Russia, and spoke of the ideal road and restaurant facilities in France and the French interest in good food and apparent unconcern over world troubles.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 5:30) was featured in A 5 (Glasenapp, M 3) and A 6 (Glasenapp, M 2:30).

WORLD TODAY (Matusevich, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: the US press on the 25th anniversary of Stalin's death (Gendler, NY 3:30); other Western press reactions (Bensi, M 4); the Belgrade conference (Perouansky, M 2:30); a Paris press conference attended by Plyushch, Khodorovich, et. al. (Salikazanova, P 5); the abuse of psychiatry in the USSR (Vovchok, L 3); documents of the Soviet unofficial trade union (Fedoseyev, M 5:30); the French elections (Mirsky, P 2:30); Arafat in Moscow (Rahr, M 3:30); and Hua Kuo-feng's foreign policy (Shilaeff, NY 4).

dg/SL

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 7 March 1978:

Malta is still holding up the end of the Belgrade conference.

Rhodesia's attack on guerrilla bases in Zambia has been condemned by the United States and U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Presidents Tito and Carter have discussed international affairs at their first meeting in Washington.

Romania has carried out a government and party reshuffle.

The U.S. delegate to a United Nations meeting in Geneva has accused the Soviet Union of widespread violations of Human rights.

China gave details today of its new constitution which emphasizes citizens' rights and charts ways to boost the country's development.

President Carter has expressed concern at the way the Israeli government is interpreting a U.N. resolution that calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories.

Ethiopia has claimed further military successes in Ogaden.

The Communists of France have again criticized their partners in the general election to be held during the next two Sundays.

Italy's Liberals say they are opposed to new government plan.

Two prominent East German party officials have been killed in a Libyan helicopter crash.

A non-conformist art show has opened in Moscow.

Reports from Poland say a court has now punished the majority of those who took part in a private meeting of dissident students in Wroclaw Sunday night.

The President of Zaire says 91 people are going to be put on trial tomorrow for conspiring against him.

# RFE/RL

## 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 Wednesday, 8 March 1978

J. Vale/D. Felton

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

1. Human Rights. LONDON REPORT (Vovchok, L 3:30) highlighted the report that the trial of Yuri Orlov is planned for the end of March. The program referred to a telephone call from Orlov's wife Irina to British lawyer John MacDonald, who although denied entry to the USSR is providing legal advice, in which she speaks of a letter from Orlov announcing his intention to defend himself and appeal to the Helsinki signatories. The program also referred to the as yet unsuccessful attempts by MacDonald to contact Orlov's officially appointed defense counsel Yevgeny Shalman. MacDonald, who last week discussed the Orlov case with British Foreign Secretary Owen, spoke of the serious repercussions if the Orlov trial should start immediately after the Belgrade conference, and said he could hold an unofficial Orlov hearing simultaneously with the trial.

Pegged to International Woman's Day SPECIAL FEATURE (Semenova, M 27) began with the abridged text of a letter from a woman acquaintance of Tatyana Khodorovich on the mistreatment of female inmates of a transit prison in Novosibirsk. This was followed by material on dissident Leningrad poetess Yuliya Voznesenskaya and some of the answers she gave to his questions on her views on culture, literature, and religion.

The demonstration of Jewish female refuseniks demanding the right to emigrate to Israel was reported by NOTE (Matusevich, M 4), which used a UPI report. The report noted the unusually rough manner in which an estimated 100 KGB agents broke up the demonstration and the roughing up Western, including female, reporters.

The reading of Viktor Nekipelov's Institute of Fools was concluded in DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME No. 147 (Schlippe, M 29:30).



2. Bulgarian-Soviet Relations. FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS No. 18 (Salkazanova, P 4:30) reported on a meeting held in Paris on March 3 to mark the centennial of Bulgaria's independence. At the meeting, Bulgarian political emigres spoke of the history of their country's relations with Russia and the USSR. French poet Pierre Emmanuel spoke of the chagrin of the French intelligentsia over the fate of the peoples of the USSR and Eastern Europe. Kontinent chief editor Vladimir Maximov spoke of the need to fight for national self-determination in the face of communist tyranny, and said that for a long time the Bulgarians could not believe that their Russian brothers had become the blind instrument of communist imperialism.

3. The Effect of Soviet Involvement in Africa on American-Soviet Relations was discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 1:30), which used an article from The New York Times.

4. The Soviet Economy. NOTE (Chianurov, M 6) used an article from The Economist on the problems of Soviet economy which have remained unsolved since the death of Stalin.

5. The Situation for Women in the Soviet Union was the topic of an article in the Dagens Nyheter, featured in NOTE (Matusevich, M 4).

6. The Sixth Congress of the Soviets (1931) was discussed in WORLD TODAY (Predtechevsky, M 2:30).

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

1. The CPR. NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 5) analyzed the new CPR Constitution, saying that it constitutes a further major step toward de-Maoization and a return to the situation in the early 1950s. It restores and confirms various rights, such as freedom of expression, and freedom for scientific, literary and artistic work, but obligates citizens to support the party and national unity. Family planning is also encouraged.

The Chinese national assembly was the topic of PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 1:30) which used an article from The Baltimore Sun.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Tito's Visit to Washington was discussed in WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1151 (Savemark, W 4), which cited international observers that Tito's visit illustrates American support for Yugoslav independence and sovereignty and is meant to give notice to the USSR against interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. It was noted that Tito emphasized the basic similarity of views of the US and Yugoslavia concerning the Horn of Africa and on conflicts in other areas which are subject to external intervention and prevented from pursuing their own solutions on disputed questions without outside interference.

Tito's visit to the US was discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 1), which used an article from l'Unita.

2. The French Elections were discussed in PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 4) which featured a review of the election campaign.

The views of Russian and Polish emigrants on the upcoming French elections were reported in PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4:30). The text of an appeal from the leaders of a Franco-Polish community calling upon the French electorate not to vote for the left coalition, and selections of an article from Le Figaro, which included interviews with assorted Russian emigrants on the French elections, were included.

3. Nicaragua. MAN AND HIS FREEDOM No. 5 (R. Dudin, NY 9:30) gave the background and repercussions of the Chamorro slaying observing among other things that despite the sympathy which Chamorro deserves, he himself did not shrink from using violence. This was shown in 1967 when he tried to seize a military camp. The program concluded that Somoza would seem to be winning again in the political game.

4. Rhodesia. LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 3:30) cited reports that Rhodesian security forces have entered Zambian territory which was the main base for the Rhodesian partisans. It was noted that such actions by the Rhodesian authorities were censured by UN General Secretary Waldheim.

5. The Belgrade Conference. BELGRADE REPORT (Perouansky, M 6:30) noted that the meeting was drawing to an end, and that the delegates have started presenting their final statements.

6. The Middle East. NOTE (Henkin, M 5) discussed the disagreement within the Israeli government, using an article by William Farrel in The New York Times.

7. The Conflict Between Ethiopia and Somalia was discussed in NOTE (Rahr, M 6), which contrasted differing reports on the outcome of the fighting around Jijiga. An article from the Neue Zuercher Zeitung was used.

8. The Worsening of American-Chilean Relations was discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 149-78 (Gendler, NY 3:30), which attributed this development in large part to the killing of Orlando Letelier, a former minister in the Allende government.

9. An Actuality Block was included in WORLD TODAY (Predtechevsky, M 5:30), which excerpted statements by Kohl, Carter, Tito, Saliba, Weizman and Goldberg on the communist threat, the Tito visit, the end of the Belgrade meeting, and the Middle East.

10. The Role of Blacks in American Political Life was discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 250-78 (Gendler, NY 4:30), which used an article from The New York Times pointing to the increased participation of blacks in government, especially in the Southern states. It was noted that the dire predictions made in the Kerner report ten years ago have not come true.

11. The FRG Local Elections were discussed in an article in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung which was excerpted in PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2:30).

12. The US. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 406 (Orshansky, W 3:30) highlighted the submission of legislation by Congressmen Dante Fascell and Donald Fraser on the establishment of an independent US human rights agency.

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

1. The First Attempt to Save "Skylab" was detailed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 251-78 (Muslin, NY 4), which explained that "Skylab" has begun to lose altitude more quickly than had been expected due to increased solar activity.

2. Sociology FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No. 89 (Silnickaya, NY 14) continued to discuss Eugen Loeb's book The Humane Society and the Intelligentsia in which he says Marx' theory of the impoverishment of the proletariat under capitalism has been disproved by events, and maintains that the question now is how should the economy and society develop in order to pursue optimum development of the liberated power of the intellect and produce a humane society.

3. Calendar. WORLD TODAY (Predtechesky, M 2) discussed the first lady pilot, R. de la Roche (1909).

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp and Bensi, M 6:30) consisted of A-3 (Glasenapp, M 1:30), B-1 (Glasenapp, M 1:30), C-1 (Bensi, M 1) and C-11 (Glasenapp, M 2:30).

WORLD TODAY (Predtechesky, M 59:30) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: disunity in the Israeli cabinet (Henkin, M 2); the Soviet economy (Chianurov, M 4); women in the USSR (Matusevich, M 3:30); Soviet women's demonstration in front of the Lenin library (Matusevich, M 3); Letters from a Friend (Khodorovich, M 2); women's day (Sinyavin and Voznesenskaya, M 3:30); excerpts from the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights (Kunta, M 3); the Orlov trial (Vovchok, L 2); and The Institute of Fools (Nekipelov, M 3).

gk/SL

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RI/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 8 March 1978:

Delegates at the Belgrade conference have agreed to the text of a final document and the final speeches have begun.

The Italian government crisis has ended with an agreement which brings the Communists into the parliamentary majority.

Ethiopia has recaptured another town in the Ogaden.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has conferred with one of Rhodesia's moderate black leaders on last week's internal settlement.

Israeli Premier Menahem Begin has again defended his insistence on keeping some captured territory.

A top member of the opposition party in the United States has alleged the Soviet Union is guilty of "wholesale violations" of a 1972 arms agreement.

Soviet authorities have prevented a protest by women Jews denied permission to emigrate.

The lower Chamber of the Dutch parliament has declared the neutron bomb should not be put into production.

In Washington, President Tito has talked to congressional leaders.

Spain's governing party has criticized the decision of the Socialist Workers' Party to withdraw from the constitution talks.

French President Giscard d'Estaing has warned people that they should not be misled by election promises made by the leftwing alliance.

The trial has begun in Zaire of a group accused of plotting to disrupt the regime of President Mobutu as a prelude to a coup.

**RFE-RL**

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 Thursday, 9 March 1978

J. Vale/D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. CONTRIBUTION TO THE "ABROAD" SERIES No. 49 (Storozhenko, NY 8:30) quoted the Director of the Moscow branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank, David Backman, and other US businessmen in the Soviet capital, on the depressed state of US-Soviet trade, largely a result of the Jackson Amendment. Backman said Soviet trade representatives could not understand the connection between trade and such questions as emigration and the persecution of dissidents.

NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 5) highlighted the Soviet presentation at the Geneva disarmament committee of a draft convention on a ban of the neutron bomb. The program quoted from the speech by US delegate Fisher in which he observed that the draft made no reference to the destructive power of Soviet weapons such as the SS-20 and the Backfire bomber, and said the US will reject attempts to turn the committee into a propaganda tribune. He noted that the neutron bomb was only conceived as a means of countering the massive Warsaw Pact tank armada. The program added that the US appears in no hurry to deploy the weapon, and open discussions are taking place in the NATO countries on its acceptability. The program suggested that the Soviet campaign against the neutron bomb could prove counter-productive.

PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS No. 4 (R. Dudin, NY 9) pointed to a current cooling of these relations following the cautious optimism generated by Gromyko's meeting with Vance last fall. The program gave as principal reasons the Soviet support for the Arab rejection of peace overtures in the Middle

East, the Soviet and Cuban involvement in the Horn of Africa, the Soviet government's obvious reluctance to cooperate or even provide essential information on the Cosmos-954 incident, and the Soviet position on human rights at Belgrade. In addition, the SALT talks are bogged-down.

The differences in American and Soviet views of detente was discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2), which used an article from Corriere della Sera.

2. Human Rights. NOTE (Henkin, M 7) said that the fact that the Soviet authorities have decided not to begin Shcharansky's trial until after the Belgrade conference demonstrates the absurdity of the espionage charge against him. The Service recalled the sentencing of Yitzak Shkolnik in 1973 as an early case of attempting to link dissidence and the Jewish movement with espionage, and quoted US intelligence sources that in 1975 Lipavsky, who accused Shcharansky in Izvestia, offered his services to them, but they broke off contact suspecting him to be an agent provocateur. The program used an article to this effect by David Shipler in The New York Times which quoted Vladimir Slepak and a Time article on the Soviet challenge to Carter.

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 4:30) gave the substance of an appeal by Soviet, Romanian, and Polish political emigres Viktor Fainberg, Vasile Paraschiv and Edmund Baluka to the major French trade unions CGT, CFTD, FEN, and the Force Ouvriere for support for free trade unions in communist countries, such as that founded in the USSR by Vladimir Klebanov. The appeal observed that it is an inalienable right of workers to form trade unions, and referred to the lack of workers rights in the USSR, Romania, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 257-78 (Bykovsky, NY 3:30) noted that the United States has accused the Soviet authorities of persecuting believers and discriminating against Jews at the UN Human Rights Commission. The program included a lengthy quote from a statement by the American delegate to this commission, Edward Mezvinski.

3. Stalin's Death. SPECIAL FEATURE (Levin, M 25:30) was devoted to the 25th anniversary of Stalin's death. First, an excerpt was given from Svetlana Alliluyeva's Only One Year in which she suggested that her father's liking for the opera Boris Godunov could be that like Boris Godunov, Stalin was haunted by the ghosts of his victims. Voice cuts of eulogies at Stalin's funeral by Beria, Mlenkov, Khrushchev and Molotov were contrasted with the reality of Stalin's reign of terror as reflected in Khrushchev's 20th CPSU speech and his and Djilas' memoirs. Lenin was also quoted that Stalin was unsuited to be a party leader.

4. The USSR and the Belgrade Conference. WORLD TODAY (Vladimirov, M 8) contained an item on Vorontsov's final speech.

5. Soviet-Yugoslav Relations. SPECIAL FEATURE (Bensi, M 18) continued to review the memoirs of former Yugoslav Ambassador to the USSR, Veljko Micunovic, entitled Moscow Years, 1956-1958, focusing on the passages in which he described the deterioration in Soviet-Yugoslav relations after the USSR broke its agreement on Imre Nagy.

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

1. The GDR. NOTE (Rahr, M 7:30) said the meeting between Honecker and a group of East German Evangelical Church representatives headed by Berlin Bishop Albrecht Schoenherr would appear to herald a new stage in relations between Church and State in the GDR and possibly in Eastern Europe as a whole. The program reviewed the history of the regime's anti-religious policies, and pointed to the significance of the reference in the official communique to church broadcasts on radio and TV and pastoral care for prisoners. Reference was also made to pointed questions by Schoenherr on such matters as equal rights for church members and respect for the Helsinki provisions on human rights.

2. China After the National Assembly Session. NOTE (Rahr, M 7) discussed Teng Hsiao-ping's plan of the "four modernizations," involving the modernization of industry, agriculture, the army, and Chinese science and technology, which was proposed three years ago, and its obvious influence on the ten-year plan. The program pointed to an expected rapprochement between the US and China, noting some similarities in international political interests between the two countries.

The first Chinese ten-year plan was the topic of NEW YORK REPORT No. 256-78 (Shilaeff, NY 5), which focused on the basic tasks of this economic plan, largely based on Hua Kuo-feng's speech to the Chinese National Assembly. It was pointed out that the grandiose tasks for the remaining eight years of the ten year period cover a variety of different operations and should cost the country tens of billions of dollars. The program reviewed statistics on the Chinese economy, including statistics for the industrial output of the country, economic growth rates, data on agricultural production, etc.

The closing of the Chinese National Assembly session was discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 3), which used an article from the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.



C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 409 (Orshansky, W 3:30) discussed the visit of the Israeli Defense Minister Weizman to the US, noting that he brought a shopping list of military equipment which Israel needs and hopes to receive from the US. It was pointed out that the US Secretary of Defense emphasized the US' continuing interest and support for Israeli security, but did not give any promises concerning additional military aid.

2. The French Elections were discussed in PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 4:30), which focused on the increased and many-sided attacks against Mitterrand.

3. The Strikers' Movement in the FRG was the topic of NOTE (Chianurov, M 5), which was pegged to the continuing West German printers' strike. The program pointed out that the printers' concerns have nothing to do with pay, but rather with new equipment which threatens many of them with technological unemployment.

4. The Ethiopian-Somali Conflict. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1152 (Savemark, W 5) focused on the portions of Carter's press conference which dealt with this conflict, referring to the Somali government's announcement that it has decided to withdraw its forces from Ethiopian territory. In this context, the president expressed the hope that the Soviet and Cuban forces will also leave Ethiopia.

The conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia was discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 1:30), which used an article from Acropolis.

5. The Results of the Belgrade Conference were discussed in BELGRADE REPORT (Perouansky, M 5), which cited appraisals from various delegates of the meeting.

6. Italy. NOTE (Bensi, M 6:30) pointed out that the five basic parties represented in the Italian parliament reached an agreement opening a path to the formation of a new government.

7. The Elections to the European Parliament were the topic of NOTE (Glashan, M 3:30), which pointed out that the human rights question plays a central role in the political platform drafted by the "European People's Party." This party wrote into their platform that "the defense of human rights and basic freedoms... in Europe and the whole world" is one of the principle tasks of the organization. A CND report from Brussels of March 8 was used.

8. Saudi Arabia. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No. 93 (Pusta, M 10) noted the political importance of this oil-rich country particularly in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Riyadh is preserving a neutral position on the rift in the Arab world following Sadat's peace initiative. On the one hand, Saudi Arabia wishes to preserve friendly relations with the US, and on the other counter Soviet influence in the Middle East.

9. Rhodesia was the topic of NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 8), which gave background on the internal agreement just concluded providing for the transfer of power into the hands of the black majority, noting that it did not take the demands of the black radicals into account. Statements evaluating the agreement by State Department spokesman Tom Reston were included. The program made use of a CND report from Munich of March 8.

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

1. An Article in "Psychology Today" on the Identification of Potential Serious Criminals was summarized in MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS No. 295 (Muslin, NY 5:30).

2. The West German Public's Participation in Proposing Postage Stamp Designs was noted in OUR REPLY No. 40 (Predtechevsky, M 1:30).

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp and Bensi, M 6:30) consisted of A-1 (Bensi, M 2), B-2 (Glasenapp, M 3) and C-4 (Glasenapp, M 1:30).

WORLD TODAY (Panich, M 59:30) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: Lipavsky and the Shcharansky case (Henkin, M 6:30); a Soviet proposal to ban the neutron bomb (Predtechevsky, M 3:30); the 25th anniversary of Stalin's death (Levin, M 7); US bankers in Moscow (Storozhenko, NY 4); the CPR's ten-year economic plan (Shilaeff, NY 2); the French election (Ryser, P 2:30); Italy's move toward a solution of her government crisis (Bensi, M 3); the European People's Party's platform (Glashan and Garcia, M 3); the Rhodesian military situation (Predtechevsky, M 3); the church in the GDR; (Rahr, M 3:30); and the identification of potentially dangerous criminals (Muslin, NY 3).

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 9 March 1978:

The Belgrade conference has ended.

Somalia says it will withdraw its troops from Ethiopia. They are in retreat before the Ethiopians and their Cuban and Soviet allies.

President Carter has reaffirmed support for the independence of Yugoslavia in a statement issued jointly with President Tito.

Soviet President Brezhnev today met in the Kremlin with PLO chief Yasser Arafat.

Unofficial reports say an East German professor who is reportedly a close associate of Premier Stoph disappeared two months ago.

The U.S. has rejected a Soviet proposal at the Geneva disarmament conference to ban the neutron bomb.

The Czechoslovak and Soviet cosmonauts who went into space last week return to earth tomorrow afternoon.

The state of siege imposed in Chile after the 1973 overthrow of the Marxist government of Salvador Allende will be lifted on Saturday.

The Premiers of Greece and Turkey are in Switzerland for talks.

\*A Polish journalist has said in a West German TV interview that the Polish leadership sees no possibility of a dialogue with dissidents.

\*The director of a Moscow theater has been criticized by Literaturnaya Gazeta for statements made to the French Communist daily.

\*\*West German relations with East Germany have been the subject of debate in the Bundestag.

The Spanish Premier, Adolfo Suarez, and Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez have had a meeting to patch up differences.

The leaders of Italy's Red Brigades terrorist organization finally went on trial in Turin today.

The flight engineer of a Taiwan airliner was shot and killed today after trying to hijack the plane.

\*) The Czechoslovak Service did not use these items.  
\*\*) The RL/NS did not use this item.

# RFE-RL

## 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 Friday, 10 March 1978

J. Vale/D. Felton

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

1. Human Rights. NEW YORK REPORT No. 265-78 (Gendler, NY 3:30) focused on a meeting in support of Anatoly Shcharansky held at Yale University at which his wife Avital announced that his friends in Moscow planned to hold protest demonstrations on March 15, the first anniversary of his arrest. The program featured an RL interview with Avital Shcharansky in which she said that her husband had nothing to do with Lipavsky, the CIA, or the KGB. Reference was made to the petition sent by participants at the meeting to Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin, and a previous petition by Yale and other US universities to Brezhnev.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 268-78 (Rudolph, NY 3:30) pointed to a Reuter report from Moscow that Petr Grigorenko has been deprived of his Soviet citizenship. The program observed that Grigorenko, who is presently in the US to see his son Andrey, has kept his promise not to make any political statements during his stay. It was suggested that the Soviet authorities' move was aimed at weakening the human rights movement in view of the upcoming trials.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 256 (Perelman, Isr 4:30) reported on a meeting in Jerusalem of the Presidium of the Brussels Conference attended by Begin, Golda Meir, and other prominent Jewish leaders and activists on the subject of a new wave of official anti-Semitism in the USSR. The Jerusalem Post correspondent Judy Segel pointed to references by Bezar Solodar in Ogonyok, and military correspondent Lev Korneyev

to complicity between leading Zionists such as Chaim Weizmann and Ben Gurion and the Nazis in the liquidation of Jews. Chairman of the Board of the World Jewish Agency Arie Dulchin said Moscow had become a world anti-Semitic center, and noted an emigration cutback in February. Chairman of the American national conference in defense of Soviet Jews Gold said his organization intended to ask Carter to raise the question of Soviet Jews with the Soviet leadership. The Presidium of the Brussels Conference is planning a campaign to mobilize world public opinion in support of Soviet Jews.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 262-78 (Gendler, NY 3:30) backgrounded a report by the Moscow correspondent of The Baltimore Sun that the KGB went to considerable lengths to prevent a demonstration from being held outside the Lenin Library in Moscow on International Woman's Day by Irina MacLellan, a young Moscow woman whom the Soviet authorities have prevented for the past three-and-a-half years from becoming reunited with her American husband Woodward.

The women's demonstration outside the Lenin State Library on International Woman's Day which was broken up by the KGB was described by Disa Hastad, who witnessed the event, in an article in the Dagens Nyheter which was featured in NOTE (Matusevich, M 4).

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1422 (Burshtein, M 27) continued to read the 46th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events. The present installment featured material on the trials of museum official Vasily Barladyan, arrested on 2 March, 1977 on a charge of "disseminating slanderous fabrications vilifying the Soviet system," and Ukrainian human rights activists Mikola Rudenko and Aleksy Tikhy.

Vladimir Vysotsky sang The House in SOUND OF STRINGS No. 635 (Mitina, M 4).

2. The Theater. NOTE (Matusevich, M 5) focused on an article in the latest issue of Literaturnaya Gazeta entitled "Dotting the I's" stating that in an interview with L'Humanite last November, Yuriy Lyubimov, director of the Taganka Theater in Moscow then performing in Paris, had complained that the theater was not getting enough attention from the Soviet cultural authorities. The program pointed out that in the interview Lyubimov,

in fact, complained of petty, bureaucratic interference, as well as the misrepresentation of his remarks by Literaturnaya Gazeta to make it seem that he was indignant over "machinations by the organizers of the Biennale." Rinascita was quoted on Lyubimov's admission that he did indeed dissent from those who attempted to interfere with his artistic self-expression, and l'Humanite (on March 9) that Literaturnaya Gazeta had failed to mention Lyubimov's reference to censorship in the USSR.

3. Soviet Art was the topic of PARIS REPORT (Glezer, P 7), which was pegged to a Moscow art exhibition organized by the United City Committee for Graphic Artists. It was pointed out that the exhibition had been scheduled to begin several days earlier, however, the authorities decided to remove 30 works on the eve of the opening. In response the artists threatened to exhibit the pictures on the street. The Committee Chairman Ashcheylov, finally arranged to hold the exhibition even though more than 10 religious works were not included. A statement was included by Yuri Zharkikh, a recent Soviet emigrant, who described the increasingly strict Soviet government censorship over the arts. A letter transmitted by telephone by Oskar Rabin and signed by several non-conformist artists was excerpted, dealing with the situation in Soviet non-conformist art.

4. The Soviet Military. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 408 (Orshansky, W 4:30) cited statements by American congressman John Rhodes on the Soviet military, in which he opined that the US should refrain from disarmament in light of the intensive growth of Soviet military might. He also charged that the USSR is violating the SALT I agreement. The program noted that the State Department recently announced that the Soviet Union had not violated this agreement.

5. Bolshevism. FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 700 (Schlippe, M 28) began to read the article "The Genealogy of Bolshevism" by the late RL staffer Vladimir Varshavsky, which was published in Nos. 125 and 128 of the Novy Zhurnal. Varshavsky rejected the view of certain Western historians that the roots of Bolshevism are not in Marxism but in Russian history.

6. Chess. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 256 (Menchukov, M 6) focused on the narrow defeat suffered by Alla Kushnir against Chiburdanidze in a playoff for a challenge match against reigning women's chess champion Gaprindashvili. The program recalled that in the fall of 1974, Kushnir was allowed by the Soviet authorities to emigrate to Israel after she had agreed to relinquish the title of USSR champion.

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

1. Comecon. Pegged to a March 9 claim by Izvestia that the economies of the socialist countries were advancing with "broad, confident strides," NOTE (Chianurov, M 4:30) observed that the Comecon countries are in fact experiencing serious economic difficulties like many other industrial countries. The program referred to the unsuccessful economic integration program announced in 1971; the failure by the USSR and other Comecon countries to fulfill their economic plans; the dependence on the USSR of other Comecon members, in particular for oil and other raw materials; Comecon agricultural inefficiency; and the shortage of hard currency to buy badly needed investment goods from the West.

2. The CPR. NEW YORK REPORT No. 255 (Shilaeff, NY 5) said Hua Kuo-feng's announcement that the revolutionary committees at the non-centrally-managed industrial enterprises as well as the educational institutions are to be abolished signifies the disappearance of a further symbol of the cultural revolution, and the replacement of revolutionary enthusiasts by the technocrats, administrators, etc. needed to fulfill the CPR's new economic tasks.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 258-78 (Shilaeff, NY 4) noted that the new Chinese constitution deals with the need for China to decrease its population growth. In this connection, the program examined statistics on Chinese population growth.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Neutron Bomb. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 5) noted reactions in NATO countries to the neutron bomb issue. Reference was made to the Dutch Premier's promise not to give consent to deploying the neutron bomb on Dutch soil before discussion of the matter in East-West talks; the FRG's position that as a non-nuclear power she cannot participate in the decision; and Callaghan's reference to the destructive power of Soviet strategic weapons. The program observed that, apart from communist and a few leftist newspapers, the West European press describes the neutron bomb as a necessary evil. The Economist and the Neue Zuercher Zeitung were quoted as examples. The program used a CND report from Brussels of March 9.



2. The Results of the Belgrade Meeting were discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, and Fedoseyev, M 10), which excerpted commentaries from the Stuttgarter Zeitung, Le Matin, Le Monde, the Basler Zeitung, The New York Times, The Times (London) and The Financial Times.

Mihajlo Mihajlov's letter to the participants of the Belgrade conference was excerpted in NOTE (Bensi, M 6), which highlighted the portions of his letter dealing with the significance of human rights. Mihajlov stressed the historic significance of the meeting, pointing out that for the first time during the course of diplomatic negotiations on an international level the question of the observance of human and civil rights was discussed as a factor which other stipulations of international agreements depend upon.

3. The Conflict Between Ethiopia and Somalia was discussed on NOTE (Rahr, M 7:30), which reported that Carter announced that the Somali government reported its readiness to withdraw its troops from Ogaden. The Carter statements were excerpted using English language voice-cuts.

Carter's press conference was excerpted in WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1152 (Savemark, W 5), which featured his remarks dealing with the Ethiopian-Somali conflict.

4. Tito's Visit to London. LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 3) pointed out that the visit coincided with the completion of the Belgrade conference. An evaluation of the results of this conference was excerpted from The Times (London). Reference was also made to the contents of the Yugoslav-American communique published after Tito's visit with Carter. It was opined that the affairs of developing countries would be discussed during Tito's visit to London.

5. Israel. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 256 (Gordin, M 9) featured an interview with economist Vadim Meniker, who emigrated to Israel from the USSR seven years ago and now works at Beersheba University, on Israel's new economic policy.

6. The US. AMERICA: DEEDS AND PEOPLE No. 87 (Navrozov, NY 10:30) noted that the US defense concept is based on the flexibility and diversification of private enterprise. The program also pointed to the significance of the mobility and resourcefulness of US society for military defense.

7. Human Rights. NEW YORK REPORT No. 253 (Bykovsky, NY 1:55) gave the contents of President Carter's appeal to the UN Human Rights Committee to act fairly and impartially against human rights violations.



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

1. An Exhibition of Dadaism and Surrealism in London's Hayward Gallery continued to be discussed in AROUND THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION HALLS (Golomshtok, L 12:30).
2. The Huge Fees Presently Being Commanded by Celebrities in the Arts were the subject of ART AND LITERATURE No. 555 (Lvov, NY 11:30), which used an article by Ralph Tyler in The New York Times (January 8, 1978) entitled "The Artist as Millionaire."
3. An Interview With Former Soviet Citizens Mark Elbaum on His Studies at a Higher Jewish Religious Institution was featured in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 256 (Zuckerman, NY 8).
4. The Soullessness of the High-Rise Apartment Blocks in Britain was the subject of KUZNETSOV'S TALK No. 216 (Kuznetsov, L 12:30).

PRESS REVIEW consisted of C-2 (Glasenapp and Fedoseyev, M 10).

WORLD TODAY (Machlis, M 59) included compiled first-run material on the following topics: the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia (Rahr, M 5); Carter's press conference (Savemark, W 1:30); the Belgrade conference (Perouansky, M 2:30); the Mihajlov letter to the Belgrade conference participants (Sensi, M 3:30); the Soviet-Canadian meeting in Belgrade (Perouansky, M 3); SALT (Orshansky, W 3:30); anti-Semitism in the USSR (Gordin, M 3); immigration to England (Vovchok, L 3); a Moscow exhibition (Mirsky, P 3:30); art (Golomshtok, M 3:30); and art and literature (Lvov, P 2).

gk/SL

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 10 March 1978:

The U.S. Defense Secretary says America might be prepared to negotiate limitations on the neutron warhead in return for Soviet concessions.

Soviet dissident Piotr Grigorenko has lost his citizenship.

Senator Jackson's invitation to visit the USSR has been withdrawn.

Israeli Premier Begin has expressed concern about his meeting in Washington next week with President Carter.

Ethiopia says Soviet and Cuban troops will stay despite Somalia's withdrawal from the Ogaden region.

Details of the new Italian government are still not settled.

The Czechoslovak and Soviet cosmonauts have landed safely.

The Premiers of Greece and Turkey have held talks in Switzerland.

British Foreign Secretary Owen says Britain and the U.S. have decided to try to bring together all the parties in Rhodesia's independence dispute.

French political leaders have made final election speeches.

Polish bishops have deplored curbs by the state on academic, religious and artistic creativity.

Portuguese civil servants and teachers have held a strike.

An East German professor has denied there was any mystery about his recent absence.

President Tito is winding up a visit to Britain.

\*The USSR has accused Canada of a campaign against Soviet officials.

\*) The Romanian Service 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 Saturday, 11 March 1978

J. Vale

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

1. An Interview with Mikhail Olkhovsky, a former staff member of City Communal Services in the USSR, was featured in SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY No. 146 (Mushin, NY 13). Olkhovsky discussed the problems connected with the automobilization of the Soviet population, noting that the new automobile owners find it very difficult to arrange servicing for their new automobiles. The situation in Moscow was reviewed as a case in point. In all of Moscow there are only 25 automobile service centers but there are approximately 200,000 automobiles, whereas five years ago there were only 80,000 cars. In these five years, not more than six new stations have been built. Olkhovsky also discussed the intensive introduction of self-service in stores.

2. A Comparison Between American and Soviet Dairy Livestock Farming was the topic of MAN ON THE EARTH No. 180 (Lobas, NY 9:30), which pointed out that the American farms are much smaller than the average Soviet farm, and much more efficient. Reference was made to an article in Selskaya Zhizn about the organization of a large dairy farm complex in which workers' productivity failed to rise after the further centralization and expansion of the farm.

3. THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF STALIN'S DEATH No. 3 (Levin and Tumanov, M 23) discussed Stalin's method of "dealing with" the nationality question. In this connection the program offered statistics on the victims of Stalin's years of collectivization in the various republics of the USSR.

4. International Women's Day. WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 207 (Predtechevsky, M 3) discussed statistics on the situation of women in the Soviet Union published in Sotsiologicheskie Issledovaniya, pointing out that although the authors of this "analysis" tried to prove the thesis of the equality of women in the USSR, statistics demonstrated the contrary. The program noted that women continue to predominate in the lower-paid positions and do jobs requiring heavy physical labor. However, in the higher spheres of labor activity the road is virtually closed to women. Statistics were reported on the proportion of women in the Soviet Academy of Sciences and in party and government organs.

5. V.S. Varshavsky's Article "Genealogical Bolshevism" was read in FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 671 (Schlippe, M 28:30). The article examined the assertion that the roots of Bolshevism are not to be found in Marxism, but in Russian history.

6. A New York Experimental Theater Production of Bulgakov's Play "Zoiкина Kvartira" was reviewed in THEATER IN NEW YORK No. 28 (Gabai, NY 8:30).

7. Galich' "A Terrible Story" was featured in THEY SING No. 640 (Mitina, M 5:30).

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

1. Results of the Chinese National Assembly Session were discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 267-78 (Shilaeff, NY 3). It was pointed out that the new Peking leadership has shifted the center of its attention from ideological problems to the development of China's economy. That is, China is determined to continue its gradual movement away from Maoist principles, as was illustrated by the documents of the Chinese National Assembly session.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Results of the Belgrade Meeting were discussed in ROUND TABLE TALK (Gregory, Perouansky, Fedoseyev, Matusevich, and Bensi, M 20).

WORLD THIS WEEK (Perouansky, M 2) discussed the meager fruits of the conference, but added that it did allow a forum to speak out against human rights violations.

2. The French Elections. WORLD THIS WEEK (Ryser, P 3) discussed dire predictions of economic catastrophe in the event of a leftist victory and economic nationalization. Reference was also made to a French public opinion poll in which the majority expressed satisfaction with their standard of living.

3. Tito's Visit to the US was discussed in THE WORLD THIS WEEK (Dudin, NY 3), which noted that Tito and Carter exchanged opinions on many aspects of the international political situation, including the Middle East, the Horn of Africa, and South Africa, the general character of relations between East and West, arms sales, nuclear non-proliferation, and energy.

4. Tito's Visit to London was discussed in THE WORLD THIS WEEK (Chugunov, L 3), which noted the concurrence of this visit with the end of the Belgrade conference. While Tito was in London, England was discussing the results of the Belgrade meeting. Lord Roberts was cited expressing his disappointment with the position adopted by Soviet representatives at the meeting.

5. The UN. THE WORLD THIS WEEK (Bykovsky, NY 3) discussed the Security Council meeting dealing with the Rhodesia settlement. Reference was made to the speeches by Nkomo and Mugabe at the meeting.

6. The US. THE WORLD THIS WEEK (Savemark, W 3) cited the State Department announcement of the withdrawal of Somali troops from Ogaden and Carter's expression of limited optimism for a Middle East normalization.

7. American Food Aid to Egypt was the topic of a report in The New York Times, excerpted in MAN OF THE EARTH No. 180 (Lobas, NY 1:30).

8. The Farmers of Taiwan were the subject of an article in The Christian Science Monitor, excerpted in MAN ON THE EARTH No. 180 (Lobas, NY 3).

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

1. A Profile of Andres Segovia was sketched in THEATER AND DRAMATURGY (Berukshtis, M 12:30).

2. The Chicago Opening of a Musical About the Working Class was reviewed in THEATER AND DRAMATURGY (CHRONICLE) (Kafanova, M 2).

3. Forgiveness Sunday and the Beginning of Lent were discussed in SUNDAY TALK No. 1090 (Shmeman, NY 8:30).

4. Different Ways of Interpreting the Holy Scriptures were discussed in RELIGION IN TODAY'S WORLD No. 322 (Sidorenko, M 4).

5. The Fight for Religion was discussed in RELIGION IN TODAY'S WORLD No. 322 (Nafanail, M 7:30).

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 11 March 1978:

Palestinian guerrillas have launched a raid into Israel and Israeli Premier Begin has postponed his visit to Washington.

Both Egypt and Jordan have called on the U.S. to shoulder its responsibilities in the Middle East.

Italian Premier Andreotti has announced his new cabinet.

French President Giscard d'Estaing has warned French voters against electing the left alliance to power.

The Soviet Union is reported to have told the United States that Cuba's presence in Ethiopia would be substantially reduced if Somali forces withdraw and fighting stops in the Ogaden Desert.

The U.S. State Department has denied a report that Saudi Arabia might raise the price of the oil it sells to America if it does not get the modern warplanes Washington has promised.

President Tito of Yugoslavia met for 90 minutes in London today with Prime Minister James Callaghan.

TASS says the USSR is not interested in any deal with the U.S. about deployment of the neutron bomb in Europe.

Black nationalist guerrillas have attacked Rhodesia's biggest coal mining complex.

A fund is being set up to help dissident Polish students.

India and China say they want to solve their border dispute by negotiation.

The director of Moscow's Taganka theater has been attacked in the Soviet press for the second time this week.

The trial of members of Italy's "Red Brigades" terrorist gang was adjourned after an hour today when lawyers appointed by the court to defend the terrorists refused to do so.

**RFE RL**

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 Sunday, 12 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Chuguyev, L 5) reviewed an article by George Kennan in the March issue of Encounter in which he noted the vast difference between the situation under Stalin and the present one under Brezhnev, whom he described as a basically moderate though conservative leader.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1423 (Burshtein, M 27) continued to read from the 46th of The Chronicle of Current Events. The final installment featured a transcript of the trial of Tikhy and Rudenko, and material on the cases of Ginzburg and Orlov.

TEN YEARS OF THE CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS No. 4 (Alekseyeva, NY 9:30) recalled some of the events recorded by the Chronicle between 1968 and 1972 which took place on the human rights scene in Obninsk, Gorky and Vladimir.

3. The Media. PANORAMA (Salkazanova, P 4:30) gave the contents of an article by Emme Michele in Le Figaro entitled "Learn to Listen to Short Wave Broadcasts" in which she described her experience of listening for two or three evenings to Moscow Radio, and regretted that, at a time when the PCF leaders are trying to convince the electorate that the party is independent of the CPSU, these broadcasts cannot be aired on French TV and radio.



4. Subversive Activities. SIGNAL No. 461 (Predtechevsky, M 13) discussed an analysis in the latest issue of the British journal Conflict Studies of Soviet subversive activities throughout the world, particularly in and via the armed forces of foreign countries. The article referred to Ponomarev's 1974 circular to CP leaders on the need for a "tactical alliance with the armed forces." At the same time, the program said that the article failed to mention Soviet failures due to underestimating the power of nationalism and adopting an unimaginative schematic approach. It also exaggerated the effect of such forms of subversive activity as supporting partisan movements. The role of the Cuban intelligence service is mentioned. The program described the analysis as interesting and informative.

5. The 25th Anniversary of Stalin's Death was the subject of ROUND TABLE TALK No. 362 (Rahr, Henkina, Vladimirov, Predtechevsky and Pylayev, M 20), whose participants described the circumstances under which they heard the news of Stalin's death, and told how they came to realize it meant the beginning of a new era.

6. History. FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK No. 179 (R. Dudin, NY 12:30) recalled the role of Aleksey Lopukhin, who died 50 years ago in Paris, in the exposure of double agent Yevno Azef, who worked both for the Social Revolutionary Party and the Tsarist secret police.

7. Bolshevism. FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 672 (Schlippe, M 29:30) continued to read from the late RL staffer Vladimir Varshansky's article "The Genealogy of Bolshevism," published in Nos. 125 and 128 of the New York-based Novy Zhurnal. Varshavsky disputed the view of some Western historians that the roots of Bolshevism lie not in Marxism but in Russian history.

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

1. The CPR. CHINA AFTER MAO No. 5 (Shilaeff, NY 7) observed that of the four planned "modernizations," the CPR leadership apparently intends to give priority to agriculture, and a return is being considered to the policy of Liu Hsiang-chi and Chou En-lai of encouraging private farming. The program observed that the CPR is basically an agricultural country, and has so far suffered from the usual shortcomings of the kolkhoz system.

2. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 49 (S. Vardy, M 8) excerpted an article by Polish writer Adam Wojciechowski in the second issue of the Polish samizdat journal Glos in which he observes that while the Polish authorities have created the impression that only what is ordered or tolerated by them is permissible, there is nothing in Polish law which, for example,

forbids such activities of the Democratic Opposition as holding press conferences or setting up advice and information centers. Neither is there a censorship law.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 49 (Bensi, M 1) referred to a report by Polish human rights activist Jacek Kuron on repressive measures against participants in a meeting of Krakow Students' Solidarity Committee in the apartment of Professor of Mathematics Gleichgewicht in Krakow.

3. Yugoslavia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 49 (Bensi, M 3) referred to Carter's statement in his welcome speech to Tito on Yugoslavia's independence and territorial integrity being a major condition for world peace; Borba's reference to US interest in friendly relations with Yugoslavia owing to the favorable influence she can have on detente as a result of her non-aligned policy; Belgrade Radio correspondent Milutin Milenkovic's reference to the positive role which small states can play in international politics; and Tito's statement to The New York Times on Yugoslavia's intention to continue her non-aligned policy.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 49 (Bensi, M 3) drew attention to the discussion within the Croatian parliament of a draft bill giving more rights to believers, in particular stipulating that citizens' constitutional rights may not be restricted on the basis of their religious affiliations or activities, and that religious associations have the right to freely distribute their publications. Croatian Catholic bishops are pressing for access to the new mass media. The program placed this development in the context of the Yugoslav authorities' aim of avoiding further sources of tension among the population, quoting Nedeljine Informativne Novine and Serbian Premier Ckrebic on non-discrimination of believers.

4. Hungary. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 49 (Bensi, M 3) drew attention to an article by Hungarian jurist Gyula Eorsi in Magyar Tudomány, significantly reprinted in the HSWP newspaper Nepszabadsag, in which he suggested that only in the social sciences should a Marxist-Leninist outlook be obligatory for a candidate for an academic degree.

5. Romania. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 49 (Bensi, M 3) featured an item on the latest reshuffle in the government and party leadership in Romania. It was suggested that Burtica could have been replaced because he called for greater tolerance in ideological questions. On the other hand, some observers suggested that the frequent reshuffles are designed to consolidate Ceausescu's own position.

6. Albania. EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE No. 49 (S. Vardy, M 1) referred briefly to an article in Die Welt that individual tourism is now permitted to Albania.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Cubans in Africa. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 4:30) excerpted an editorial on the subject in the latest issue of Newsweek.

2. Amnesty International. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5) gave the substance of an article by Stephan Miller in the latest issue of Commentary in which he accused the organization of bias in its attitude toward human rights violations in different countries.

3. The Nationality Problem. THE NATIONALITIES PROBLEM IN THE WORLD TODAY (Silnicki, NY 9:30) pointed to the distribution of economic wealth as a source of conflicts in multinational states. The program referred to the examples of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Canada, and observed that while in the USSR the official view is that Marxist theory provides the only correct solution in the problem, and in the USSR nationalities are united under the leadership of the CPSU, a study by Koshanov published by the Kazak Academy of Sciences says the differences in living standards between various regions of the USSR, particularly the lag in the Central Asian republics, cannot be ignored.

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

1. Future Developments in the World's Climate was the subject of TOMORROW ON THE PLANET EARTH No. 252 (Yegorov, M 11).

2. Christian Spirituality, in particular the apparent contradiction between withdrawal and activism, was discussed in THE SEARCH OF SPIRITUALITY No. 8 (Shmeman, NY 8) by Father Alexander Shmeman.

gk/SL

#### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 12 March 1978:

The left-wing alliance has won a slight majority in the first round of the French National Assembly elections.

Israeli authorities have accounted for the 11 guerrillas who took part in Saturday's raid.

Egypt says it hopes Israel will not react to the terrorist raid in a manner which might obstruct Middle East peace moves.

Andrei Sakharov led a demonstration in Moscow today to protest the guerrilla raid and to accuse the Soviet leadership of supporting the terrorists.

Rescue workers are looking for at least 12 skiers missing after an avalanche at a Swiss ski resort.

West German and American officials have worked out a plan to help shore up the value of the U.S. dollar.

The world's economic situation is being discussed in Bonn tonight by West German Chancellor Schmidt and British Prime Minister Callaghan.

The military government in Pakistan has closed seven opposition newspapers.

Ethiopia claims its forces have recaptured virtually all the railway from Addis Ababa to Djibouti from Somali forces.

The Italian Communist Party paper has criticized the reappearance of some former ministers in the new cabinet.

Poland's Chief Prosecutor says Poland is confronted with open disobedience by a few groups of people.

Cambodia made fresh new claims today about a Vietnamese incursion on its territory.

**RFE/RL**

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 72

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 72

for Monday, 13 March 1978

J. Vale/D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 410 (Orshansky, W 4) highlighted the debates in the US Congressional Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on a draft bill forbidding the conveyance of US goods by foreign ships at excessively low freight rates. The program referred to statements by William Kelley, president of the American merchant marine association, and committee chairman John Murphy on the damage done to US shipping interests by price undercutting by the Soviet merchant marine.

2. The Economy. HOW TO READ THE SOVIET ECONOMIC PRESS No. 3 (Kroncher, M 9:30) noted the importance of establishing which statistics are comparable, and showed on the basis of a comparative analysis that, for example, the Supreme Soviet passed one set of plan figures and later approved another. After Brezhnev said that the demands of other branches of the economy would have to be cut in favor of agricultural investment, the Supreme Soviet deputies did not ask him for details. The program also pointed to a reference by Brezhnev in October 1976 to the importance for the party of solving the tasks of boosting agriculture improving the efficiency and quality of production, and promoting the consumer goods sector.

SPECIAL WASHINGTON REPORT No. 285 (Beloborodov, W 5:30) focused on a study by the US Congressional joint economic committee on the state and prospects of the Soviet economy which observed that many West European experts do not share the pessimistic evaluation of the recent CIA report. These experts point to the gigantic Soviet efforts to develop additional oil and gas deposits and the ability of a centrally planned economy to concentrate

resources. They are, however, in agreement on the increased proportion of the GNP accounted for by military spending, despite a reduced economic growth rate. US and West European experts also observed that the alternatives to a coming economic crisis are reducing military spending, or an economic reform.

3. Human Rights. NEW YORK REPORT No. 276078 (Grigorenko, NY 6:30) featured a statement for the press by Petr Grigorievich Grigorenko on the occasion of the Soviet authorities' withdrawal of his Soviet citizenship.

NOTE (Bensi, and Perouansky, M 8) featured excerpts from an interview given to RL's correspondent by Milovan Djilas on the Belgrade conference. In particular, Djilas said that he thought the West was right in its position on human rights vis-a-vis the USSR, that the USSR was a military, not an ideological threat; and that in the long run detente and the West's human rights stand would help the human rights movement in the USSR and Eastern Europe.

4. Soviet-Norwegian Relations. NOTE (Matusevich, M 4) focused on the ratification by the Norwegian parliament of a temporary agreement with the USSR on fishing in the disputed zone of the continental shelf in the Barents Sea. The program referred to opposition on the part of the Norwegian public and the three major opposition parties on the grounds that the agreement could have a prejudicial effect, and noted US State Department concern over the strategic aspects. The program said Soviet claims to the disputed zone were in violation of international principles, and quoted the Danish Berlingske Tidende that if the USSR does not revise its tough stand, Soviet-Norwegian relations could be poisoned for many years.

5. The French Airbus in Moscow. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) discussed the usually bad relations between the Soviet authorities and foreign airlines, pegged to Air France's receipt of permission for two weekly flights of its airbus to Moscow. The program gave the background on conflicts between the Soviet government and KLM and PanAm. It was also noted that at first Air France was denied permission to land in Moscow. The reason for these conflicts was explained to be Aeroflot's attempts to retain its monopoly over hard currency from foreign passengers.

6. Culture. NOTE (Matusevich, M 5:30) pointed to a letter to Pravda by Bolshoi Theater conductor Algis Zhuraytis in which he castigated composer Alfred Shnitke, conductor Gennadiy Rozhdestvensky and producer Yury Lyubimov for "vivisectioning" Tchaikovsky's The Queen of Spades and "turning it into an American musical" in their staging of the opera in Paris. The program quoted the Reuter correspondent that the letter smacks of Stalinism and neo-nationalism.

7. Literature. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Yelizaveta Igoshina, P 8:30) paid tribute to Anna Akhmatova on the 12th anniversary of her death. The program recalled the moving funeral ceremony, and Surkov's stilted preface (reminiscent of Zhdanov in 1946) to a collection of her works published in 1976 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of her death, which glossed over the persecution to which she had been subjected by the authorities. The program also took issue with Surkov's claim that she was no "inner emigre" but a Soviet poetess.

8. Emigration. Pegged to a recent statement by Valentin Turchin's wife at New York's Kennedy Airport that she and her husband were not in the US by free choice, RADIO SEMINAR No. 447 (Shragin, NY 13) pointed to the present relevance of a farewell letter by Herzen in 1849 in which he justified his decision not to return to Russia by the intellectual repression there and the need to continue the struggle under conditions of freedom.

9. Bolshevism. FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 703 (Schlippe, M 29:30) featured the final installment of an article by the late RL staffer Vladimir Varshavsky entitled "The Genealogy of Bolshevism," published in issues 125 and 128 of the New York-based Novy Zhurnal. The article contests the view that the roots of Bolshevism are to be found in Russian history rather than Marxism.

10. The Dismissal of the Tambov Oblast Committee First Secretary was discussed in WORLD TODAY (Kroncher, M 2:30).

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

1. Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONIES No. 89 (Gorbanevskaya, P 15) featured an account by former Czechoslovak TV editor Otka Bednarova, written last May and published in last December's issue of the Rome-based Listy, of how she was detained and interrogated for two days by security police in Prague when trying to visit her friend Klement Lukes. Both are signatories of Charter 77.

2. The CPR. NEW YORK REPORT No. 264-78 (Shilaeff, NY 3) gave the contents of an article by the Hong Kong correspondent of The New York Times, Butterfield on the CPR's return to the policies of the early 1950s, and the strong position of Teng Hsiao-ping.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 8) described the Palestinian terrorist raid in the Tel-Aviv area, referred to the Al-Fatah statement assuming full responsibility; gave voice cuts of Begin's press conference attacks against the PLO; quoted his and Sadat's expressions of hope that the raid would not adversely affect the peace talks; referred to a demonstration in protest against the raid held in Moscow by about 20 persons, including Sakharov and his wife, which was quickly broken up by plain-clothes men; and noted Sakharov's subsequent observation to foreign correspondents that the raid occurred two days after Arafat was received by the Soviet leaders in Moscow.

TEL-AVIV REPORT No. 16-379 (Perelman, Isr 5:30) focused on Israeli counter-measures and press reaction to the Palestinian terrorist raid. Observers pointed to indications of a major military response, Begin's reference to Soviet aid for the PLO, the implications for the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, and the US reaction.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 273-78 (Gendler, NY 3) discussed the feelings of the American Jewish public toward Carter's Middle East policies, making special reference to the resignation of White House staffer Mark Siegel and a speech by Rabbi Alexander Schindler.

The Middle East was discussed in PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 5), which excerpted articles from The New York Times and The Washington Post.

Sadat's interview to The Observer was excerpted in LONDON REPORT (Vovchok, L 3).

2. The Results of the First Round of French Elections were featured in PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 4:30) pointing to the great disappointment suffered by the leftist bloc, which received less votes than expected.

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 4) reviewed the French press commentary on the results of the first round of the French elections.



The first round of elections in France was discussed in WORLD TODAY (Ryser, P 2:30).

3. The Neutron Bomb. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 412 (Orshansky, W 4) featured American Defense Minister Harold Brown's announcement that the US is ready to discuss measures limiting the deployment of neutron weapons on condition that the USSR will agree to limit its production of certain nuclear weapons.

The neutron bomb was discussed in an article in The Chicago Tribune which was excerpted in PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 3).

4. The Freedom of Information. NOTE (Glashan, M 5:30) drew attention to a conference to be held in Stockholm in April by the International Commission for the Study of Communications Problems established last year by UNESCO. The program gave background information on the committee, noting its aim of promoting the implementation of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, concerning the right to receive and import information, and listed points on the agenda of the planned conference. A CND dispatch from Paris of March 9, the 1977 Yearbook of The Large Soviet Encyclopedia and PARIS REPORT No. 697 of 15 December 1977 were used.

5. Nuclear Non-Proliferation. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 411 (Orshansky, W 3:30) noted that Carter signed an act on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons which was passed by Congress this year. The program included tape-cuts of remarks by Carter at the signing of the act.

6. The Future of Western Civilization and World Communism. SPECIAL BROADCAST (Yegorov, M 14:30) featured an RL interview with Prof. Richard Lowenthal in which, among other things, he spoke optimistically of the flexibility of Western society in adapting to historical developments.

7. Rhodesia. NEW YORK REPORT No. 271-78 (Bykovsky, NY3:30) discussed the continuing debates in the UN on Rhodesia's political situation. The atmosphere of increasing confrontation, including the conflicting opinions of the Chinese and Soviet delegations, was mentioned.

8. The Anniversary of the Formation of the Italian Fascist Party was a topic of WORLD TODAY (Bensi, M 5).

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

1. The 40th Anniversary of Italian Writer, Politician and Soldier Gabriele D'Annunzio was marked in CULTURE AND POLITICS (Maltsev, M 9:30), which also noted naive Soviet attempts to treat him as a non-person on the grounds of his affiliation with Fascism.

2. Examples of American Humor culled from the American press were given in AMERICANS LAUGH No. 8 (Konson, NY 3).

3. Life on the French Island of Re just off La Rochelle, was described in CULTURE AND POLITICS (Gladilin, P 7:30).

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 8) consisted of C-1 (Glasenapp, M 5) and C 3 (Glasenapp, M 3).

WORLD TODAY (Rahr, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: the reaction to the Fatah raid (Fedoseyev, M 4:30); the Fatah raid (Perelman, Isr, 1:30); Anna Akhmatova (Igoshina, P 4); Gabriele d'Annunzio (Maltsev, M 4:30); the Soviet economy (Beloborodov, W 1:30); an interview with Djilas (Perouansky and Bensi, M 2:30); the pre-history of Bolshevism (Varshavsky, M 5); and the Pravda attack on Lyubimov, Rozhdestvensky and Shnitke (Matusevich, M 2:30).

gk/SL

#### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 13, 1978:

Left-wing parties in France have agreed to field common candidates in next week's second round of national elections.

South Moluccan guerrillas are holding at least 72 hostages in Holland.

Pyotr Grigorenko, stripped of his Soviet citizenship, has demanded the right to return to defend himself in court.

Andrei Sakharov says Soviet authorities have cut off his telephone.

Israel's Premier Begin has again hinted that his country will avenge last weekend's Palestinian guerrilla raid which cost 36 lives.

The U.S. has asked Moscow to make sure Ethiopia does not invade Somalia.

A new Italian Christian Democratic cabinet supported by the Communists has been installed.

Yugoslav dissident writer Mihajlo Mihajlov has suddenly been granted a passport.

A leading black Rhodesian nationalist predicted today that a transitional administration designed to lead Rhodesia to black majority rule will be formed next week.

The U.S. and West Germany have announced a dollar-support plan.

The Bulgarian and Japanese leaders met in Tokyo and agreed to seek better economic relations.

Most U.S. coal miners have ignored a back-to-work order.

\* Swiss police report that only two people are missing in the avalanche which swept across a packed ski slope in southwestern Switzerland yesterday.

\* The RL News Service did not use this item.

# RFE RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 73

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 73

for Tuesday, 14 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 413 (Orshansky, W 2:30) noted the recent announcement in a memorandum to House Agriculture Committee Chairman Thomas Foley from 36 Congressmen that the USSR has refrained from purchasing a contractual consignment of US grain in an amount of 305, 200 metric tons due to a disruption of the supply schedule. US representatives had explained in February to a Soviet delegation led by grain manager Viktor Pershin that objective factors, such as bad weather conditions, were the reasons.

2. Soviet-Scandinavian Relations. NOTE (Matusevich, M 4:30) pointed to Swedish Foreign Minister Karin Soeder's protest against the presence of Soviet nuclear-armed submarines in the Baltic, and quoted Dagens Nyheter and Aftenposten on the discrepancy between the reality and Soviet references to the Baltic as a "sea of peace." Reference was also made to TASS commentator Yuri Kornilov's charge of an anti-Soviet campaign.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. NEW YORK REPORT No. 281-78 (Rudolph, NY 8) excerpted an RL interview with Petr Grigorenko following a press conference held in connection with his being stripped of his Soviet citizenship. Grigorenko spoke of a "perfidious plan" by the Soviet authorities despite his having declined to make political statements while in the US for a serious operation, and opined that the delay in announcing the pertinent decree was due to the Belgrade conference. He said he hoped the Crimean Tatar question would be brought before the UN, and spoke of his appeal to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for permission to return and publicly defend himself. Grigorenko expressed his gratitude to Radio Liberty, saying that he had been advised by a neighbor to switch over to it from Deutsche Welle.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 280-78 (Shidlovsky and Rudolph, NY 7:30) gave the full text of General Petr Grigorenko's appeal to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the heads of governments of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act in connection with his being stripped of his Soviet citizenship. Grigorenko described this as yet another illegal act of reprisal against him on account of his human-rights activities, and demanded permission to return for a public examination of his case. Grigorenko also said that as a result of the West's "connivance" at grave Soviet violations of the Helsinki Act, as well as its "complete indifference" to the fate of those concerned over one half of members of the Soviet Helsinki group have been subjected to reprisals.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1424 (Burshtein, M 29) continued to read from the 46th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events focusing on material on the Shcharansky case, the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group (Matusevich, and Marinovich), and measures against Gamsakhurdia, Kostava, and Rtskhiladze in Georgia.

4. The Economy. NOTE (Chianurov, M 4:30) pointed to the CPSU CC's latest resolution urging economy in the use of fuel and power, and referred in this connection to a previous appeal by the CPSU CC, the Council of Ministers, the trade unions, and the Komsomol which said that the amount of fuel wasted was enough to satisfy the annual requirements of several large cities; and to a Pravda reference to about 10 million tons of coal being wasted annually on the railroads. The program noted that additional factors are the shortage of energy, disproportions in the national fuel and energy balance and the economy's excessive energy requirements, and doubted whether the latest appeal will prove effective in remedying the situation.

5. Crime. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 6), pegged to a March 13 Radio Moscow broadcast in which Militia General Flyagin, the number 2 in the Interior Ministry's Criminal Investigation Department, pointed to drunkenness and criminality among minors, drew attention to a Soviet media campaign in this area. In August 1975, Soviet emigre Prof. Zemtsov quoted secret Soviet statistics on an increase in juvenile delinquency from 81,000 offenses in 1941 to 718,000 in 1971. Soviet propaganda now admits that this can no longer be simply explained by "relics of the past" and the influence of "bourgeois surroundings." In the journal Sotsiologicheskii Issledovaniya (1977, No. 3) a Prof. Krylov, head of the MVD Academy, pointed to living conditions and alcoholism as the major factors in crime, and noted the beneficial effect of car ownership and work on an allotment. The program referred to the negative influence of working mothers and the spiritually barren, depersonalized environment of Soviet society. Zemtsov was quoted that 18 per cent of the young people in large Soviet cities take drugs, and Voprosy Psikhologii that 70-95 per cent of the young people of school age drink hard liquor.

6. Bureaucracy. FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No. 90 (Silnickaya, NY 17:30) featured an interview with former Soviet psychiatrist Avtandil Papiashvili on the absurd, roundabout bureaucratic procedure which he had to undergo in the USSR before he could marry a Czech girl in Czechoslovakia.

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

1. Yugoslavia. NOTE (Perouansky, M 4) focused on an announcement by Yugoslav lawyer Jovan Barrovic, who has defended several Yugoslav dissidents, that the trial of Yugoslav Stalinist emigre Mileta Perovic will begin in Belgrade on March 22. The program gave background information on the Perovic case, and referred to Barrovic's interview statements that the drastic action of the Yugoslav authorities against pro-Soviet elements was due to a certain support for them among the less educated layers of the population, and possible official recognition for the underground pro-Soviet party by foreign CPs in case of a crisis after Tito's departure. The program author referred to the fear of Soviet interference expressed by many Yugoslavs.

2. Soviet and East European Films at the 28th International Berlin Film Festival. CINEMA KALEIDOSCOPE (Matusевич and Henkina, M 25:30) discussed the Soviet films The Misfit (based on Turgenev's story), Abuladze's Tree of Desire and four films by Larissa Shepitko, and observed that the Soviet contributions were oriented toward the past. The Polish Death of a President showed unconcealed sympathy for the (bourgeois) first President of an independent Polish republic assassinated on week after his election in 1922, while The Wound was mercilessly critical of party functionaries. The Hungarian Happy Years in My Father's Life sympathetically portrayed an individualistic intellectual. The program also reviewed West German and Spanish films shown at the festival (Germany in the Fall, The Trout), and Indian producer Rey's The Chess Players.

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

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1157 (Savemark, W 3:30) focused on Begin's postponement of his visit to the US owing to the Palestinian terrorist action in Israel. A voice cut was given from Hodding Carter's statement that the US would not allow this act to disrupt the search for peace in the Middle East. It was noted that Hodding Carter declined to give a direct reply to the question of whether the US had appealed to Israel to refrain from counter-measures.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2:30) quoted reactions to the Palestinian terrorist act in Israel by L'Aurore, Repubblica (Rome) and The New York Times.

WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1155 (Savemark, W 4) gave some of the points made by Sadat in an interview over CBS in connection with the upcoming appearance of an American edition of his autobiography. Sadat said the he broke with the USSR because he refused to become their agent in the Middle East, and that he launched his peace initiative mainly because Egypt needs a firm peace in order to solve her economic problems, and spoke of his contacts with Ceausescu.

2. France. PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 6) discussed the results of the first round of the French parliamentary elections, noting that while the position of the leftist parties is much stronger than in the previous elections, especially in view of the agreement on candidates in the second round, the position of the government coalition is also much stronger than expected.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 4:30) quoted reaction to the results of the first round of voting in the French parliamentary elections by The Daily Telegraph, Les Echos, Le Monde, Die Presse (Vienna), The New York Times, The Washington Post, and Le Figaro (on official Polish reaction).

3. Moluccan Terrorism in The Netherlands. In connection with the latest hostage-taking attack by South Moluccan terrorists in a public administration building in Assen, NOTE (Predtechesky, M 6:30) gave the political background to this terrorism, noting the failure of the South Moluccans to show gratitude to their host country.

4. Human Rights. MAN AND HIS FREEDOM No. 6 (R. Dudin, NY 8:30) focused on a March 2 editorial in The Wall Street Journal which criticized the Carter Administration's report to Congress on the human rights situation in countries receiving US aid on the grounds that it is unfair to America's allies.

5. Disarmament. NEW YORK REPORT No. 272-78 (Shilaeff, NY 3:30) backgrounded the present series of meetings being organized by the UN Committee for preparing an international disarmament conference. Differences between the nuclear powers on the convening of such a conference were noted.

6. The US Dollar. NEW YORK REPORT No. 278-78 (Shilaeff, NY 3) backgrounded the agreement between the US and the FRG on measures to support the US dollar.

7. US-FRG Relations. NEW YORK REPORT No. 274-78 (Gendler, NY 3) referred to a report in The New York Times that the US authorities are considering whether to extradite US citizen Willis Hasners to the FRG in connection with charges of his participation in the slaying and beating of Jews in Latvia in World War II.

8. The VOA. NEW YORK REPORT No. 270-78 (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) focused on the recommendation of a commission of experts to reduce the role of the State Department in VOA operations. Reference was made to the positive reaction of VOA Director Peter Strauss, and to the positive appraisal of VOA given by James Reston in the March 12 issue of The New York Times.

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

None.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 7) was featured in C-1 (Glasenapp, M 2:30) and C-2 (Glasenapp, M 4:30).

WORLD TODAY (Matusevich, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: Soviet fuel conservation (Chianurov, M 2:30); the First Secretary of the Tambov oblast committee (Belotserkovsky, M 4); Grigorenko's press conference (Grigorenko, M 5); the French elections (Ryser, P 3); press review (Glasenapp, M 4); Moluccan terrorists in Holland (Predtechevsky, M 3); the reorganization of VOA (Shilaeff, NY 3:30); Sadat's interview to CBS (Savemark, W 3:30); and the Perovic trial (Perouansky, M 1).

gk/SL



### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 14, 1978:

Dutch marines this afternoon attacked a building held by terrorists in Holland, freeing about 70 hostages and capturing three gunmen.

Anwar Sadat says the Palestinian attack last weekend was irresponsible.

The U.S. reportedly plans to send a high-level mission to Somalia.

The Center and Right parties in France have reaffirmed that they will run only one candidate in each district this Sunday.

A tentative agreement has been reached in the U.S. coal strike.

Britain has failed to persuade Rhodesian guerrilla leaders to attend an enlarged conference on Rhodesia's future.

The exchange value of the dollar dropped again today.

Britain says a Soviet proposal on the neutron bomb is propaganda.

Three Charter 77 supporters, including Vaclav Havel, have been released from prison.

- \* The Soviet magazine Kommunist has praised a man who once led the Spanish Communist Party.

Turkey has received assurances from the U.S. that there is no link between progress in Turkish-Greek talks on Cyprus and future U.S. arms supplies to Turkey.

The Hungarian and German Nationality Councils in Romania have expressed satisfaction at minority policies.

- \*\* A Polish cosmonaut will take part in the next Soviet space mission.

Mileta Perovic reportedly will be put on trial in Yugoslavia next week.

\*( The RL/News Service and Polish BD did not use this item.

\*\* ( The CS <sup>Service</sup> / did not use this item.

# RFE/RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 74

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 74

for Wednesday, 15 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Dissidents and Human Rights. In connection with the Supreme Soviet Presidium decree stripping General Petr Grigorenko of his Soviet citizenship, UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 828 (Schlippe, M 27:00) began to highlight selected letters and statements by him. The present program highlighted milestones of General Grigorenko's life based on the biographical sketch written by Boris Zuckerman soon after Grigorenko's arrest in May 1969.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 4) quoted reactions to General Petr Grigorenko's being deprived of his Soviet citizenship from the Neue Zuercher Zeitung and The Baltimore Sun.

NOTE (Fedosoeyev, M 6:30) backgrounded the sentencing of 25-year-old Kirill Podrabinek to two-and-a-half years imprisonment on a charge of illegal possession of weapons by the Moscow City Court. The program noted past KGB pressure on Kirill Podrabinek and his brother Alexander, author of Punitive Medicine and co-founder of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, to emigrate to Israel. Kirill's account was quoted on how during a search of his apartment two small-caliber bullets were crudely planted in a pocket of his jacket. It was observed that the pertinent Soviet law calls for a sentence of only up to two years for this offense (or a fine of up to 100 rubles), which moreover does not apply to smooth-barrelled hunting weapons (a harpoon pistol was found during one of the searches).

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 3:30) focused on a March 14 press conference held in Paris by Andrey Sinyavsky and his wife Mariya at which they called on the Western public to come out in defense of Alexander Ginzburg, and a telegram sent to Brezhnev on the same day by a group of French intellectuals expressing concern over another Soviet political prisoner, Kirill Podrabinek.

MAN HAS THE RIGHT No. 65 (Fedoseyev, M 1) recalled that 30 years ago, the UN General Assembly called on all UN member countries to publish the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The USSR has yet to do so.

2. The Neutron Bomb. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 3) pointed to British reaction to the recent Soviet proposal to ban the neutron bomb, referring specifically to Defense Minister Mulley's statement before Parliament. He said that recent developments in the Horn of Africa have shown that the Soviet government does not intend to renounce the use of military might, and so the West must attend to its own defense. Mulley observed that to single out any particular weapon makes little sense.

3. Military Affairs. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) drew attention to a February 21 decree awarding the titles of Hero of the Soviet Union, the Gold Star medal, and the Order of Lenin to 11 Soviet Marshals and Generals and observed that in ten instances peacetime merits were accorded an equal footing with combat distinction. This follows the precedent set by the award of a second Gold Star to Brezhnev on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The Radio Liberty Research paper RS 38/78 of February 28 was used.

4. Soviet-Scandinavian Relations. NOTE (Matusevich, M 4) drew attention to reports in The Times (London) and Swedish and Danish newspapers that Soviet container trucks bearing the inscription "Sovtransavto" making empty transit journeys via Finland, Sweden and Denmark, are engaged in espionage activities. Swedish and Danish military spokesmen suggest that during their lengthy stops near military bases and in maneuver areas, the truck drivers could have been engaged in electronic eavesdropping.

5. Soviet-Yugoslav Relations. SPECIAL FEATURE (Bensi, M 16:30) continued to discuss V. Micunovic's book Moscow Years, 1956-1958, focusing on the chapters dealing with the period of the Hungarian revolution and the "anti-party struggle."

6. History. LONDON REPORT (Vovchok, L 6) observed that although British press reaction to Count Nikolai Tolstoy's book Victims of Yalta, on the forcible repatriation of Soviet citizens by the US and Britain at the end of World War Two, was overwhelmingly positive, an article by Reuben Ainsztein in The Sunday Times claimed that it was only those 200,000 who had committed war crimes who did not wish repatriation. In statements telephoned to Radio Liberty, Lord Bethell, author of the book The Last Secret on the same subject, said no one was asked whether he wanted to be repatriated. Tolstoy said that even according to Soviet sources, 40 per cent did not desire repatriation, and in the USSR virtually none were sentenced on account of war crimes. Tolstoy has already replied to Ainsztein.

MAN ON THE EARTH No. 181 (Lobas, NY 14) recalled the famine of 1933, which took place during Stalin's collectivization program. The program quoted from a Soviet ninth grade school textbook which gives a glowing account of the allegedly successful collectivization process. This was contrasted with eye-witness reports of the famine situation. Also cited were Western studies on the impact of collectivization, including Robert Conquest's Red Terror.

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

1. Poland. NOTE (Rahr, M 8) focused on claims made by Miroslaw Woiciechowski, the chief editor of the Polish news agency Interpress, on West German TV, that there were no more than about a hundred hard-core dissidents in Poland, who were out to deliberately provoke the authorities into a dialogue, and that they could not reckon with the moral support of the Polish Catholic Church, since they totally rejected the Polish socio-political system. The program observed that the "mobile university" alone has 63 lecturers, including such prominent personalities as Edward Lipinski and Wladyslaw Bienkowski, and hundreds of active participants. Furthermore, on the following day after Woiciechowski's statements, the conference of Polish Catholic bishops issued a statement in support of those who strove to present the culture and history of their people without distortions. RAD Background Paper of March 13 was used.

FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No. 91 (Silnickaya, NY 12) presented views on the Polish democratic movement printed in Kultura (No. 1, 1978, the Polish language journal published in Paris. In this article, Roman Josef Kruszinski replied to a critical assessment of the democratic movement in Eastern Europe written for Tiden, a Swedish journal by Prof. Johansson of the Stockholm Institute of Social Research. In Kruszinski's view, the weaknesses of the democratic movement in Poland noted by Prof. Johansson should be explained in terms of the specific conditions prevailing in that country at present.

2. Yugoslavia. SPECIAL FEATURE (Perouansky, M 19) featured an RL interview with Yugoslav writer Mihajlo Mihajlov. Mihajlov discussed his experiences as a political prisoner in Yugoslavia and offered his views on the current political scene in Yugoslavia and Yugoslav attitudes toward Eurocommunism.

3. WFTU. NOTE (Bensi, M 5) focused on the decision of the Italian communist-dominated trade union CGIL to leave the Soviet-influenced World Federation of Trade Unions. CGIL secretariat member Aldo Bonaccini was quoted that WFTU had become an "obsolete and useless instrument" which always "coordinates its line with the policy of certain states." The program pointed to the realization by CGIL leaders of the need to follow up Eurocommunism by "Eurosyndicalism."

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

1. The Middle East. NOTE (Rahr, M 7) focused on the Israeli retaliation against the Palestinians in the southern Lebanon as a reprisal for their raid in Israel, and noted Sadat's concern over this vicious circle.

WORLD TODAY (Machlis, M 0:30) featured a voice cut of Sadat's condemnation of the Palestinian terrorist attack in Israel.

2. The Horn of Africa. NOTE (Predtechesky, M 4:30) said that the Ethiopian-Somali conflict would appear to be ended provided the Ethiopians keep their promise not to cross the Somali border, however, the presence of Cuban troops is a factor complicating detente and international relations. The program quoted Mezentsev in Novoe Vremya on alleged claims by US observers that Cubans, not Ethiopians, were fighting on the Ogaden front, and the Cuban Granma's confirmation of joint Cuban-Ethiopian participation in the fighting.

3. Rhodesia. NEW YORK No. 285-78 (Bykovsky, NY 3:30) highlighted the UN Security Council resolution declaring the Salisbury agreement illegal and unacceptable.

LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 1:30) pointed to the failure of the London talks between Owen and Nkomo and Mugabwe.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 1:30) quoted The Daily Telegraph on the failure of the talks between Owen and Nkomo and Mugabwe.

4. Human Rights. SPECIAL FEATURE (Perouansky, M 9) featured an RL interview with American delegate to the Belgrade conference, Alexei N. Obolensky. The delegate replied to questions concerning the outcome of the conference and the issue of human rights.

5. France. PARIS REPORT (Rayer, P 4:30) quoted French commentators that Mitterrand appears to have made a fatal mistake in concluding an election agreement with the communists.

6. The USA. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1158 (Savemark, W 5:30) gave details of the collective agreement reached in the coal miners' strike. Voice cuts were given of UMW president Arnold Miller and the leader of the mine owners' delegation Nicholas Kamich.

7. The FRG. NOTE (Glashan, M 5) gave background information on the strikes in the printing and metalworking industries. The program used CND reports from Bonn of March 8 and March 14, and an article in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung of March 14.

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

1. Discount Sales in US Stores was the subject of NEW YORK, NEW YORK No. 5 (Konson, NY 8:30). An interview with a Soviet woman immigrant who is presently employed as manager of a modest New York boutique was featured.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 5:30) was featured in A-1 (Glasenapp, M 4) and C-3 (Glasenapp, M 1:30).

WORLD TODAY (Machlis, M 59:30) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: the Israeli military action in the Lebanon (Perelman, Isr 3); the strikes in the FRG (Glashan, M 3); the agreement in the US coal miners' strike (Savemark, W 3); support for Ginzburg by Sinyavsky and for Kirill Podrabinek by French intellectuals (Salkazanov, P 2); selected letters and speeches of General Petr Grigorenko (Schlippe, M 4); British reaction to the Soviet anti-neutron bomb move (Chuguyev, L 2:30); an interview with Mihajlo Mihajlov (Perouansky, M 5); the "mobile university" and the Catholic Church in Poland (Rahr, M 3:30); the CGIL's decision to leave WFTU (Bensi, M 4); possible Soviet espionage in Scandinavia (Matusevich, M 4); and Micunovic's Moscow Years, 1956-1958, (Bensi, M 3).

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 15, 1978:

Israel has made a massive land, sea, and air attack against Palestinian bases in Lebanon.

Lebanon, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia have all criticized the Israelis.

Metislav Rostropovich and his wife are no longer Soviet citizens.

The anniversary of Anatoly Shcharansky's arrest was marked by hunger strikes and demonstrations.

Andrei Sakharov's phone is working again.

Georges Marchais says if the Left wins the election the Communists want about a third of the seats in the French cabinet.

Portugal's government has announced its austerity program.

Nicolae Ceausescu says any questions involving minorities will be settled democratically.

Somalia says its forces have now completed their withdrawal from Ethiopia's Ogaden region and has called upon the superpowers to bring about a lasting peace in the Horn of Africa.

\* Gustav Husak has stressed to party officials the importance of criticism and self-criticism.

China is reported to have set off another nuclear device in the atmosphere.

The EEC has replied to Comecon's proposal to open talks.

Helmut Schmidt has called for an immediate resumption of talks to end a newspaper strike.

Trade union and management negotiators in Washington are optimistic that a new contract they have worked out will end the 100-day-old coal strike.

The Soviet cosmonauts come home Thursday.

\*( The RL/NS did not use this item.

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 73

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 74

for Thursday, 16 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. NEW YORK REPORT No. 284-78 (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) gave the substance of an article by Richard Bird in The New York Times quoting US government officials that the USSR has been placing secret information on the scope and composition of its strategic missile arsenal at the disposal of US delegates at the Geneva talks. US officials consider this as removing a major obstacle to a new SALT agreement, although the information provided is insufficiently detailed. There also remain such problems as the Soviet Backfire bomber.

2. Soviet-US-British Relations. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 7:30) focused on the joint US-Soviet-British statement to the Geneva Disarmament Committee on substantial progress in talks on a ban on all forms of nuclear tests. The program traced the nuclear arms race back to the Soviet rejection of the US offer in 1946 to place all fissionable material under international control, and quoted Brezhnev's offer of talks on a total test ban made in his October jubilee speech last November 2. At the same time, it was noted that the measures proposed by Brezhnev are of a temporary nature, that the CPR, France, and India are showing reluctance to follow the US-Soviet-British example, and that other countries are opposed to renouncing the idea of possessing nuclear weapons.

3. The Neutron Bomb. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 6) reviewed the Soviet campaign against the neutron bomb initiated last June, focusing on the recent statement by Soviet radiation protection specialist Prof. Ovsey Leypunsky issued by the Novosti press agency, and the article in Newsweek by Arnaud de Borchgrave. While Leypunsky claimed that the neutron bomb lowers the nuclear threshold and is intended for use on a mass scale, de Borchgrave pointed out that it is intended for use against attacking Soviet tank formations without causing mass radioactive contamination of the surroundings.



4. Dissidents and Human Rights. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 2) gave the text of a statement by Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya, in connection with their being deprived of their Soviet citizenship, appealing to all people of good will to express their opinions on this "inhuman and illegal act." They describe it as an act of revenge for the human solidarity they showed toward persecuted persons.

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30) pointed to the indignant and surprised reaction in France to the news that cellist Mstislav Rostropovich and his singer-wife Galina Vishnevskaya have been deprived of their Soviet citizenship. The program quoted from a statement in this vein issued by the PCF Politburo, and observed that the Soviet authorities' action is the worst possible election propaganda for the PCF. A few lines were quoted from a poem about Rostropovich by the late Alexander Galich.

NOTE (Matusevich, M 5) began by contrasting the Novosti press agency's reference to Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya as "ideological degenerates" with the former's 1970 letter in support of Solzhenitsyn which showed a moral, not a political or an ideological motivation. The triviality of the APN's charge that Rostropovich has given charity concerts for White Russian emigre organizations was noted, and Sakharov was quoted on the tremendous loss to the USSR. The program recalled the attacks against Yuri Lyubimov, Gennady Rzhddestvensky, and Alfred Shnitke, and asked whether a campaign is in progress against talented, honest, independent-minded individuals.

NOTE (Henkin, M 6), pegged to the first anniversary of the arrest of Anatoly Shcharansky, quoted his mother on her fear for her son's life, and noted that the affair is quite normal by Soviet standards in that Shcharansky has already been pronounced guilty by the Soviet media. Also a special decree was passed extending the permissible investigation period which applied to Shcharansky, restrictions were placed on his choice of a defense lawyer, and he was arrested and charged simply because he incurred the displeasure of the authorities. The program suggested that Shcharansky was refused permission to emigrate in 1973 because this would have been an admission, that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights also applies to Soviet citizens.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 288-78 (Zuckerman, NY 3:30) drew attention to students meetings throughout the US in support of Shcharansky on the first anniversary of his arrest, in particular a meeting of hunger strikers in New York's Minski culture center. The meeting was attended by Shcharansky's wife Nataliya, and a message from one hundred Soviet-Jewish hunger strikers in the US was read. Participants in the meeting later proceeded to the Soviet UN mission.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2:30) quoted The Philadelphia Inquirer, on the Soviet authorities' action against dissidents diminishing their credibility in other areas, such as disarmament; The Financial Times, on Shcharansky; L'Aurore, on the Pravda criticism of Lyubimov's staging of The Queen of Spades; and La Stampa, on Roy Medvedev's work on Bukharin.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1425 (Burshtein, M 27) began with the texts of a letter by Alexander Podrabinek, who has exposed Soviet abuse of psychiatry, in which he explains why he does not want to emigrate in spite of KGB threats against him and his brother Kirill, and a letter by Kirill on the KGB search which uncovered a harpoon pistol used for underwater fishing. The program also featured material from the 46th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events which also concerns the Podrabinek brothers.

UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 829 (Schlippe, M 27:10) continued to present Boris Zuckerman's biographical sketch of former General Petr Grigorenko, written soon after Grigorenko's arrest in May 1969. The biography first appeared in samizdat and in 1973 was subsequently published in place of a preface the Herzen Foundation's collection of Grigorenko's letters and speeches entitled Thoughts of a Madman. The present program highlighted Grigorenko's deep concern over the manner in which political trials are conducted in the USSR.

The second part of a series of interviews with Soviet German emigrants attending a meeting of the West German Human Rights Society was presented by SPECIAL FEATURE (Schlippe, M 27). The discussion centered on the issue of national rights in the Soviet Union and the extent to which citizens of German origin are limited in exercising these rights.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 287-78 (Gendler, NY 3) gave the contents of an article by the Moscow correspondent of The Baltimore Sun, Piper, who quoted one of the founders of the independent Soviet trade union, Valentin Poplavsky, that despite the authorities repressive measures, the membership of the trade union is constantly increasing.

5. Space Activities. In connection with the landing of Soyuz-27, NOTE (Levin, M 4:30) observed that although it has finally ended in success, the seven-year Salyut-Soyuz program has been tremendously expensive. It was suggested that Soviet space managers may now be satisfied and transfer resources to developing US shuttle-type vehicles.

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

1. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN NOTES No. 42 featured the French leftwing Liberation's correspondent's report on a visit to Warsaw during which he was invited to attend a meeting of Polish writers and journalists writing for the samizdat quarterly Zapis.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. TEL-AVIV REPORT No. 16382 (Perelman, Isr 5:30) highlighted Begin's press conference statements on the Israeli action in southern Lebanon.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 4) quoted reactions to the Israeli action in Lebanon by the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, the Basler Zeitung, Le Matin de Paris, L'Aurore, La Stampa and The Times (London).

2. Italy. The kidnapping of Aldo Moro by the "Red Brigades" was backgrounded in NOTE (Bensi, M 4).

3. The Horn of Africa. NOTE (Rahr, M 8) pointed to evidence that President Carter's hope for a removal of Soviet and Cuban military presence from Ethiopia following the Somali departure from the Ogaden is not likely to be fulfilled. Reference was made to a skeptical statement by Hsinhua, the unproductive talks between Vance and Dobrynin, and the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry's reference to interference in Ethiopia's internal affairs. The program observed that the Soviet and Cuban forces are also needed by Ethiopia in order to subdue strategically important Eritrea, and possibly also to keep Mengistu Haile Mariam in power. Arab support for Eritrea and its implications were noted. A voice cut of Hodding Carter was included. The program used a CND report from Munich of March 15.

4. US-Vietnamese Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 415 (Orshansky, W 4) pointed to Vance's statement advocating the admission of the Vietnamese "boat people" to the US as a further development in the controversy between the State Department and the Department of Justice.

5. Britain. Anatoly Kuznetsov and David Floyd discussed the British Parliament and contrasted it with the USSR Supreme Soviet in MODERN BRITAIN No. 30 (Kuznetsov and Floyd, L 12:30).

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

1. The Case of Johnny Harris was dealt with in FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS No. 19 (Shilaeff, NY 4:00). The program provided detailed information on Johnny Harris, the black American who was sentenced to death in the electric chair for killing a prison guard in a 1974 riot at an Alabama prison, in connection with the USSR's latest press attacks exploiting the case as an example of human rights violations in the US.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 6:30) was featured in A-4 (Glasenapp, M 2:30) and C-1 (Glasenapp, M 4).

WORLD TODAY (Tumanov, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: the kidnapping of Aldo Moro (Bensi, M 2:30); Begin on the Israeli action in the Lebanon (Perelman, Isr 3:30); the return to earth of Soyuz-27 (Levin, M 4); the Soviet missile arsenal (Shilaeff, NY 3); the depriving of Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya of their Soviet citizenship (Matusevich, M 4); the appeal of Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya to world public opinion (Mirsky, P 1:30); French reaction to the Soviet authorities' action against Rostropovich (Mirsky, P 3:30); the first anniversary of the arrest of Shcharansky (Henkin, M 4:30); the case of black American Johnny Harris (Shilaeff, NY 2:30); Britain, Spain and Gibraltar (Vovchok, L 3); and East-West polemic over the neutron bomb (Predtechevsky, M 4:30); socialist countries in a capitalist role (Chianurov, M 3:30); Coca-Cola and the Moscow Olympics (Bykovsky, NY 2); and press reaction to Middle East developments (Glasenapp, M 2:30).

gk/SL

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 16, 1978:

Terrorists today seized Aldo Moro, Italy's Christian Democratic party leader in a bloody street ambush in Rome.

A plane crash in Bulgaria has killed 73 people, including Poland's acting culture minister.

Anwar Sadat has condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, saying bloodshed will not solve security problems.

Israeli troops now occupy a tenth of Lebanon.

Josef Haman, who has worked in Gustav Husak's office, has been promoted to the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

The U.S. is sending a diplomatic mission to Somalia.

The State Department regrets that Moscow has stripped Mstislav Rostropovich and Galina Vishnevskaya of their citizenship.

The first of two Panama Canal treaties is expected to be approved on a close vote later today in the U.S. Senate.

Two Soviet cosmonauts are now safely back on earth after spending longer in space than anybody else ever has - 96 days.

A Warsaw court reportedly has sentenced a man for letting his apartment be used for an unofficial lecture.

\*Billy Graham is going to Poland.

Some progress is reported in arms control talks in both Geneva and Vienna.

A leading French Socialist says he believes the opposition Socialist-Communist alliance will not win the elections this Sunday.

Negotiators of the United Mine Workers say they have accepted a proposed contract aimed at bringing the longest coal strike in U.S. history to an end.

A member of an unofficial trade union in the Soviet Union says workers are still joining the new group.

\*( The RL/NS did not use this item.

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 76

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 76

for Friday, 17 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 7:30) took as its point of departure a Pravda article of March 17 saying that Washington should start thinking more seriously about SALT, since the USSR's patience is not unlimited. The program observed that in fact the US government last May showed flexibility during the Vance-Gromyko talks in Geneva. However, when in September some details of a new agreement appeared in the US press, there were protests from the American public, including Congress over US concessions. Instead of reacting with caution, the USSR caused further concern by redoubling its strategic arms buildup, e.g., by developing mobile two-stage missiles which could easily be converted into strategic weapons, and becoming involved in the Horn of Africa. The program referred to suggestions by Carter and Brzezinski of a connection between SALT and such Soviet activities. Reports of progress toward a total nuclear test ban were also noted.

WASHINGTON REPORT No. 416 (Orshansky, W 3:30) gave details of the agreement concluded between Pan American and Aeroflot on increased flights between Moscow and the US. The program referred to the March 15 announcement in Washington by Vladimir Samorukov, director of the North American department of Aeroflot.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 5) gave the text of a March 17 appeal to Brezhnev by Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya in connection with their being deprived of their Soviet citizenship. Among other things, they stressed that they were never involved in politics, their only "guilt" having consisted in giving shelter to Solzhenitsyn. They also described the accusations made against them as pure fabrications and demanded the opportunity to defend themselves in an open trial.

PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 7) was devoted to a March 17 press conference given by cellist Mstislav Rostropovich and his singer-wife Galina Vishnevskaya in Paris in connection with their being deprived of their Soviet citizenship. Vishnevskaya spoke of their shock and indignation at this arbitrary act. Rostropovich countered the Izvestia allegation, which he learned of from Le Monde, that he and his wife "showed no desire to return to the USSR," by explaining that they had been virtually forced to leave in the first place by the restrictions on their artistic activities. He denied that he had given charity concerts for political organizations. The text was read of a telephoned statement from Solzhenitsyn that the communist authorities themselves have no right to deprive others of their rights. Rostropovich expressed his gratitude for world sympathy, and both he and his wife stated their firm conviction that they would eventually be able to return.

WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1162 (Savemark, W 3:30) noted US public condemnation of the Soviet authorities' depriving Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya of their Soviet citizenship, and gave a voice cut of the official State Department statement delivered by Hodding Carter at a meeting with journalists on March 16 to the effect that this act contravenes such documents as the Helsinki Final Act. Washington circles were quoted that Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya, as well as Petr Grigorenko and his wife Zinaida, would be given political asylum if they wanted it.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2:30) quoted reaction to the deprivation of Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya of their Soviet citizenship by Le Monde, Le Quotidien de Paris, and l'Humanite.

UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 830 (Schlippe, M 27:30) featured the text of General Grigorenko's speech delivered on 17 March 1968 at a Moscow banquet, arranged by representatives of the Crimean-Tatar people in honor of their great patron Alexey Kosterin's 75th birthday, and excerpts from General Grigorenko's speech during Alexey Kosterin's funeral on 14 November 1968.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Rudolph, NY 16:30) presented the text of an appeal by Solzhenitsyn published last September on his intention to establish an All-Russian Memorial Library of material on Russian history, and Solzhenitsyn's written replies to RL questions concerning this project.

SOUND OF STRINGS No. 635 (Mitina, M 4:30) featured a recording of one of the late Alexander Galich' older ballads entitled Night Watch.

3. Soviet-Norwegian Relations. NOTE (Matusevich, M 2:30) pointed to the meager results of Norwegian Sea Law Minister Jens Eversen's talks in Moscow with Soviet Fisheries Minister Ishkov on fishing around Spitzbergen. The USSR once again refused to accept the 200-mile zone proclaimed by Norway around the island. The program recalled Soviet attempts to restrict Norway's sovereignty over Spitzbergen, and recalled the recent ratification by Norway of the controversial treaty on fishing in the Barents Sea.

4. "Izvestia." NOTE (Henkin, M 6) congratulated Izvestia on being awarded the Order of the October Revolution by Brezhnev, and also in connection with the first anniversary of the publication of the pertinent decree on 15 March 1977. The program suggested that the delay in the presentation of the award could be connected with Podgorny's ouster from the position of Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman soon afterwards. The program noted that in the meantime, Brezhnev had become a writer with the publication of his Malaya Zemlya, which prompted Izvestia chief editor Petr Alekseyev to say that the newspaper would continue to learn from Brezhnev's journalistic example.

5. Literature. SPECIAL FEATURE (Gladilin, P 9) discussed Vladimir Rybakov's novel Tyazhest (The Burden), which is praised as a serious attempt to give a realistic portrayal of life in the Soviet army.

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

1. Hungary. NOTE (Matusevich, M 6:30) gave the slightly abridged text of an article by the East European correspondent of Svenska Dagbladet which says that the Hungarian authorities are trying to quietly neutralize critically-minded intellectuals by issuing them passports allowing them to stay for lengthy periods in the West and then return to Hungary. The article observed that, nevertheless, samizdat literature has made its appearance.

2. Yugoslavia. SPECIAL FEATURE (Perouansky, M 22) featured the first part of an RL interview with Milovan Djilas on Euro-communism and future political developments in Yugoslavia.



C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Gordin, Fedoseyev, Perelman, Vovchok and Salkazanova, M, Isr, L and P 29) was devoted entirely to the Palestinian terrorist raid on two civilian buses in Israel on 11 March and its aftermath culminating in the subsequent Israeli incursion into Southern Lebanon. New material not previously broadcast included: an eyewitness report of the terrorist raid published in the Israeli Russian-language newspaper Nasha Strana, a monitoring report on Yasir Arafat's 12 March press conference in East Berlin, reactions to the terrorist raid by Svenska Dagbladet, Algemeen Dagblad, Le Monde, and Radio Sofia, and British and French press reaction to the Israeli incursion into South Lebanon.

NOTE (Rahr, M 7) said that Hussein's claim that Israel aims to annex southern Lebanon would appear to be clearly disproved by official Israeli statements such as by Begin and Israeli Ambassador to the US Dinitz. The program suggested that Syrian passiveness could be due to a growing realization in Arab countries that a stop must be put to Palestinian terrorism. The program used articles by Wren and Reston in The New York Times of March 17.

2. Italy. NOTE (Bensi, M 8) gave background information on the "Red Brigades," noting that their model is the Bolsheviks before the October Revolution. The program observed that while TASS correspondent Maltsev described Moro's kidnapping as a provocation by rightist reactionaries, soon afterwards Moscow Radio spoke of the work of the "leftist" Red Brigades.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2:30) quoted reaction to the kidnapping of Aldo Moro by Il Messaggero, La Stampa, La Repubblica, and The Times (London).

3. The Horn of Africa. NEW YORK REPORT No. 290-78 (L. Dudin, NY 3:30) pointed to US efforts to restore peace in the area, and US concern over the presence of 12,000 Cuban troops and over 1,000 Soviet advisers in Ethiopia.

4. US-Panama Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1161 (Savemark, W 3:30) was devoted to the US Senate's ratification of the first of the two Panama Canal treaties.

5. US-British Relations. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 3:30) previewed Callaghan's upcoming visit to the US, noting that economic questions will be high on the agenda.

6. Britain. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 3:30) noted the CPGB's proposal to the Labour Party to form a leftist alliance, pointing to the CPGB's negligible political role and suggesting that the Labour Party will hardly be seriously interested in the proposal.

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

1. The US. AMERICA: DEEDS AND PEOPLE, No. 88 (Navrozov, NY 7:30) provided examples of the lives of recent immigrants to the United States, including Jamaicans, Filipinos and Vietnamese.

2. Reflections on Books. KUZNETSOV'S TALK No. 217 (Kuznetsov, L 18) reflected on the miniscule proportion of books published that any one person can ever hope to read.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 5) was featured in A-2 (Glasenapp, M 2:30), and C-2 (Glasenapp, M 2:30).

WORLD TODAY (Nadirashvili, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: the kidnapping of Aldo Moro (Bensi, M 5); Callaghan's upcoming visit to Washington (Chuguyev, L 3); the Soviet-Norwegian talks on fishing around Spitzbergen (Matusevich, M 2:30); the French parliamentary elections (Salkazanov, P 2:30); the CPGB's offer to the Labour Party to form an alliance (Vovchok, L 3:30); the situation in southern Lebanon (Rahr, M 5:30); US reaction to the deprivation of Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya of their Soviet citizenship (Savemark, W 3); press reactions to the cases of Moro and Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya (Glasenapp, M 2); Allan Derzhovits' offer to defend Shcharansky (Shilaeff, NY 3:30); the Soviet Army (Gladilin, P 3:30); the US-Soviet air traffic agreement (Orshansky, W 2); and the award of the Order of the October Revolution to Izvestia (Henkin, M 4).

Erratum: The number of the DBA for Thursday, 16 March 1978 should be 75.

gk/SL

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 17, 1978:

- \* TASS says Jimmy Carter is shifting the emphasis away from detente and toward threats and increased tension.

The United States says Israel should withdraw from southern Lebanon and that it would support a U.N. peacekeeping force in the area.

Israel says its troops have killed about 250 Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon.

Mstislav Rostropovich and his wife want a public trial in the USSR to refute allegations against them.

- \* The U.S. and Hungary have signed a trade agreement.

- \*\* Gustav Husak has again denied rumors of a split in the party leadership.

They are still looking for Aldo Moro and his kidnappers.

Muammar Gaddafi says there will be an African summit to discuss the Ethiopian-Somali dispute.

- \* The President of Zaire has announced that 13 people sentenced to death for plotting against him were executed early today.

Ian Smith says one part of the new interim government will be set up next week.

- \* Oil from a wrecked tanker is washing ashore on the coast of Brittany.

- \*\*\* Edward Giersek says Poland has a chance to quickly increase food production in the next few years.

- \*\*\*\* Soviet scientists believe man can live in space for a year.

\*) The RL News Service did not use these items.

\*\*) The RL News Service and the Romanian Service did not use this item.

\*\*\*) The RL News Service and the Bulgarian Service did not use this item.

\*\*\*\*) The RL News Service and the Bulgarian and CS Services did not use this item.

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 77

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 77

for Saturday, 18 March 1978

M. Gelischanow

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

1. Dissidents and Human Rights. RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 208 (Belotserkovsky, M 5) discussed the Soviet authorities' action of depriving three leading Soviet citizens -- Mstislav Rostropovich, Galina Vishnevskaya and Petr Grigorenko -- of their citizenship. The program observed that stripping Petr Grigorenko of his citizenship is particularly scandalous because from the very beginning he insisted that he was going to the United States to be treated medically and planned to return to the Soviet Union after treatment. Rostropovich and his wife Galina Vishnevskaya, on the other hand, had made an announcement in December of last year in which they stated that they would not return to the Soviet Union until creative freedom is allowed to exist there. Furthermore, it is clear that the Soviet leaders waited for the Belgrade conference to finish before they published the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet depriving Grigorenko of his citizenship which was signed by Brezhnev as early as February 13. The program concluded that the Soviet authorities settled for maintaining their prestige inside the country by demonstrating their resoluteness in dealing with dissidents, rather than upholding their prestige in the world which is already greatly depreciated by previous violations of human rights.

GUEST OF THE WEEK No. 71 (Rudolph, NY 19:30) featured interviews with Boris Shragin, Lyudmila Alexeyeva, Valentin Turchin, and Yury Mnyukh, participants in a recent symposium at Hunter College in New York City on the human rights movement in the Soviet Union. Boris Shragin discussed the work involved and his objectives in organizing the symposium. The other three participants summarized their speeches at the symposium. Valentin Turchin focused on the negative influence of a totalitarian system on the development of science. Yury Mnyukh discussed the prospects for the

human rights movement in the Soviet Union, and Lyudmila Alexeyeva dealt with the organizational forms of the dissident movement. Furthermore, the question of the significance of such meetings between the figures involved in the defense of human rights in the USSR and Americans was also discussed.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1426 (Burshtein, M 27) featured the samizdat text of Kirill Podrabinek's declaration entitled "KGB Blackmail," dated December 1977, and an open letter to KGB head Andropov by Kirill's brother Alexander Podrabinek of December 1977. Kirill Podrabinek was recently sentenced to two years for illegal possession of arms in a transparent attempt to threaten and blackmail Alexander Podrabinek who is a member of the working committee investigating the use of psychiatry for political purposes and author of Punitive Medicine. The program also continued to read from the 46th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events dealing with the persecution in Lithuania.

2. The Views of Some Dissident Scientists at the Scientific Seminar at the Venice Biennale were presented in SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY No. 147 (Muslin, NY 13:30). For example, Valentin Turchin pointed out that the Soviet Union is in 20th place in regard to the number of Nobel Prize winners in proportion to the total population; Georgian psychiatrist Avtandil Papiashvili noted that of the three scientific schools of psychiatry, only the Moscow school of Prof. Snezhnevsky is able to publish its ideas because of its collaboration with the KGB; Leonid Leker, a former worker of the Meteorological Institute in Leningrad, wrote of the Soviet attempts to break off international contacts with Western scientists; Alexander Voronel gave a speech entitled "Science in the Soviet Union -- An Island of Freedom;" and scientists from Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria discussed the difficult positions of their colleagues in these countries. The program noted that the consensus of the members of the symposium was that the difficulties of dissident scientists in Communist countries has a direct relation to the interests of Western scientists.

3. The Week of Free Russian Art in Bellinzona, Switzerland was the subject of CULTURE (Mirsky, P 8) which featured an interview with Alexander Glezer, the founder of the Museum of Russian Art in Exile in France. Glezer pointed out that the exhibition in Bellinzona was organized by the administration of the Venice Biennale and should be regarded as a continuation of the Biennale. He noted that a rather large group of Russian artists who did not participate at the Biennale were given a chance to display their works at Bellinzona, making it a rather more representative collection of Russian art.

4. The Emigre Press. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No. 80 (Schajovicz, M 5:30) gave the abridged text of an article by Anatoly Gladilin in Novoe Russkoe Slovo on the flea markets in Paris and Moscow.

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

1. Poland. RELIGION TODAY No.323 (Rahr, M 2) excerpted a declaration of the Catholic bishops in Poland defending the unofficial system of disseminating knowledge -- the "mobile university" -- founded by 63 Polish academics which is being harassed by the authorities.

2. The CPR. RELIGION TODAY No. 323 (Rahr, M 2:30) pointed out that the new Chinese leadership headed by Hua Kuo-feng has relaxed its attitude toward religion. For the first time in about 20 years official representatives of the Chinese Buddhists and Christians were present at a session of the National Council, and some Catholic and Protestant churches have been opened once again.

3. The Life of Czechoslovak Emigrants in Canada. was the subject of an article in Novoe Russkoe Slovo entitled "The Price for Communist Amnesty" which was excerpted in REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No. 80 (Schajovicz, M 5:30).

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. President Carter's Speech on National Security at Wake Forest University in North Carolina was highlighted in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 394 (Orshansky, W 4:30, Tumanov, M 2). Carter noted that the main goal of the US is to avert a nuclear war and called on the Soviet Union to show more restraint in its military build-up and cease its intervention in foreign countries or face a reassessment of US defense policy. The program noted the unusually speedy TASS reply that the US is renouncing its detente policy and intends to change its foreign policy line.

2. The US State Department on the Latest Events in the Middle East. THE WORLD THIS WEEK No. 294 (Gendler, NY 2:30) noted that the US hopes that Israel will pull its forces out of South Lebanon and support a UN peacekeeping force in the area.

3. The Elections in France. THE WORLD THIS WEEK No. 394 (Ryser, P 4) discussed the last-minute pre-election activities in France prior to the second round of voting, referred to the agreement reached between the Socialists and Communists, and noted that the tone of the propaganda of the left parties has changed considerably.

ROUND TABLE TALK No. 363 (Salkazanov, Mirsky, and Ryser, P 20) discussed the national elections in France.

4. Italy. THE WORLD THIS WEEK No. 394 (Maltsev, R 4:30) reported on the kidnapping of Christian-Democratic Party President Aldo Moro by members of the "Red Brigades" and discussed the vote of confidence given to Andreotti's new government.

5. Events in the United States. THE WORLD THIS WEEK No. 394 (Savemark, W 2:30) mentioned that the Senate ratified the first of the two treaties with Panama on the Panama Canal, and reported that a Washington federal court refused to extend the period of the Taft-Hartley Law which was put into effect on 9 March.

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

1. The Exhibition of American Expressionist Artist Robert Motherwell's Works at the London Royal Art Academy was reviewed in CULTURE (Golomshtok, L 9:30).

2. Churchill's Portrait. CULTURE (Mikes, L 8) discussed the furor in England when it became known that a portrait presented to Churchill by members of the parliament was burned because Churchill despised it so much.

3. The Interpretation of the Holy Scriptures was featured in RELIGION TODAY No. 323 (Sidorenko, M 4:30).

4. The Meaning of Repentance Called for During Lent was discussed in SUNDAY TALK No. 1091, (Shmeman, NY 9).

5. The Lives of Two Female Residents of New York City -- a nun and a captain on a training sailing vessel -- were sketched in NEW YORK, NEW YORK, No. 6 (Konson, NY 8).

6. AMERICAN HUMOR No. 7 (Konson, NY 3) presented some anecdotes from recent American newspapers and magazines.

gk/SL

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 18, 1978:

The U.S. today called on Israel to withdraw from Lebanon and asked the United Nations to send a force to police the Israeli-Lebanese border.

In the Lebanese fighting, Israeli forces reportedly are encountering tougher resistance from the Palestinians.

The kidnappers of Aldo Moro said today they will put him on "trial" to strengthen the revolutionary process in Western Europe.

President Carter has swiftly answered Soviet criticism of a speech in which he said America's attitude to detente could change unless Moscow shows restraint.

A U.S. presidential envoy is in Mogadishu for talks on U.S.-Somali relations.

Polish gasoline, motor oil, and taxi prices go up Sunday by an average 20 per cent.

- \* French officials say a vast oil slick off the coast of Brittany could be one of France's worst pollution disasters.

Chinese Vice-Premier Teng says his country must learn from other nations in order to catch up in science and technology.

Former Pakistan Prime Minister Bhutto has been sentenced to death on a murder conspiracy charge.

Spanish police were called out last night to break up violent street demonstrations in Madrid by about 1,000 people protesting the death of a prison inmate.

\* The RL News Service did not use this item.



# RFE RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 78

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 78

for Sunday, 19 March 1978

M. Gelischanow

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

1. Human Rights. In SPECIAL FEATURE (Belotserkovsky and Yudovich, M 6:30) former Soviet lawyer Lev Yudovich answered questions on the Soviet decision to deprive Grigorenko, Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya of their citizenship. Brezhnev was quoted as saying recently that the decree on the deprivation of citizenship is outdated and needs to be revised.

TEN YEARS OF "THE CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS" No. 5 (L. Alekseyeva, NY 9) focused on material in the Chronicle on dissident activities in the Soviet provinces (Sverdlovsk, Saratov, Ryazan and Orel) in 1968-72.

UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 831 (Schlippe, M 28) continued to read from a Selection of Letters and Statements by P. Grigorenko pegged to his recent deprivation of Soviet citizenship. The selection included his letter to the local electoral commission in March 1969 explaining why he refused to vote, a statement he issued in April 1969 in connection with the arrest of his friend Ivan Yakhimovich, and a joint appeal by himself and Yakhimovich to citizens of the USSR following the self-immolation of Jan Palach in early 1969.

2. Culture. PANORAMA (Salkazanova, P 5) gave the substance of an article in Le Monde by Daniel Vernet in answer to a critical article by Bolshoi Theater conductor Algis Zhyuraytis in Pravda on the staging of Tschaikovsky's The Queen of Spades in Paris. It was noted that Moscow's criticism of the opera directed against producer Yury Lyubimov, composer Shnitke, and composer Rozhdestvensky is of a political nature.

3. The Events Leading to the Break in Soviet-Egyptian Relations was the subject of PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5), which was based on Anwar Sadat's autobiography In Search of Identity which was excerpted in Time.

4. History. FIFTY YEARS AGO No. 180 (R. Dudin, NY 12:30) continued an account of the role of Aleksey Lopukhin, who died 50 years ago in Paris, in the exposure of double agent Yevno Azeff. Both worked for the Socialist Revolutionary Party and the Tsarist secret police.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF STALIN'S DEATH No. 4 (Levin, M 26) described how Stalin, after his election as Secretary-General of the Central Committee, built up the apparatus which enabled him to dispose of all rivals and acquire supreme power in the USSR and the total acquiescence of the Party to his wishes.

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

1. Cuba. SIGNAL No. 462 (Predtechensky, M 13) pointed to the presence of Cuban troops in 17 foreign countries, including Ethiopia and Angola, quoting a Hodding Carter statement of 17 November 1977.

PANORAMA (Chugunov, L 5) highlighted an article by Bernard Levin in The Times (London) on Castro's harsh dictatorial regime and the situation in Cuba.

2. Human Rights in Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 50 (Bensi, M 3) referred to an interview given to Unsere Zeit by Secretary of the CPCS Central Committee Vasil Bilak in which he crudely attacked human-rights activists and opponents of socialism. The program also noted and discussed Bilak's statement that family origin is a factor that greatly influences the political ideology of certain "declassified elements," such as Pavel Kohout.

3. Yugoslavia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL, No. 50 (Bensi, M 6) reported on how workers of Ravne steelworks in Slovenia went on strike to protest their low incomes and noted that there is a good chance that they may have succeeded in attaining their demands. The program noted that although the law in Yugoslavia makes no provision for the right to strike, the view maintaining that the right to strike is a legitimate weapon in the defense of workers' interests is gaining ground. The program used a RAD Background Report of 8 March 1978.

4. Human Rights in Poland, EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 50 (Bensi, M 6) highlighted an article in La Liberation by Michele Thierry dealing with some of the characteristics of Polish samizdat.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 50 (S. Vardy, M 5) recalled the student unrest in Poland in 1968 which erupted into mass disturbances throughout the country. It was noted that the events of 1968 played a large role in the formation of the human-rights movement in Poland today.

5. The CPR, CHINA AFTER MAO No. 6 (Shilaeff, NY 9:30) continued a discussion of the planned modernization and mechanization of Chinese agriculture. It pointed out that the original proponent of mechanized farming in the CPR was not, as the present leaders claim, Mao but the long-since disgraced Liu Shao-chi, and that the main question is where to find the resources to finance the enormous cost of mechanization.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. THE NATIONALITIES PROBLEM IN THE WORLD TODAY, No. 17 (Silnicki, NY 9) discussed the problem of the correlation between national sovereignty and international economic cooperation making extensive use of an article by Raymond Vernon, director of the Harvard Institute for the study of international relations, published in the January 1977 issue of Foreign Affairs.

2. The Latest Developments in the Middle East were discussed in ROUND TABLE TALK No. 364 (Finkelstein, Henkin, Rahr, and Chianurov, M 20).

3. Human Rights, MAN HAS THE RIGHT No. 61 and 64 (Fedoseyev, M 1:30 and 1) pointed out several goals of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted 30 years ago.

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

1. "All About Clones" -- an article in Newsweek dealing with David Rorvic's book In His Image: the Cloning of Man, was highlighted in PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 5).

2. Christian Spirituality, with its basis in the concept of God's heaven here on earth as the goal of life, was the theme of THE SEARCH OF SPIRITUALITY, No. 9 (Shmeman, NY 9).

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 19, 1978:

Center-Right parties have won the French national elections.

The Security Council called today for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon and their replacement with a UN peacekeeping force.

Israeli Prime Minister Begin has left for the United States for crucial talks with President Carter.

Italy has called on the army to help police search for the kidnappers of former Premier Aldo Moro.

- \* The U.S. is asking the Soviet Union for a meeting to discuss a possible ban on "killer satellites."

Soviet cellist Mstislav Rostropovich says Soviet restrictions on artistic freedom have greatly harmed creative genius.

Polish historian Adam Michnik reportedly has been detained by police again.

- \* The Soviet Union has again accused President Carter of harming detente.

An anti-neutron bomb meeting in Amsterdam has ended with a mass demonstration.

U.S. and Somali officials held preliminary talks in Mogadishu today on relations between their two countries.

A strong earth tremor has shaken parts of southern Mexico, including the country's capital, Mexico City.

- \* Preparations are underway for emptying the remaining oil in the supertanker that broke up off the French coast.

\*) The RL News Service did not use this item.

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 79

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 79

for Monday, 20 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Dissidents and Human Rights. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 4) excerpted an interview given to RL's correspondent by Mstislav Rostropovich in connection with his being deprived of Soviet citizenship together with his wife Galina Vishnevskaya. Rostropovich described as fabrications the Izvestia charge that he had given money to anti-Soviet organizations, and demanded an open trial in the USSR. He spoke of the distress he had been caused, and said he would appeal to the International Court and the UN so that his people should not be "disoriented by the bandits who thought up this decree."

NEW YORK REPORT No. 301-78 (Gendler, NY 3:30) gave the substance of an interview given by Rostropovich to US News and World Report in which he spoke of the harm done to world music by the restriction of artistic freedom in the USSR (he gave Shostakovich and Prokofiev as examples), the contribution of US-Soviet cultural contacts to mutual understanding between the two peoples, and the musical education of children in the USSR, which he said was in many respects superior to that in the US.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 299-78 (Gendler, NY 4:30) annotated the 47th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events, referring especially to reports on the trials of Arkady Serebrov and Vladimir Rozhdestvov, interrogations in the cases of arrested Helsinki Watch Group members Ginzburg, Orlov Shcharansky, Matusevich, and Marinovich, the situation of political prisoners in the Mordvinian camps, and developments in Lithuania.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1427 (Schlippe, M 29) continued to read from the 46th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events. This installment dealt with the Russian Social Fund set up to help Soviet political prisoners and their families.

2. The Anti-Neutron Bomb Campaign. NOTE (Henkin, M 5:30) said the composition of the Soviet delegation at the international forum against the neutron bomb which has just ended in Amsterdam (it was led by Deputy Chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium Vladimir Lobanok) suggests that the Soviet campaign is only just beginning. The program compared it to the vociferous campaign launched by the USSR against the US in 1952-53 on the alleged bacteriological warfare which the US was accused of conducting in Korea.

3. Soviet-US Relations. NEW YORK REPORT No. 298-78 (Shilaeff, NY 2:30) drew attention to an agreement concluded in Moscow under which Coca-Cola is to build an "instant tea" factory in the USSR. USSR Deputy Food Industry Minister Oreshkin was quoted that "brewing tea is a waste of time in our century. Instant tea is much more convenient," and Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Gvishiani, that the factory's planned output is 2,000 tons per year. The program was based on an interview given to The Journal of Commerce by Coca-Cola chairman of the board Paul Austen.

4. Foreign Trade. NEW YORK REPORT No. 296-78 (Shilaeff, NY 3:30) noted that the Soviet foreign trade deficit dropped from 6.5 billion dollars in 1975 to 5.5 in 1976 and four in 1977. Contributory factors were the economic upswing in the West and higher prices for such major Soviet export items as oil. However, the USSR's total debts rose to over 17 billion dollars so that about 28 per cent of her export income goes to the repayment of her financial obligations. This will naturally restrict possibilities for the import of consumer goods.

5. Agriculture. MAN ON THE EARTH No. 182 (Lobas, NY 9:30) drew attention to a mysterious discrepancy of no less than 100 million tons in official Soviet grain statistics for last year.

6. Book Publishing. NOTE (Belotserkovsky, M 6) was pegged to readers' letters in the March 20 issue of Pravda complaining of inadequate care for the needs of the Soviet reading public. The program noted that, for a start, paper production in the USSR was a mere 5.5 million tons in 1977 as compared with a US figure of 61.3 million tons in 1973. Nevertheless, large quantities of paper are used to print newspapers of largely similar content, as well as books which hardly anyone wants

to buy, which are listed in the "Repeat Offers" section of the bulletin New Books in the USSR. In one issue of this publication (1977, No. 3) 18 books by Brezhnev were featured, for example. It was reported in Pravda that books handed in as scrap provided enough paper for over 24 million new books. The program suggested that in this light, a March 12 proposal by Pravda to give priority to producing library copies might be a good solution.

7. Art. SPECIAL FEATURE (Golomshtok, L 11), pegged to the 45th anniversary of the USSR Artists' Union, traced the development of this powerful party-state mechanism which controls the arts. The program noted the two basic ideological and economic functions of the Artists' Union; first its charter calls for strict adherence to the principle of "socialist realism;" second, the union is the only official organization authorized to commission and distribute works of art.

Pegged to the March 7 art exhibit in Moscow organized by the City Committee of Graphic Artists, SPECIAL FEATURE (Glezer, P 14) presented an interview with art expert Alexander Glezer, founder of the Museum of Russian Art in Exile. Glezer discussed the situation of non-conformist artists in the USSR, the increase of Soviet government censorship over the arts, the background and membership of the Committee of Graphic Artists as well as the March 7 exhibit which resulted in the removal of 30 works found "unsuitable" by the authorities. He described the numerous exhibits of Soviet non-conformist art in the West and argued that this development has spurred on Soviet authorities to compete by staging parallel art exhibits.

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

1. The CFR. NEW YORK REPORT No. 294-78 (Shilaeff, NY 5) pointed to indications that the Chinese leadership has reached a compromise decision on the restructuring of the army. The ideas of Mao Tse-tung, including that of the "people's war," are to remain in force, but political instruction is to be cut back in favor of military training, and a program of modernization of the armed forces initiated.

2. Vietnamese-Cambodian Relations. NEW YORK REPORT No. 300-78 (Shilaeff, NY 2:30) referred to Vietnamese reports on Cambodian attacks in the region of the port of Ha Tien, and a report by the Phnom Penh correspondent of Tanjug that Cambodia is ready for a peaceful solution of the frontier problem under the condition that its territory remain inviolable. The correspondent also interviewed Cambodian Premier Pol Pot who said the conflict is also a result of Vietnam's intention to form an Indochinese Federation.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 419 (Orshansky, W 3:30) placed Begin's visit to the US in the context of the Israeli incursion into south Lebanon.

TEL-AVIV REPORT No. K 16-384 (Perelman, Isr 4:30) noted Israeli doubts on the effectiveness of UN troops in the south Lebanon on the eve of Begin's visit to the US.

2. France. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4:30) gave reactions to the results of the parliamentary elections by Le Matin de Paris, l'Humanite, Le Figaro, La Liberation and Le Quotidien de Paris.

PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 5) said the result of the recent parliamentary elections was only logical in view of the rift between the Communists and Socialists.

3. Italy. NOTE (Bensi, M 6) pointed to controversy in Italy over the motives and possible international connections of the abductors of Aldo Moro. It was observed that while, curiously enough, the media of the socialist countries, including Yugoslavia, attempt to present the "Red Brigades" as right-wing reactionaries and Fascists, the PCI has thus far refrained from analyzing their ideology and political program, suggesting that they are the instrument of some dark and mysterious international forces.

4. Rhodesia. LONDON REPORT (Vovchok, L 4:30) was devoted to the internal settlement about to go into effect.

5. US-Hungarian Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 420 (Orshansky, W 3:30) said the new Hungarian-US trade agreement recently signed in Budapest, whose main feature is that it gives Hungary most-favored nation status, is further evidence of the continuing improvement of relations between the two countries.

6. Pakistan. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 3) focused on the death sentence passed against Bhutto, quoting from The Guardian.

7. The US. NEW YORK REPORT No. 289-78 (Shilaeff, NY 3:30) presented the findings of public opinion polls and a State Department study on the average American's attitude to US foreign policy, which may be summed up as a mixture of skepticism, pragmatism, and idealism.



MAN ON THE EARTH No. 182 (Lobas, NY 4:30) highlighted an editorial in The New York Times on US agricultural policy, which pointed to the problem of attempting to satisfy the farmer by price subsidies while meeting the needs of the consumer and world export markets.

8. Traffic in Nuclear Materials. NEW YORK REPORT No. 302-78 (Shilaeff, NY 2:30) focused on the FBI investigation into the case of an attempt by European agents to sell the Westinghouse company a quantity of enriched uranium.

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

1. The Ideas of German Marxist Theoretician Theodore Adorno and Their Relationship to Western Existentialist Thought and Soviet Ideology were the subject of PHILOSOPHY IN A CHANGING WORLD No. 42 (Pyatigorsky, L 16).

2. The Cinema. MODERN WOMAN No. 53 (Gordin and Matusevich, M 11:30) featured an interview with RL's correspondent who covered the recent Berlin Film Festival. The discussion centered around the growing number of female film directors and cinematographers in general and those represented at the Berlin Film Festival in particular. The RL correspondent pointed out that four out of nine jury panel members were women and that films made by women and devoted to themes pertaining to women were a major feature of this film festival.

3. Scientific Achievements in 1977 in the Fields of Biology and Medicine were reviewed in PRESENT-DAY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY No. 115 (Muslin, NY 13) which covered the synthesization of the hormone somatostatin, the discovery of a "third form of life," methanogenes, the successful application of an anti-virus medicament, and the development of an anti-pneumonia vaccine.

WORLD TODAY (Rahr, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: the French elections (Ryser, P 8); the situation in Italy after the Moro kidnapping (Bensi, M 2:30); Israeli public reaction to the military action in the south Lebanon (Perelman, Isr 2:30); the reorganization of the army (Shilaeff, NY 2:30); the first week of Russian Orthodox Lent (Rahr, M 3:30); a discrepancy in Soviet grain figures (Lobas, NY 4:30); the Soviet economy (Kroncher, M 4); the anniversary of the USSR Artists Union (Golomshtok, L 4); Soviet nonconformist painters (Glezer, P 4); an anti-neutron bomb forum in Amsterdam (Henkin, M 4:30); the death sentence against Bhutto (Chugyev, L 2); the situation in Rhodesia (Vovchok, L 2); and an improvement in the Soviet balance of payments (Dreyer, NY 2).

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 20, 1978:

Israel said tonight it has not yet decided whether to accept a United Nations demand to withdraw from southern Lebanon and yield control to an international peacekeeping force.

French unions have demanded that the Center-Right governing parties who won the French election raise minimum wages.

TASS said today China had effectively rejected a new Soviet proposal aimed at improving relations between the two countries.

There was an uproar today at the trial in Turin of leaders of the Red Brigades, the terrorist group which claims responsibility for the kidnapping of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro.

A message from U.S. President Carter has been delivered to Somali's President Siad Barre.

The head of the Seventh Day Adventist sect in the USSR has reportedly been arrested by the KGB.

West Germany's three-week-old printers' dispute has ended, but industrial unrest has increased in the country's metal industry.

A British official says there is no immediate danger to Britain from oil from the grounded tanker.

There have been violent protests in Pakistan against the death sentence passed on former Premier Bhutto.

Dissident Polish historian Adam Michnik, detained Saturday on his way to give an unofficial lecture in Krakow, is free again.

# RFE/RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 80

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 80

for Tuesday, 21 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. NEW YORK REPORT No. 309-78 (Bykovsky, NY 2:30) quoted White House spokesman that President Carter's March 17 warning to the USSR that her military buildup and involvement in such third-world areas as the Middle East and the Horn of Africa was jeopardizing world peace and US-Soviet co-operation was also intended for US domestic consumption.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 310-78 (Shilaeff, NY 2) drew attention to a report by the US Agriculture Department that the USSR has purchased an additional 500,000 tons of corn, and quoted US specialists that this year's Soviet grain purchases from the US could exceed the agreed-on 15 million tons.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. NOTE (Henkin, M 6:30) highlighted letters by Bukovsky and Tatyana Khodorovich to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung in response to criticism in the Western, especially Swiss press, of the Solzhenitsyn Fund. Bukovsky spoke of "vile insinuations" and said the impression was being created that the newspapers were carrying out instructions from the CPSU CC, while Khodorovich explained the Fund's purpose and how it uses its money. The Neue Zuercher Zeitung rejected the charge of KGB influence and noted that the Zurich tax authorities acknowledged that Solzhenitsyn acted out of ignorance in not paying taxes on his royalties for Gulag Archipelago, but suggested that they acted over-hastily in sequestering the Fund's money.

NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 4:30) gave a brief biography of 82-year-old Vladimir Shelkov, Chairman of the All-Union Church of True, Free Seventh-Day Adventist Christians since 1954, in connection with news agency reports that on March 14 he was arrested in Moscow for the fourth time. He has already spent a total of 23 years in prison on account of his preaching and publishing activities. The program noted Shelkov's remarks on a bloodless battle for human rights and liberties.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 4:30) quoted The Times (London) and The New York Times on the Soviet cultural drain illustrated by the recent case of Rostropovich, and Morning Star on the inadmissibility of administrative measures against political dissidents under socialism.

UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS, No. 832 (Schlippe, M 29) continued to read from a selection of letters and statements by Petr Grigorenko in connection with his deprivation of Soviet citizenship. This program contained the first section of an open letter addressed by Grigorenko to the leaders of the French, Italian, and British Communist parties at the end of 1975.

MAN HAS THE RIGHT No. 63 (Fedoseyev, M 1:30) said that although the USSR did not vote for the universal declaration of human rights proclaimed 30 years ago, it also applies to her as a UN member.

3. The USSR and the Communist Movement. Pegged to a March 20 Moscow Radio report suggesting that the kidnapping of Aldo Moro was organized by foreign intelligence services in order to destabilize the situation in Italy, NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) remarked on Soviet antipathy toward foreign leftist extremist groups, not only because they compromise international communism in the eyes of the average worker, but because they attack the local CPs for betraying the interests of the working class and representing those of the USSR. The program quoted statements by the Portuguese MRPP and the West German KPD, and said that while Soviet propaganda can dismiss such groups as "Maoist," "Trotskyite," etc., when speaking of groups such as the Italian "Red Brigades" and the Baader-Meinhof gang, it has to refer darkly to "reactionary forces" and the involvement of foreign intelligence services.

4. The Media. SPECIAL FEATURE (Gladilin, P 9:30) described Literaturnaya Gazeta's coverage of events in Cambodia as an illustration of disinformation by the Soviet media.

5. Military Affairs. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 8) said a recruitment appeal broadcast over Moscow Radio by Colonel-General Makarov, Head of the USSR Defense Ministry's Main Department for Military Training Institutions, would appear to be only the beginning of an all-out campaign. This testifies to a shortage of applicants for admission to military colleges, which was not the case thirty, or even twenty years ago. The program ascribed this to an over-production of officers which reduces promotion chances and makes dismissal possible for even petty offenses, to the arduous living and working conditions in the armed forces, and to an antipathy toward military service generated by the militarization of society.

6. Culture. SPECIAL FEATURE (Salkazanov, P 6:30) contrasted Sovetskaya Kultura's praise for a recent performance of Romeo and Juliet at the Paris Opera with a negative review by Le Figaro.

7. Sino-Soviet Relations. NOTE (Rahr, M 7:30) drew attention to the March 20 TASS report that on March 9 the CPR rejected the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's proposal on the normalization of relations made on February 24. The program pointed to Japan's demand for the return of the Kuriles, and China's demand that the frontiers between China and the USSR established by the Russian Empire in the last century be declared invalid. It said the important thing is not so much that these claims are historically unconvincing, as that both China and Japan are becoming increasingly aware of their economic and political potential.

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

1. Democracy and Eastern Europe. In FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No. 92 (Silnickaya, NY 10) the author summarized an article by former Budapest editor Peter Kende entitled "Budapest-Prague-Warsaw" which appeared in the Paris Polish-language journal Kultura. Kende analyzed the attraction of democracy within the framework of Leninism, distinguishing between the democracy of civil liberties and the "egalitarian" concept of democracy and pointing to the continuing attachment in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland to the short-lived democracy of the immediate postwar years.

2. Cambodia. SPECIAL FEATURE (Geller, P 8:30) featured a review of John Barron's and Anthony Pohl's book A Murdered People telling the story of terror in Cambodia after the Red Khmer takeover.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East . NEW YORK REPORT No. 304-78 (Bykovsky, NY 5) focused on the UN Security Council resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and the dispatch of a UN peace-keeping force there. The program referred to the exchange between Soviet delegate Oleg Troyanovsky, who accused Israel of attempting to occupy the area and destroy the Palestinian people, and Israeli delegate Chaim Herzog, who spoke of Soviet arms deliveries to the Middle East. It was noted that the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the CPR are unwilling to contribute to the cost of the peace-keeping force.

NOTE (Perouansky, M 4) pointed to the practical and political problems involved in implementing the UN Security Council resolution on sending a peace-keeping force to southern Lebanon. These include the Israeli demand for a guarantee of their effectiveness, and the difficulty of assembling the force. A CND report from the United Nations of March 21 was used.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 1) quoted Les Echos and the Sueddeutsche Zeitung on the difficult task facing the UN troops in south Lebanon, and the implications for Israel of the UN presence.

WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1167 (Savemark, W 4:30) was devoted to Begin's visit to the US. It was noted that the two sides maintained their respective positions on the questions of the Israeli settlements on and withdrawal from occupied Arab territory. Voice cuts were given of Carter, on the cowardly Palestinian terrorist attack and the subsequent bloodshed in the Lebanon, and Begin, who expressed hope for a renewal of the spirit of Jerusalem in both Washington and Ismailia. The program also noted that US Senators told Begin of the controversy over Israeli settlements policy.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 305-78 (Gendler, NY 3:30) gave the substance of an article by Anthony Lewis in The New York Times questioning the wisdom of the Israeli incursion into southern Lebanon.

2. France. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 4:30) discussed the situation in France following the parliamentary elections. Reference was made to the mutual recriminations of the Socialists and Communists, and the trade union demands of the government.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 1:30) quoted L'Aurore and La Stampa on the results of the French parliamentary elections.

PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 5) quoted reactions to the parliamentary elections in L'Aurore, l'Humanite, and Le Figaro.

3. US-Somali Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 422 (Orshansky, W 4:30) highlighted the current visit to Somalia by a US government delegation led by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Richard Moose. The program referred to the possibility of US supplies of defensive weapons for Somalia following a withdrawal from the Ogaden and the signing of an agreement on a seven-million-dollar credit for Somalia for the purchase of US agricultural produce.

4. Britain. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 3:30) described as completely unrealistic the CPGB's proposal to the Labour Party to form a leftist alliance.

5. The FRG. NOTE (Chianurov, M 3:30) discussed the recent printers' strike, pointing out that both strikes and lockouts are sanctioned in the West German constitution. The Sueddeutsche Zeitung was quoted that the printers could have done more harm to their own interests than those of others.

6. The World Economy. CONTRIBUTION TO THE RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Storozhenko, NY 4:30) presented the views of two American economists on the state of the world economy in the year 2000.

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

1. A Review of Prof. Lawrence Moore's Book "In Search of White Crows" was given in BOOKS, JOURNALS AND IDEAS No. 163 (A. Bek, NY 10). The book is devoted to parapsychology, ESP, and other such phenomena and traces the history of spiritualism and psychic research in the US from the middle of last century until the present.

2. The Recent 30th International Handicraft Fair in Munich, in which 2,345 exhibitors from 43 countries participated, was the topic of SPECIAL FEATURE (Predtechevsky and Chianurov, M 16:00), which focused on the Soviet, East European and Third World exhibits.

3. The US Tourist Industry was a topic of CONTRIBUTION TO THE RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Storozhenko, NY 5) which provided statistics showing the industry's enormous expansion over the last two decades.

4. Jack London. BOOKS, JOURNALS AND IDEAS No. 162 (Navrozov, NY 7:30) reviewed a biography of writer Jack London by Andrew Sinclair, who presented new facts based on a thorough study of primary source materials.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 8) was featured in A-2 (Bensi, M 4:30) C-1 (Bensi, M 1) and C-2 (Bensi, M 1:30).

WORLD TODAY (Tumanov, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: the situation in the Lebanon (Perouansky, M 3); the CPR's rejection of the Soviet normalization proposal (Rahr, M 4); a recruitment appeal for Soviet military colleges (Predtechevsky, M 4); the approval of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill by the US House of Representatives (Savemark, W 3:30); the CPGB's proposal to form a leftist alliance (Chuguyev, L 3:30); France after the elections (Salkazanova, P 3); strikes in the FRG (Chianurov, M 3:30); the Soviet media on leftist extremists (Predtechevsky, M 2:30); the arrest of Soviet Seventh-Day Adventist Vladimir Shelkov (Fedoseyev, M 3:30); the Solzhenitsyn Fund (Henkin, M 4); a review of the Soviet journal Socialism in Theory and Practice (Belotserkovsky, M 3:30); and Western press reaction to reprisals against Rostropovich and other Soviet cultural representatives (Bensi, M 4:30).

gk/SL



## NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 21, 1978:

Israel has declared a ceasefire in southern Lebanon but Palestinian guerrillas say this will not stop the fighting.

The leader of France's Left Radicals is to step down from his post after the left's defeat in Sunday's national elections.

The Italian government has decreed new measures to combat terrorism.

Rhodesian whites and moderate blacks today set up an interim government, the aim of which is to lead the country to black majority rule by the end of this year.

The U.S., Britain, and the U.S.S.R. have adjourned talks on a comprehensive nuclear test ban after reporting progress.

China's Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has urged rapid development of China's technical know-how.

Arthur Goldberg says Moscow violated the Helsinki accord when it stripped cellist Rostropovich and his wife of their citizenship.

Soviet writer Vladimir Voinovich says he has changed his mind about visiting the West because of fears he might lose his citizenship.

High winds in the English Channel are blowing the giant oil slick from a wrecked supertanker rapidly along the coast of Brittany.

\* Bulgarian Premier Todorov has criticized some economic managers for slowness in overcoming shortcomings.

\*\* Warsaw Pact staff exercises have been held in Romania.

\*\*\* Krystyna Chojnowska-Liskiewicz of Poland has become the first woman to sail single-handed around the world.

\*\*\*\* The condition of Pope Paul, who has flu, "is gradually improving" and he is no longer running a fever.

- \*) The RL News Service and the Bulgarian Service did not use this item.
- \*\*) The Bulgarian Service did not use this item.
- \*\*\*) The RL News Service and the Bulgarian Service did not use this item.
- \*\*\*\*) The RL News Service and the Polish and Romanian Services did not use this item.

**RFE RL**

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 81

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 81

for Wednesday, 22 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 421 (Orshansky, W 4) focused on reports from Washington that the USSR is favorably disposed to a US proposal to begin talks on banning military activities in space. The program referred to the problem of Soviet killer satellites, and noted the differences of opinion between the Pentagon and the State Department on the advisability of talks.

WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1166 (Savemark, W 3) noted that a delegation of the House Armed Services Committee under Melvin Price is to visit the USSR from March 23 to April 2 to discuss such matters as SALT, MFR, a total nuclear test ban, and the situation in the Horn of Africa.

2. Zamyatin. NOTE (Henkin, M 4) said it is too early to say whether Zamyatin's transfer from the post of Director of TASS to that of Head of the CPSU CC's Department for International Information is a promotion or a demotion. First of all, the status of this new department must be clarified.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. NOTE (Roitman, M 5:30) drew attention to a letter sent by writer Vladimir Voinovich to USSR Interior Minister Shchelokov describing as a "mean provocation" the action of the local militia in Ordzhonikidze (south Ukraine) in informing his aged parents and other relatives that he had disappeared and was possibly dead. Two weeks later, his sick mother died. Voinovich observed that at the time, the Moscow militia were well aware of his whereabouts, since they were questioning him about his source of income. The program recalled an incident in May 1975 in which Voinovich may have been poisoned during a talk with KGB agents, and observed that he has told Western correspondents that he is refusing invitations from abroad for fear he would not be allowed to return.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 1:30) quoted Die Welt on Voinovich' refusal to leave the USSR for fear he could be deprived of his Soviet citizenship. The newspaper spoke of the Soviet regime's showing its internal weakness in such cases.

NOTE (Roitman, M 6) reported that Candidate of Technical Sciences Isai Goldshtein, a member of the Georgian Helsinki Watch Group, has told foreign correspondents in Moscow that his brother Grigory, also a member of the group, has been sentenced in Tbilisi to one year's imprisonment for "parasitism." The program reviewed the conflict between the Goldshtein brothers and the authorities since 1971, when they applied to emigrate to Israel, and placed the sentencing of Grigory Goldshtein in the context of repression by the Soviet authorities against members of the Georgian Helsinki group.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1427 (Schlippe, M 28) continued to read from the 46th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events. The program featured further material on the Russian Social Fund established to help political prisoners and their families. Astrophysicist Kronid Lyubarsky, a former administrator of the Fund, who has recently emigrated to the West, participated in the show. In addition, the section of the Chronicle devoted to the persecution of believers in the USSR was given extensive treatment.

UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 833 (Schlippe, M 29) continued to broadcast a selection of letters and statements by Petr Grigorenko. This installment presented the second section of an open letter addressed by Grigorenko to the leaders of the French, Italian, and British Communist Parties at the end of 1975.

REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No. 81 (Schajovicz, M 10) presented an article from Religion and Atheism in the USSR, a Russian-language monthly published in West Germany, on the decay of old Georgian religious monuments as a result of official anti-religious policies. The article is based on samizdat documents.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 303-78 (Gendler, NY 6) reviewed the 28th issue of The Chronicle for the Defense of Rights in the USSR. Special reference was made to Valery Chalidze's legal commentary on the human rights aspect of the new Soviet constitution, in which he noted that despite the vagueness of the pertinent clauses, Article 29 reaffirms the USSR's readiness to observe the international human rights pacts which it has ratified. The issue also contained excerpts from Khrushchev's memoirs, in particular one in which he described how deeply impressed he was by Sakharov.

4. Ideology. NOTE (Belotserkovsky, M 7) reviewed the April issue of the Soviet journal Socialism in Theory and Practice, which appears only in English, French, German and Spanish. First, attention was drawn to contributions claiming that Soviet workers have a decisive role in management. The program referred to the genuine workers' co-determination existing in such countries as Germany, Austria, and Sweden, and pointed to the fate of Vladimir Klebanov and his fellow organizers of a truly independent Soviet trade union. After this, an article was discussed which significantly advocated "constant revolution," which was seen as a possible indication that the CPSU is increasingly disillusioned with the Eurocommunist parties.

5. Space Activities. NEW YORK REPORT No. 308-78 (Muslin, NY 4) referred to reports in the Western press, including Aviation Week and Space Technology, that the USSR has tested a space shuttle. US space experts were quoted that as yet little is known about the project.

6. Energy. NOTE (Chianurov, M 4) said that the recent CPSU CC meeting on the need to build lighter and more economical motors, at which Politburo member Kirilenko was one of the speakers, suggests that the USSR too is being affected by the energy crisis. Soviet backwardness in such matters as electronic ignition, streamlining and lubricants was noted. It was suggested that the main problem, however, is fuel wastage, which, according to an appeal of the party, government, etc. last January is in an amount sufficient for the needs of several large cities.

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

1. Czechoslovakia. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanova, P 3) gave the contents of a statement by the French Communist-dominated trade union, the CGT, published in l'Humanite, expressing its concern to the Czechoslovak trade union organization over the repression of dissidents, such as the Charter 77 signatories and their sympathizers, in particular because of their dismissals from their jobs.

2. Cuba. NEW YORK REPORT No. 306-78 (Shilaeff, NY 4) gave the substance of an article by Bradshaw in The Washington Star on the possibility of Cuban forces becoming involved in Vietnam-type engagements in Africa, and one by Goodson in The Christian Science Monitor, that the Cubans' involvement is giving them priceless combat experience and is expected by Havana to raise Cuba's prestige in the Third World.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1168 (Savemark, W 4:30) discussed the just-ended talks in Washington between Carter and Begin, noting that no progress was made in bridging the gap between the two sides' positions on the Israeli settlements and withdrawal from occupied territory.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 3:30) quoted reactions to Begin's visit to the US and the Israeli operations in the southern Lebanon from The Washington Post, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, and The Times (London).

2. The Neutron Bomb. NOTE (Perouansky, M 6:30) began by quoting US delegate Paul Warnke's statements at the Geneva talks on a total nuclear test ban that while progress had been made in this area, the fact should not be ignored that some countries were building up reserves of modern non-nuclear weapons far in excess of their defense requirements. US delegate Adrian Fisher was then quoted, who described the nature and effects of the neutron bomb, which he said was the only way to counter the Warsaw Pact's tank superiority. The program also quoted NATO Commander General Haig, who also noted that the USSR had many times more powerful weapons in its arsenal. .

3. Rhodesia. LONDON REPORT (Vovchok, L 2:30) backgrounded the taking of office by the new Executive Council in Rhodesia including Ian Smith and moderate black leaders.

4. Italy. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 1:30) quoted the Corriere della Sera on the emergency anti-terrorism laws passed by the Italian government following the kidnapping of Aldo Moro.

5. The Belgrade Conference. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 432 (Orshansky, W 4) highlighted statements made by Arthur Goldberg before the US federal committee on security and cooperation in Europe on the results of the Belgrade conference. Goldberg saw the significance of the conference in the fact that it marked the beginning of a serious dialogue. He also referred to the cases of Rostropovich, Vishnevskaya and Grigory Goldshtein..

6. The Amoco Cadiz Catastrophe was backgrounded in NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 6), which among other things pointed to the problem of "cheap flag" vessels and the role played in this by excessively low freight rates charged by the USSR and other socialist countries.

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

1. Theodore Adorno. PHILOSOPHY IN A CHANGING WORLD No. 43 (Pyatigorsky, L 15:30) continued to discuss the works of German Marxist philosopher Theodore Adorno. Adorno's concept of "freedom" with its positive and negative aspects, as well as the Marxist concept of the proletarian socialist revolution and its relationship to "freedom" was the central theme of this installment.

2. Scientific Achievements in 1977 in the Fields of Astronomy and Physics were reviewed in SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESENT-DAY No. 116 (Muslin, NY 14).

3. The US. MULTI-STORIED AMERICA No. 52 (Storozhenko, NY 11:30) contained two items: the first dealing with the growing emergence of black Americans in US political life, and the second providing a brief historical account of the origin of the dollar as a coin and the currency unit of the United States.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 6:30) was featured in A-3 (Bensi, M 1:30), C-1 (Bensi, M 3:30), and C-4 (Bensi, M 1:30).

WORLD TODAY (Predtechevsky, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: voice cuts of Carter, Begin, Ezer Weizman and Lebanese Christian leader Major Haddad on the Middle East situation, Arthur Goldberg before the US Helsinki commission and John Trattner on Rhodesia (Predtechevsky, M 8:30); the 23rd anniversary of the Arab League (Predtechevsky, M 3); the new provisional government in Rhodesia (Vovchok, L 1:30); Voinovich' letter to Shchelokov (Roitman, M 2); Gri-gorenko's open letter to the leaders of the French, Italian, and British CPs (Schlippe, M 3); the neutron bomb (Perouansky, M 2:30); the Chronicle for the Defense of Rights in the USSR (Gendler, N 2); a note on cultural monuments in Georgia from Religion and Atheism in the USSR (Schajovicz, M 2:30); a CPSU CC meeting on building more economical motors (Chianurov, M 2:30), the French trade union CGT on repressions in Czechoslovakia (Salkazanova, P 1); the US proposal to the USSR on banning military activities in space (Orshansky, W 1:30); the upcoming visit of a delegation of the US House of Representatives to the USSR (Savemark, W 1); and Cuban troops in Africa (Shilaef, NY 2:30).

gk/SL

#### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 22, 1978:

President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Premier Menahem Begin have apparently failed to resolve their differences over the Middle East.

The first UN troops are in Southern Lebanon and many countries have offered to help Beirut deal with its refugee problem.

President Giscard d'Estaing says he will try to make the new government one with the widest possible appeal.

Belgium says it is not yet ready to commit itself on whether the neutron warhead should be deployed in Europe.

Spanish gunmen this morning killed the director-general of the prison system, Jesus Haddad, as he left his home in Madrid.

Italian authorities said today the massive search for the kidnappers of former Premier Aldo Moro has so far produced no results.

Andrei Sakharov has been ordered to appear at the Moscow prosecutor's office.

Another member of the unofficial union set up in the USSR in January has reportedly been arrested.

A Belgrade court has begun the closed trial of a pro-Soviet Yugoslav emigre charged with plotting to overthrow the government.

Western correspondents in Peking say Chinese party chairman Hua will go to North Korea next month on his first trip abroad since assuming power.

Rival black Rhodesian leaders are competing for the allegiance of guerrillas who have been fighting the white regime.

Experts are still trying to cope with the oil slick off the French coast.

The Soviet government says it is not planning higher prices for basic foods.

The US State Department says about 13,000 Cuban military advisers are now in Ethiopia.

# RFE-RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 82

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 82

for Thursday, 23 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. NEW YORK REPORT No. 325 -78 (Bykovsky, NY 3:30) gave the substance of an article by Bradshaw in The Washington Star on a study by military specialist John Collins concluding that the US no longer has the military superiority over the USSR which it had during the 1962 Cuban Crisis.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5) spoke of the general indignation in France over the Soviet authorities' action in depriving Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya of their Soviet citizenship and said the PCF too is now compelled to publicly condemn such repressions. The program referred in this connection to an interview given by Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya to L'Humanite in which they spoke of their hope of eventually returning to their homeland, and thanked the newspaper for its stand. In particular, L'Humanite rejected as completely false the Soviet claim that Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya showed no desire to return to the USSR.

NOTE (Roitman and Yudovich, M 6:30) was devoted to recent developments concerning the unofficial Soviet trade union founded by Vladimir Klebanov. The arrest of yet another member, Valentin Poplavsky on a charge of "parasitism" was noted, as well as an appeal by the British section of Amnesty International to the British trade unions to raise the question with the Soviet authorities of the repression of members of the unofficial trade unions. Former Soviet defense lawyer Lev Yudovich then discussed an open letter addressed by the unofficial trade union to party and state organs, including the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as newspapers and journals, alleging that the members of the CPSU CC's Administrative Organs Department were acting arbitrarily and not in accordance with the instructions of the party



and government. Yudovich observed that this is the first time the question of control and glasnost has been raised with respect to this department, whose function is to exercise party supervision over such state organs as the KGB and the Interior Ministry.

WASHINGTON REPORT No. 320-78 (Gendler, W 4) referred to statements in defense of Yuri Orlov by a group of US physicists including Polikarp Church and Donald Glazer, Nobel Prize winner Emilio Sergio and physicist Walter Cohen in which they speak in part of breaking off contacts with their Soviet counterparts. Also quoted was an appeal by the US section of Amnesty International.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Schlippe, M 29:30) presented the third and last part of an interview with a group of ethnic Germans from the Soviet Union who now live in West Germany,

UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 834 (Schlippe, M 29) continued to read from the selected letters and statements of Petr Grigorenko in connection with his deprivation of citizenship. The program featured the first part of his article "On Psychiatric Hospitals in the USSR" written in January 1976.

3. Soviet-British Relations. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 3:30) focused on the trade and economic talks in Britain between a visiting Soviet delegation led by Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Gvishiani and British government and industry representatives. Reference was made to Gvishiani's statement of the possible joint development of a small car, which he said could help reduce unemployment in Britain. The program noted the small volume of British-Soviet trade, in which British imports are double her exports.

4. The Merchant Marine. NEW YORK REPORT No. 314-78 (Shilaeff, NY 4) highlighted statements made by USSR Merchant Marine Ministry spokesmen in an interview to the Moscow correspondent of The Journal of Commerce. In particular, they denied Western claims that Soviet freight rates were 40 per cent lower than Western rates, and that 20 per cent of all container vessels under construction were destined for the USSR and Eastern Europe. They declared that the USSR accounted for only 4 per cent of world shipping capacity, and said Western shipping companies had simply built too many new ships in recent years.

5. Propaganda. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 7:30) pointed to Soviet media misrepresentations of the foreign activities of the FRG rocket-construction firm OTRAG. The program was pegged to a March 22 TASS report headed "Sinister Plans" on the firm's plans to build a launching site for commercial satellites in Sri Lanka, and referred to previous Soviet media reports describing a launching site placed at the firm's disposal by the Zaire government as, among other things, a "nuclear fist threatening the whole of Africa." The program observed that in fact OTRAG has merely developed a technology for producing extremely cheap rockets for launching commercial satellites, a technology regarded with skepticism in the US and West European capitals, and with extreme irritation by the USSR.

6. Stalin. THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF STALIN, No. 5 (Levin, M 28:30) continued the series commemorating Stalin's death. This installment focused on the disastrous consequences of Stalin's agricultural and industrial policies. The use of terror as a means of implementing these policies was particularly noted. Reference was made to the famine that resulted from collectivization and the show trials and mass imprisonment which were used to cover up industrial failures.

7. British and Soviet Trade Unions. Anatoly Kuznetsov and David Floyd discussed the totally different roles played by trade unions in Great Britain and the Soviet Union in MODERN BRITAIN No. 31 (Kuznetsov and Floyd, L 12).

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

1. Vietnamese-Cambodian Relations. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES No. 94 (Pusta, M 9:30) dealt with the current clashes on the border between Cambodia and Vietnam and the background to the rivalry between the two Indochinese states.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 425 (Orshansky, W 4:30) noted the generally negative reaction in the US to the results of Begin's visit, which is reported to have taken place in a fairly tense atmosphere and brought no progress in bridging the gap between the US and Israel on such key issues as Israeli settlements and withdrawal from occupied Arab territory.

NOTE (Perouansky, M 5) quoted the opinion of many observers that Israel has gained virtually nothing from her incursions into southern Lebanon, since the Palestinians managed to retreat to the north. It is doubtful whether the UN troops will be able to prevent them from infiltrating again after the withdrawal of Israeli forces. Further, the operation has caused tension in relations with the US, and to a certain degree promoted Arab unity.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 7) quoted comments on the situation following the Israeli incursion into southern Lebanon from The Baltimore Sun, The New York Times, The Times (London), The Chicago Tribune, the Tages-Anzeiger (Zurich), and the Israeli Davar and El Hamikhar.

2. France. PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 5) highlighted President Giscard d'Estaing's post-election address in which he outlined the government's program aimed at increasing social justice and called for sensible coexistence between all political parties. The significance of Giscard's invitations to leftist and trade union leaders was noted.

PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4:30) focused on the resignation of leftist radical leader Robert Fabre following the election defeat of the leftist alliance. This statement putting the main blame for the latter on the Communists was quoted.

3. Italy. NOTE (Bensi, M 4:30) outlined the anti-terrorism laws passed by the Italian government following the Moro kidnapping, and observed that they were also consented to by the PCI.

4. Rhodesia. NEW YORK REPORT No. 323-78 (L. Dudin, NY 3:30) said the viability of the new provisional government will be the final analysis depending on the degree of support it gets from the black population.

5. US-Cuban Relations. NEW YORK REPORT No. 311-78 (Shilaeff, NY 2) outlined the conditions just published by the US State Department for an improvement of US-Cuban relations, the chief of which is a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Africa. A statement to the press by Assistant Secretary of State Terence Todman was referred to.

6. Apartheid. NEW YORK REPORT No. 316-78 (Bykovsky, NY 2:30) drew attention to the international anti-apartheid year just proclaimed by the UN.

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

1. The Reestablishment of Radio Contact with Skylab in Order to Prevent its Premature Re-Entry was the subject of NEW YORK REPORT No. 313-78 (Muslin, NY 3:30).

2. The Language Problem in Canada was the subject of FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS No. 20 (Gendler, NY 2:30). The program discussed the situation which has arisen with the accession to power in Quebec of a separatist-minded government and the adoption of laws making French the sole official language of that province and the primary language of instruction in Quebec schools.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 7) was featured in C-1.

WORLD TODAY (Henkin, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: a press review on the Middle East (Glasenapp, M 1:30); the situation in the Lebanon (Perouansky, M 4); Begin's visit to the US (Orshansky, W. 4); the anti-terrorist laws in Italy (Bensi, M 3:30); Soviet media misrepresentation of the foreign activities of an FRG rocket firm (Predtechevsky M 6); the reestablishment of contact with Skylab (Muslin, NY 2); Soviet-British trade (Chuguyev, L 2); Giscard's post-election speech (Ryser, P 4); British and Soviet trade unions (Floyd and Kuznetsov, L 4); the resignation of French leftist radical leader Fabre (Mirsky, P 2); and Rostropovich's interview to l'Humanite (Salkazanova, P 3).

gk/SL

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 23, 1978:

Israel's Premier Begin claims Arab objections have led the U.S. to change its formerly favorable view of Begin's peace proposals.

Units of the U.N. force in Southern Lebanon have begun arriving to take up their positions.

Romania has a new foreign minister, Stefan Andrei, who has been the party official in charge of international relations.

President Ceausescu will be visiting Washington on a state visit from April 12 to 14.

Soviet authorities have threatened Andrei Sakharov with prosecution if he takes part in another unofficial demonstration.

Cellist Mstislav Rostropovich says he and his wife will fight for the right to return to the Soviet Union.

Warsaw police have searched the homes of three rights activists and seized clandestine journals.

A U.S. official ended a visit to Somalia today, saying relations between the two nations were entering a "new and positive phase."

Willy Brandt has told newsmen in Budapest he is concerned about the current state of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Japan has decided to resume the negotiations with China on a peace and friendship treaty that have been stalled over Soviet criticism.

French President Giscard d'Estaing is to meet leaders of the left-wing parties to discuss the problems facing the country.

U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young will discuss Rhodesia with African leaders in Dar es Salaam this weekend.

Scientists from France, Britain and Spain toured the coast of Brittany today assessing the damage from the world's worst oil spill.

**RFE RL**

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 83

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 83

for Friday, 24 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 287 (Beloborodov, W 3) referred to statements by Carter in his speech at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, North Carolina and by Brzezinski, Ikle and Melvin Price (the latter before leaving for the USSR at the head of a House Armed Services Committee delegation) on the negative effects which Soviet involvement in Africa could have on US-Soviet relations in general and SALT-II in particular.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 324-78 (L. Dudin, NY 3) noted that observers in Washington believe that Carter's Winston-Salem speech will not markedly affect US-Soviet relations but could, on the contrary, clarify the situation. The program referred to suggestions in the US press that Carter could meet Brezhnev at the UN General Assembly session in May, and quoted a White House spokesman that Carter's speech was also intended for domestic consumption.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2) quoted the Sueddeutsche Zeitung on a "freeze" in US-Soviet relations.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. NOTE (Roitman, M 7:30) first reported that following his participation in a demonstration in Moscow against the recent Palestinian terrorist attack, as well as against the terrorists sponsors, Sakharov was warned by Moscow Deputy State Prosecutor Nsterov that if he did such a

thing again, he would feel the full severity of the law. The program referred to Arafat's visit to Moscow on the eve of the attack, and noted that peaceful demonstrations are allowed under the Soviet Constitution. Reference was then made to the sentencing of Georgian Helsinki Watch Group member Grigory Goldshtein for "parasitism," the closed trial of his Ukrainian colleagues, Miroslav Marinovich and Mykola Matusevich, apparently on a charge of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," as well as past and present measures against Rudenko, Tikhy, Lukyanenko and Vins.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 328-78 (Gendler, NY 4) gave the contents of Meany's appeal to President Carter to intercede on behalf of Soviet political prisoner Eduard Kuznetsov and his friends, and Carter's reply that he shared Meany's concern, and that the State Department would render his wife, Silva Zalmanson, every assistance in her efforts to obtain an entry visa to visit her husband.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1429 (Schlippe, M. 27) featured two samizdat documents concerning Isai and Grigory Goldshtein, the latter of whom was recently sentenced to one year's imprisonment in connection with his attempts to emigrate to Israel. Grigory is a member of the Georgian Helsinki Monitoring Group. This was followed by a continuation of a reading of the names of persons identified by the Russian Social Fund to Aid Political Prisoners as being persecuted for their beliefs. The program concluded with excerpts from the 46th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events.

UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS, No. 835 (Schlippe, M. 27) continued to read from the writings and statements of Petr Grigorenko, featuring the second installment of his article "On Psychiatric Hospitals in the USSR" written in January 1976.

PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P. 5) reported on Andrei Sinyavsky's meeting with his readers in a Paris bookshop in connection with the publication of a French-language edition of his book In Gogol's Shadow.

3. Ideology. NOTE (Roitman, M. 5:30) gave the substance of an article by the Moscow correspondent of the Yugoslav journal Politika on the ideological problems facing the Soviet leadership on the domestic and foreign fronts, which have resulted in increasing talk in Moscow on the need for a CPSU CC plenum. The article pointed to the growing tendency of Soviet citizens, especially writers, to express their own opinion, and the increasing difficulty of countering anti-communist propaganda abroad and explaining such phenomena as the increased influence of major Western CPs which are departing from the "general line." The article also referred to the appointment of Zamyatin to handle external propaganda.

4. The Navy. OUR REPLY No. 41 (Predtechevsky, M 4) discussed an account of life on a Soviet submarine by the Soviet writer Timur Gaidar and published in Pravda. The program contrasted Gaidar's idealized description with information about Soviet submarines from other Soviet as well as non-Soviet sources in order to show how Gaidar's narrative glossed over the facts.

5. Emigres. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 258 (Gordin, M 9:00) presented an interview with Soviet Jewish emigrant to Israel, Vadim Meniker, in which he described the difficulties faced by emigrants as well as the services and assistance which they receive in order to help them to assimilate in Israel.

6. Literature. THROUGH THE EYES OF A CRITIC AND SPECTATOR No. 51 (Igoshina, P 8) continued to review Boris Khazanov's novel Zapakh zvezd (The Smell of Stars) recently published in Israel. Khazanov died recently in the Soviet Union where censorship has so far prevented the publication of the book.

7. World War Two. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 258 (Zuckerman, NY 4:30) highlighted an article in The Daily News (New York) about a Ukrainian who saved the lives of 23 Jews during the Nazi occupation.

In KUZNETSOV's TALK No. 278 (Kuznetsov, L 13), a former Soviet writer recalled the numerous currency changes and revaluations in the USSR, particularly in Kiev, during World War Two.

8. Sino-Soviet Relations. NEW YORK REPORT No. 327-78 (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) referred to Teng Hsiao-ping's statements to visiting CSU politician Friedrich Zimmermann that the PRC had rejected the Soviet proposal on improved relations because the USSR had shown no indication of a desire to solve the frontier issue. Teng also noted that a war with the USSR would occur one day, but said that the USSR had no chance of winning it. He called on the West and Japan to combine forces against the USSR. The program noted Japanese readiness to renew talks with the CPR on a peace and friendship treaty.

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

1. Cambodia. NEW YORK REPORT No. 319078 (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) gave the substance of an account by four Yugoslav journalists of the desolate state of Phnom Penh under the communist regime.



2. Communist Ideology. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4:30) gave the substance of an interview given by leading PCF ideologist Jean Elleinstein to the French socialist journal Faire in which he noted that certain Marxist texts had lost their relevance in the present developmental stage of French society -- e.g., the theory of the withering away of the state -- that Lenin failed to protect the young Soviet state from dictatorship, and that French communists were criticizing the very basis of Soviet socialism.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1169 (Savemark, W 5:30) discussed Begin's visit to Washington, noting that it failed to narrow the gap between the US and Israeli standpoints on such major issues as Israeli settlements and withdrawal from occupied territory. A voice cut of Begin was included, and President Carter was quoted on Begin's inflexible stand.

WASHINGTON REPORT No. 427 (Orshansky, W 5) focused on Begin's interview on US TV in which he referred to his difficult talks with Carter and pointed to the concern expressed by Senators Javits and Percy over Begin's stand.

NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 8:30) suggested that the Israeli objective in south Lebanon was not to destroy the Palestinian forces but to provoke the dispatch of UN troops to the area. The program noted that, on the other hand, cordial US-Israeli relations were disturbed, and the continuation of the Egyptian-Israeli talks made more difficult.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 1:30) quoted The Washington Post on Begin's talks in Washington.

2. US-Chinese Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1170 (Savemark, W 5:30) gave the substance of Senator Henry Jackson's report on his recent visit to China. Among other things, he recommended close US relations with the PRC, even at the cost of a break with Taiwan, and quoted the Chinese leaders' view that whether a war can be avoided with the USSR depends on the development of the international situation, in particular the preservation of a balance of power in Europe.

3. France. PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2) quoted the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on the post-election squabbling between the French Communists and Socialists.

4. Rhodesia. NOTE (Henkin, M 3) focused on the transfer of power to the new provisional government.

5. The US. NEW YORK REPORT No. 322-78 (Gendler, NY 2:30) gave the substance of US Energy Secretary James Schlesinger's March 21 statement to the Congress' joint economic committee in which he pointed to the need for the US to drastically reduce its oil imports, and said that the oil shortage could become even more serious if the USSR becomes an oil importer.

6. Human Rights. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 428 (Orshansky, W 3) was devoted to an appeal to the US Congress by an "Alliance for a New Foreign and Military Policy" vis-a-vis countries in which citizens' rights were being violated. The appeal criticized as inadequate the recent State Department report on human rights in these states.

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

1. Brave New World. LOOKING FORWARD No. 2 (Vasily Betaki, P 9) continued to discuss Aldous Huxley's novel Brave New World which is being serialized in the Israeli journal Vremya i My in a Russian translation.

2. Music. MULTI-STORIED AMERICA No. 51 (Storozhenko, NY 11) introduced listeners to a selection of the 1977 Grammy award-winners -- the music recordings judged the year's best by the National Academy of Sound Recording.

3. Purim. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 258 (Gordin, M 7:00) explained the history and traditions of the Jewish feat of Purim.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 258 (Zuckerman, NY 5) described the celebration of Purim in New York.

4. Emil Horowitz.. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 258 (Zuckerman, NY 6:30) gave the text of songs from a record made in the US by Jewish artist Emil Horowitz entitled I Am a Jew.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 5:30) was featured in A-1 (Glasenapp, M 2), C-1 (Glasenapp, M 1:30) and C-3 (Glasenapp, M 2).

WORLD TODAY (Nadirashvili, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: the effect of Carter's Winston-Salem speech on US-Soviet relations (L. Dudin, NY 3); international press comment on the French elections, US-Soviet relations, and the Middle East (Glasenapp, M 2); Begin's visit to Washington (Savemark, W 3:30); the military aspects of the Israeli operation in south Lebanon (Predtechevsky, M 4:30); the new provisional government in Rhodesia (Henkin, M 3); Senator Jackson on his visit to the EEC (Savemark, W 3); Teng Hsiao-ping on Sino-Soviet relations (Shilaeff, NY 3:30); Schlesinger on the US economic situation (Gendler, NY 2); French Communist ideologist Elleinstein on French and Soviet concepts of socialism (Mirsky, P 4); the Yugoslav newspaper Politika on Soviet ideological problems (Roitman, M 4); an exchange of letters between Carter and Meany (Gendler, NY 3); Yugoslav journalists in Phnom Penh (Shilaeff, NY 4:30); and an appeal to Congress by a US organization for the reduction of military aid to countries violating human rights (Orshansky, W 2:30).

gk/SL

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFB Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 24, 1978:

Cyrus Vance says progress is still possible in Mideast peace efforts, but he does not expect more face-to-face talks in the near future.

\* Israeli Premier Begin has said Israel will withdraw its troops from Lebanon and cooperate with the United Nations.

Israel's Defense Minister, Ezer Weizman, has proposed that the opposition join the government in a national coalition.

Vance has also said U.S.-Soviet relations are at a delicate stage, but he thinks a new SALT accord can be achieved.

Russian cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, fighting a decree revoking his citizenship, says he may appeal to the United Nations.

Piotr Grigorenko has appealed for support for two members of the Ukrainian Helsinki monitoring group who have been put on trial.

Four people are reported to have been jailed in Czechoslovakia for distributing the Charter 77 manifesto.

Kurt Waldheim has joined several other world statesmen who have urged Pakistan's leaders not to execute former premier Bhutto.

The huge tanker that went aground off France last week finally broke up this morning and spilled the last of its oil cargo into the sea.

Ethiopia claims to have wiped out the last pockets of guerrilla resistance in the Ogaden desert and restored control over the entire region.

An estimated 160,000 American miners are voting today on a tentative contract to end the nation's longest coal strike.

Christians have commemorated Good Friday.

In Italy a former mayor of Turin has been wounded by gunmen.

Tass has denounced Senator Henry Jackson for what it sees as his support for China's anti-Soviet policies.

\* The Bulgarian BD did not use this item

**RFE RL**

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 84

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 84

for Saturday, 25 March 1978

M. Gelischanow.

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

1. US-Soviet Relations. WORLD THIS WEEK No. 395 (Savemark, W 1:30) referred to Secretary of State Vance's statements at a press conference in which he noted progress in the SALT II talks and stressed the importance of continuing negotiations in all spheres of mutual relations with the Soviet Union.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. In CULTURE (Yurenen, P 10), Sergei Yurenen, a 30-year-old former Soviet writer and member of the USSR Writers' Union who sought political asylum in France during a visit there, explained that he decided to do so because he, like other young writers, realized that within the scope of official literature he had no chance of preserving his identity.

UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 836 (Schlippe, M 28) continued to read from Pyotr Grigorenko's article "Psychiatric Hospitals in the USSR." The introduction to the program, pegged this installment to Grigorenko's recent deprivation of Soviet citizenship. This excerpt concerns the attitude of the staff of special psychiatric hospitals toward the dissidents and the genuine mental patients in their care.

3. The Economy. RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 209 (Kroncher, M 5:30) was devoted to the difficulties of an automatic system of controlling the national economy in the USSR, which was pegged to a recent article in Pravda announcing that a trust in Belorussia had liquidated an automatic control system. It was pointed out that the main obstacle in the development of such a control system in the Soviet Union would be its incompatibility with the existing system of controlling the economy. Also an automatic control system has no place in a model where enterprises do not decide upon real economic goals, but merely strive to fulfill plans. Furthermore, the program pointed out that even though this control system in Belorussia was defective and hardly functioning, it was capable of indicating the faults of the present control methods used by the trust's leaders.

RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 209 (Belotserkovsky, M 3) referred to an article in Finansy SSSR which gave figures showing that the quality in Soviet production remains far from satisfactory because of the concentration on quantity; noted an account in Selskaya Zhizn describing how motorcyclists and car drivers use the gasoline at the kolkhozes and state farms and do not purchase it from public gasoline stations in the Kaluga region, and highlighted a report in Ekonomika Selskogo Khozyaistva on the poor technical maintenance and repair of machinery in the Ukraine.

4. Brezhnev's Book on Soviet Trade Unions was a subject of RADIO JOURNAL: THE SOVIET UNION No. 209 (Belotserkovsky, M 7:30) which was pegged to an article in Pravda lauding the theoretical and practical meaning of the book. It was observed that the book appeared at one of the most difficult times and during an unprecedented fall in the prestige of the Soviet trade unions and is yet another of the numerous materials glorifying the official Soviet trade unions. In this connection, the program referred to the first independent trade union created two months ago defending the rights of workers in the Soviet Union and noted that about 200 workers have expressed a desire to become members. The recent arrest of another member of the trade union Valentin Poplavsky, bringing the total to nine activists who have been arrested since the creation of the union, stresses to what degree the Soviet authorities fear the popularity and influence of this group. Another blow for the official Soviet trade union's prestige was the decision of the Italian CGIL to withdraw from the Soviet-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions. Reference was made to statements made by Aldo Bonacini, a member of the secretariat of the CGIL, that WFTU has become outdated and useless as it violates the principle of the independence of trade unions and is contradictory to the goals of the Italian workers movement.

5. CULTURE. (Salkazanova, P 4) reported on Yosif Grodsky's poetry reading session at the Pompidou Center in Paris on the occasion of the publication of a French translation of his work.

CULTURE (Gladilin, P 9:30) gave illustrations of how Soviet propaganda distorts Russian cultural history for the sake of official policy.

6. Stalin. THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF STALIN'S DEATH No. 6 (Levin, M 29) dealt with the Stalinist terror of the 1930s.

7. History. RADIO SEMINAR No. 446 (Shragin, NY 13) pointed out that the Samizdat tradition goes back to the Tsarist era of the 19th century when letters from Russia on conditions in the country were given a forum in the West by Herzen's Kolokol (The Bell).

REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS No. 82 (Schajovicz, M 12:30) featured a Posev No. 2, 1978 article on the massive sales abroad of Russian art treasures in the first years of the Soviet regime in violation of existing legislation.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East and Related Developments. WORLD THIS WEEK No. 395 (Perelman, Isr 4:30) discussed the reaction in Israel to the Carter-Begin talks and Washington's stand on Israel's invasion of southern Lebanon, and noted the possibility that the opposition party in Israel may introduce a vote of non-confidence in Begin's government.

Secretary of State Vance's press conference dealing with the US position on the Middle East situation was highlighted in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 395 (Savemark, W 4). The program noted that although Vance called the talks "difficult," he pointed out that the US remains loyal to ensuring Israel's security and refuted charges that the US would attempt to remove Begin as prime minister.

WORLD THIS WEEK No. 395 (Bykovsky, NY 2:30) reported on the arrival of the first UN peacekeeping forces into southern Lebanon and noted General Gur's statement that Israeli troops will be completely withdrawn from Lebanon when the UN force reaches a total of 4,000 men.

2. Rhodesia. WORLD THIS WEEK No. 395 (Chugunov, L 2:30) discussed the creation of an executive council that will govern Rhodesia during the transition period to be made up of Ian Smith and three black leaders, and noted future problems connected with a multi-racial government.

3. The Post-Electoral Scene in France was reviewed in WORLD THIS WEEK No. 395 (Ryser, P 4). The program gave information on the composition of the new National Assembly and referred to Giscard d'Estaing's televised speech calling for collaboration among the parties and his personal invitation to members of the opposition parties and trade unions for discussions.

4. The End of the American Coal Miners Strike. WORLD THIS WEEK No. 395 (Savemark, W 1) noted that the majority of coal miners voted for approval of the new agreement, thereby ending the longest labor conflict in the history of the US mining industry.

5. International Terrorism. ROUND TABLE TALK No. 365 (Perouansky, Roitman, Predtechevsky, and Bengi, M 20) reviewed recent acts of terrorism and the reaction of various governments to these developments, and discussed possible measures for fighting the phenomenon.

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

1. Religion. SUNDAY TALK No. 1092 (Shmeman, NY 9) was devoted to the prayers of 4th Century monk Saint Yefrem Sirin.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD No. 324 (Nafanail and Sidorenko, M 3:30) featured sermons by the Orthodox Bishop of Vienna and Austria Nafanail on the question of life after death, and by Father Georgy Sidorenko on faith.

gk/ SL



### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 25, 1978:

Italy's Red Brigades say they have put Aldo Moro on trial.

China has made public its rejection of Soviet proposals for improving relations.

The Egyptian government says it will continue to seek a negotiated peace in the Middle East.

Palestinian commandos asserted today that they were stepping up their guerrilla campaign against Israeli troops in southern Lebanon.

A U.S. Congressional committee is in the USSR.

TASS has said that earthquakes in Kirghizia and Kazakhstan caused some damage.

An important summit on the Rhodesian situation is under way.

The Vatican says Pope Paul has recovered sufficiently from flu to conduct the traditional Easter Sunday mass in St. Peter's Square.

America's longest coal strike is over.

Senator Henry Jackson says the U.S. should help China develop its energy resources.

There has been a protest demonstration in Spain's Basque region.

Deposed Pakistani premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto appealed today against his death sentence for ordering a political murder.

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 85

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 85

for Sunday, 26 March 1978

M. Gelischanow

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

1. Dissidents and Human Rights. TEN YEARS OF "THE CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS" No. 6 (Alekseyeva, NY 10) recapitulated material published by the Chronicle from 1968 to 1972 about the life in the non-Russian republics, particularly the Ukraine. The program drew attention to civil rights cases in the Ukraine and the emergence of Ukrainian samizdat.

Ballet dancer Valery Panov's new book, which will be released in August, was highlighted in PANORAMA (Vovchok, L 5) along the lines of an article in The Sunday Telegraph. The program discussed those passages in the book that dealt with the harassments and difficulties to which Panov and his wife Galina were subjected before they were given permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1430 (Schlippe, M 28:30) continued to read from the 46th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events. This installment focused on material concerning persons wishing to emigrate.

UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 837 (Schlippe M 27) continued to read from selected letters and statements of Pyotr Grigorenko dealing with the various personalities and points of view that comprise the dissident scene in the Soviet Union.

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

1. The Plight of Writers in the GDR. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 51 (Bensi, M 5) noted that in a speech opening the Leipzig Book Fair, GDR Deputy Minister of Culture Hoepke attacked those East German "renegades" who have moved to West Germany. He also went so far as to hint at possible retaliatory measures against those West German publishers who decide to publish works by GDR emigre writers. The program also discussed some of the writers who have chosen or who have been forced to leave East Germany during the last few years.
2. The Private Sector in Hungary. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 51 (Bensi, M 3) pointed out that the Hungarian authorities have realized and admitted the importance of the private sector of the national economy, and said that this sector will continue to play a large role in the future. A resolution adopted at the CC plenum in March praised the activities of the private sector, noting that they contributed so much to the national economy and expressed the party's continuing support for this "organic" part of the socialist economic system. The program used a RAD Background Report of March 20.
3. The Credibility of Newspapers in Socialist Countries. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 51 (Bensi, M 2) reported on a poll taken in Belgrade by Nedelne informativne novine which showed that readers do not believe everything published in newspapers. Many of those asked believed that sports reporting is particularly unobjective.
4. The Hungarian and German Minorities in Romania. Drawing on a RAD Background Report of March 16, EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 51 (Bensi, M 2) noted that at a recent joint session of the Hungarian and German nationality councils, Ceausescu admitted that minorities had been abused in the past, but said that measures had been taken to improve the situation.
5. President Husak's Speech at the CPSC CC Plenum was briefly highlighted in EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 51 (Bensi, M 1).
6. Solidarity Among Human Rights Movements in Eastern Europe. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL No. 51 (Bensi, M 3) pointed out that the Polish Committee for Social Self-Defense sent a letter to members of the Charter 77 movement in which they expressed full support for the Czechoslovak human rights activists. Leading members of the Charter 77 movement in turn, sent a reply stating that the Polish human rights movement strengthens the efforts of the joint fight for human rights. A RAD Background Report of March 20 was used.
7. The Polish Human Rights Movement was the subject of PANORAMA (Bensi, M 4), which continued to review an article by Michael Thierry in Liberation.

8. CHINA AFTER MAO No. 7 (Shilaeff, NY 9:30) continued to discuss the PRC's modernization campaign. The present program pointed to the problems faced by the Peking leaders in speeding up the country's industrialization which initially relied on aid from the USSR. When such aid was no longer forthcoming, Peking had to look to Japan and Western Europe. The program also noted the disruptive effect of internal unrest such as the Cultural Revolution and the campaign against the "Gang of Four."

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Results of the Elections in France and the tasks facing the new government were discussed in PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 5), which was based on an article in Le Figaro.

The results of the French national elections were discussed in ROUND TABLE TALK No. 366 (Salkazanov, Ryser, and Mirsky, P 20).

2. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and his role in American foreign policy were the subject of an article in The New York Times highlighted in PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 5).

3. East-West Trade. PANORAMA (Belotserkovsky, M 5) reviewed an article by leading banker Arthur Rose in The New Leader on the Western countries' unrealistic political appraisal of the role of East-West trade in the military buildup by the Soviet Union and her allies.

4. The East-West Military Balance. SIGNAL No. 463 (Predtechevsky, M 12) noted the Warsaw Pact military buildup, but also pointed to the parity in strategic weapons between the US and the USSR. The program observed that Europeans are looking to the neutron weapons and the cruise missile as means to counter the Soviet threat, and added that it was no coincidence that Moscow had launched a propaganda campaign against the neutron weapons.

5. The American "Committee for Scientific Freedom." SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY No. 152 (Muslin, NY 12:30) dealt with the work of the Committee for Scientific Freedom, noting that this committee is engaged in monitoring scientific freedom in the US as well as elsewhere in the world. It was noted that scientists like Sir Andrew Huxley of Britain do not agree with the committee's support of scientists who are engaged in nonscientific endeavors such as campaigning for human rights.

6. Canada. THE NATIONALITIES PROBLEM IN THE WORLD TODAY No. 18 (F. Sihicky, NY 9) began to discuss the nationalities question in Canada, in particular Quebec. Basic information on the historical antecedents of the English and French cultures of Canada was given with reference to articles in Foreign Affairs and Time magazine.

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

1. US Society. TOMORROW OF THE PLANET EARTH No. 254 (Patrushev, M 8) began to review a special issue of the magazine Dedaleus on the "new America" of the 1960s and 1970s.

2. Religion. IN SEARCH OF SPIRITUALITY No. 10 (Shmeman, NY 8:30) discussed the human spirit and the relationship between faith and reason.

gk/ ik

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 26, 1978:

President Carter has sent a message to Egyptian leader Anwar Sadat.

Syria says its borders remain open for anyone wanting to send military or humanitarian aid to Palestinians in Lebanon.

Four black African presidents today pledged with guerrilla leaders to step up the guerrilla war against Rhodesia.

The Soviet Union today criticized China for rejecting its offers to normalize relations.

Radio Moscow has reported more earthquakes in Kirghizia and Kazakhstan.

A kidnapped Belgian industrialist has been freed.

The search for Aldo Moro goes on.

Spanish Basques have celebrated their national day.

Romanian human rights activist Paul Goma has applied for political asylum in France.

There's been another violent demonstration at the new Tokyo airport.

A Japanese trade delegation is in Prague.

Striking U.S. coalminers are going back to work.

Christians have celebrated Easter.

**RFE RL**

*Felton*

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 86

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 86

for Monday, 27 March 1978

M. Gelischanow

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

1. Soviet-US-Japanese Talks on the Extraction of Gas in Yakutsk.  
NEW YORK REPORT No. 333-78 (Shilaeff, NY 2:30) reported on the negotiations between an American-Japanese consortium and the Soviet government in Moscow on the technical and economic measures of extracting and exporting natural gas from Yakutsk. The program described how US and Japanese firms would finance the project which would transport the gas by pipeline from Yakutsk to the Makhodka area, and then export it to Japan and the US by ship. The Soviet Union, in return, would repay its credits by supplying Japan and the US for the next 25 years with a given amount of gas yearly. It was noted that the final agreement may be concluded in Tokyo in May of this year.

2. Disarmament Talks in the United Nations and the Soviet Union.  
NEW YORK REPORT No. 331-78 (Gendler, NY 3) gave the substance of an article by Bernard Gwertzman in The New York Times on the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly on disarmament and the possibility that Brezhnev may come to the United States for this session. It was noted that these preliminary hints may be seen as an attempt of the Soviet regime to feel out the reaction of the United States to a possible visit to the US of the Soviet leaders.

GUEST OF THE WEEK No. 73 (Rudolph, NY 21:30) featured an interview with former General Petr Grigorenko who was stripped of his Soviet citizenship while on a visit to the US. Speaking in New York, Grigorenko repeated his statement that his loss of citizenship was illegal and again demanded an open trial to vindicate

himself. He discussed the civil rights movement in the USSR and the cause of the Crimean Tatars who have not been allowed to return to their homeland in the Crimea. Asked about his impressions of life in the US, he said that he did not want to idealize America, and referred to certain negative aspects of American life. However, he said that he was a construction engineer by profession, a field in which the USSR could not catch up with the US in a hundred years. On the basis of his experience with his operation, he said he found American medicine excellent, but there were deficiencies in post-operative home care which made it necessary to go to the hospital too often for check-ups. He said the Soviet post-operative home care system was better. Grigorenko said the attacks on Radio Liberty by Soviet media showed the tremendous authority the station enjoys in the USSR. He said jamming proved that RL is on the right course, and that "many, many" Soviet citizens thank RL from the bottom of their hearts for RL's services.

UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS, No. 838 (Schlippe, M 28:30) continued to read from the Selected Letters and Statements by Petr Grigorenko. This installment dealt with the theme of the unrestricted discussion of various points of view as an underlying principle among dissidents with whom Grigorenko was familiar.

4. The Sale of Foreign Newspapers in the Soviet Union. NOTE (Matusevich, M 6:30) dealt with the unwillingness of the Soviet leaders to implement the point in the Helsinki Final Act dealing with the sale of foreign newspapers and other published materials in the Soviet Union. Reference was made to the statement by deputy director of Soyuz Press, Evgeny Prokofiev, in January 1976, that Soviet people will be able to buy an additional 18 newspapers besides the other foreign newspapers sold in the USSR since 1968. The program denied the availability of foreign newspapers in Moscow quoting an article in Dagens Nyheter by Moscow correspondent Hastad and a recent article by a UPI correspondent.

5. Agriculture. MAN ON THE EARTH No. 183 (Lobas, NY 10) focused on an article in last December's Nash Sovremennik on a gigantic but poorly planned meat-producing factory in the USSR, concluding that the trouble lies in over-centralized management.

6. Literature. IN THE WORLD OF POETRY No. 48 (Vasily Betaki, P 7:30) reviewed a recently published volume of poetry by Leningrad poet Galina Gamper whose theme is the relationship between the individual and his surroundings. It was noted that Gamper is little known outside Moscow and Leningrad literary circles.



IN THE EYES OF A CRITIC AND SPECTATOR No. 53 (Yelizaveta Igoshina, P 3:30) reviewed the book Suicide by Russian emigre writer Aldanov on the "suicide" committed by Russian society in fostering the 1917 Revolution.

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

1. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONIES No. 92 (Gorbanevskaya, P 16:30) reviewed the fourth issue of the Polish samizdat journal Zapis which focused on the question of censorship with quotes from articles by Stefan Kiselewski and Anna Chmielewska.

2. Vietnam. NEW YORK REPORT, No. 334-78 (Bykovsky, NY 3:30) discussed Vietnam's appeal for economic aid at the United Nations. It was noted that this time Vietnam did not mention the previous ultimatum that the United States pay a war indemnity of four-billion dollars.

3. Energy in the CPR. NEW YORK REPORT, No. 337-78 (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) gave the contents of an article in The New York Times dealing with energy problems and policy in China by Senator Henry Jackson who recently completed a visit there.

4. The Swedish Communist Party. NOTE (Matusevich, M 4) dealt with a manifesto of the Swedish CP severely criticizing the violation of human rights and judicial tyranny in the USSR and East European countries. It was noted that this document was to have been a resolution adopted by the delegates of the 25th congress of the Swedish Communist Party held in January that would have been the most severe and uncompromising condemnation of the Soviet model by a Eurocommunist party. Apparently, Soviet and East European delegates applied extreme pressure on members of the Swedish CP not to publish it and make the manifesto a document of the party. The program was based on an article in the Swedish socialist journal Zenith.

5. The Yugoslav Lawyer Barovic. In light of the trial of Stalinist Perovic, accused of plotting to overthrow the Yugoslav government, NOTE (Perouansky, M 7) featured excerpts from an interview with his lawyer Barovic. Barovic, who is a close friend of Milovan Djilas and defended Mihajlo Mihajlov, discussed his reasons for defending several of the Communist-Stalinists, noted that he experienced no harassment for defending numerous political prisoners, and discussed the judicial system in Yugoslavia and the severity of sentences for political crimes.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Middle East Developments. NOTE (Roitman, M 7:30) reported on the continuing arrival of the UN peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon and noted that it remains unclear whether UN troops are to prevent PLO terrorists attacks or are merely stationed symbolically in southern Lebanon because of the vague formulations of resolution 425 of the Security Council. The program also reviewed Syria and Lebanon's role in the latest crisis and noted the danger of a military conflict between Israel and Syria.

PRESS REVIEW (Perouansky, M 8) quoted The New York Times, The Washington Star, The Times (London) and The Guardian and a commentary by Lippman on the failure of the Begin-Carter talks and the situation in Lebanon.

TEL AVIV REPORT (Perelman, Isr 5) referred to The Jerusalem Post, Ma'ariv, Yediot Aharonot, and Davar on the reaction in Israel of Begin's stand during his talks with President Carter, noted the strong possibility of Israel re-establishing direct contacts with Cairo, and discussed the internal political scene in Israel.

2. Prime Minister Trudeau's Speech to American Businessmen in New York was highlighted in NEW YORK REPORT No. 335-78 (Bykovsky, NY 3). Trudeau announced that he was certain that the people of Quebec would reject the idea of breaking away from Canada.

3. The Crisis in the Steel Industry in Great Britain. LONDON REPORT (Vovchok, L 3) was devoted to the new measures planned for the steel industry which foresee no further expansion in the industry, the closing of unprofitable factories, and the suspension of building new enterprises.

4. The Economy in the United States. NEW YORK REPORT No. 336-78 (Dreier, NY 2:30) reported on the unexpectedly high figures published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on personal incomes during February in spite of the negative economic results of the miners' strike.

5. The Amoco Cadiz Catastrophe and the salvage measures along the coast of Brittany were described in PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4:30).

6. The Upcoming Visit of Ceausescu to the United States. NEW YORK REPORT, No. 339-78 (Bykovsky, NY 3) reported on the letter sent by Congresswoman Millicent Fenwick and a group of congressmen to Carter requesting that he raise the question of the difficulties and obstacles experienced by Romanian citizens desiring to emigrate from the country as well as the fate of the national minorities in Romania when he meets for talks with Ceausescu.

7. The Trial of Former Nazi Frank Walus in Chicago by US immigration authorities for withholding information when becoming naturalized was discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 330-78 (Gendler, NY 2:30).

8. A Bill in the US Senate Dealing with Aid to American Farmers was discussed in WASHINGTON REPORT No. 426 (Orshansky, W 3:30). The program gave information on how the bill was drawn up and pointed out that the White House is not supporting it.

9. A Student from Harvard University Constructs the Atom Bomb. NEW YORK REPORT No. 332-78 (Storozhenko, NY 3) noted Dimitry Rotov's testimony at a Congress sub-committee session dealing with the diffusion of nuclear weapons, on how he built an atom bomb due to the ease of openly acquiring the materials needed.

10. Italy. MAN ON THE EARTH No. 183 (Lobas, NY 2) referred briefly to an article in Foreign Agriculture on the Italian five-year agricultural plan, noting that key indices are much higher than corresponding Soviet ones.

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

1. Two Books Recently Published in France Concerning Death and Man's Reaction to it were reviewed in SPECIAL FEATURE (Mirsky, P 8:30).

2. Wrist Telephones. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS No. 296 (Predtechevsky, M 5) referred to an article by two American scientists on the possibility of setting up a world-wide satellite telephone system in which the phones used would be so small they could be attached to a person's wrist. The author discoursed on the pros and cons of such a system.

WORLD TODAY (Tumanov, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: the situation in the Middle East with a special look at Lebanon, Syria, and the PLO (Roitman, M 5:30); the Swedish Communist Manifesto (Matusevich, M 4); Vietnam appeals to the UN for monetary aid (Bykovsky, NY 3:30); the crisis in the British steel industry (Vovchok, L 2:30); the sale of foreign newspapers in the USSR (Matusevich, M 3:30); the freedom of the press in socialist countries (Gorbanevskaya, P 6); the USSR-US-Japanese talks on natural gas in Yakutsk (Shilaeff, NY 2:30); the American Senate on the bill to aid US farmers (Orshansky, W 3); salvage measures on the Brittany coast (Mirsky, P 4); a Harvard student builds an atom bomb (Storozhenko, NY 2:30); the new "wrist telephone" (Predtechevsky, M 3:30); trial of an ex-Nazi in Chicago (Gendler, NY 2); and a press review on the Middle East (Perouansky, M 3).

gk/SL

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 27, 1978:

Palestinian guerrillas have reportedly stepped up their attacks on Israeli positions in Southern Lebanon.

- \* Saudi Arabia has complained about Israeli overflights of one of its northern bases.

U.S. Congressmen have conferred with Soviet deputies about disarmament matters.

Yugoslavia's foreign minister is in Moscow with a message for Leonid Brezhnev believed to deal with the Horn of Africa.

The U.S. thinks the so-called internal settlement in Rhodesia is inadequate.

A Namibian leader has been murdered.

Syrian President Assad has reshuffled his administration.

The search for Aldo Moro goes on.

Measures are being taken to speed the flow of oil from that wrecked tanker off Brittany.

Most American coalminers have gone back to work.

A millionaire Belgian baron was released last night in a Paris suburb after two months in the hands of kidnappers..

Japanese police today stormed a fortress built by extremists opposed to the opening of a new international airport near Tokyo.

President Carter leaves Washington tomorrow on a trip that will take him to both Latin America and Africa.

- \* The Bulgarian BD did not use this item

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 87

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 87

for Tuesday, 28 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. NEW YORK REPORT No. 341-78 (Gendler, NY 4) gave the substance of two articles on the subject in The Washington Post by Kevin Cloud and Murray Marder. The sources speak of a reappraisal of detente by both sides, referring in particular to the issues of human rights and Soviet involvement in the Horn of Africa.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" No. 51 (Storozhenko, NY 2:30) told the story of a Russian-born American citizen's difficulty in getting a samovar he purchased while on a visit to Moscow out of the USSR. After writing to Carter and Brezhnev, he finally got his money back instead of the samovar which was declared an antique.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights, UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 839 (Vladimirov, M 27:30) continued to read excerpts from Petr Grigorenko's book Our Everyday Life published by the Khronika Press in New York. Today's reading focused on the Soviet practice of bringing dissidents to trial on trumped-up charges and fabricated evidence as in the case of Mustafa Djemiliev, Sergej Kovalev, Georgiy Vins, Petr Starchik and others.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1431 (Burshteyn and Schlippe, M 27:30) continued reading a list of names of political prisoners in the Soviet Union, compiled by the Russian Social Fund for the Assistance to Political Prisoners. This was followed by readings from the 46th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events concerning the plight of individual Soviet citizens of German descent whose request for permission to emigrate was denied.

3. Crime. NOTE (Roitman, M 10) was pegged to the beginning of a regular plenum of the USSR Supreme Court at which the central point on the agenda is a review of the application by the courts of a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium law allowing suspended sentences for juveniles sentenced to terms of imprisonment up to three years. The program said this law signified a realization of the ineffectiveness of the draconic punishment previously meted out to young offenders. It was noted that although overall, systematized statistics on crime are not published in the USSR, an analysis of scattered material in the Soviet press suggests that the main factors responsible for the high rate of juvenile delinquency in the USSR are urbanization, industrialization, inadequate living and working conditions, divorced parents, a lack of respect for parents, working mothers, and a lack of ideals.

4. Literature. YOUNG WRITERS (Yurenin, P 9) described the life and work of Russian writer V.M. Shukshin who, despite his early death in 1974, at the age of forty-five, made his mark on Soviet literature. Although recognized officially, it is interesting to note that a posthumous edition of Shukshin's works was carefully reedited to remove elements that might be interpreted as critical.

5. Russian Philosophy. PHILOSOPHY IN RUSSIA: IDEAS AND PROBLEMS No. 1 (Pyatigorsky, L 9:30) was the first program in a new series aimed at defining some of the most significant features and characteristics of Russian philosophy. The program concentrated on the close connection between Russian literature and religion with the development of the Russian school of philosophical thinking.

6. World War Two. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 5:30) pointed to the controversy sparked off in Britain, particularly in readers' letters to The Times, by Nikolai Tolstoi's book Victims of Yalta on the forced repatriation of Soviet citizens by the British authorities at the end of World War Two. The program observed that letters such as that quoted in the March 15 issue of Literaturnaya Gazeta, on the just treatment of traitors, were few, and quoted letters which, for example, pointed to the similar example of Germans who reconciled themselves to the SS death camps. The letters observed that the crimes themselves were committed by the Soviet and not the British authorities, and recalled the role played by Foreign Office adviser Patrick Dean (the latter letter was from Nicholas Bethell).

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

1. Soviet-Yugoslav Relations. NOTE (Bensi, M 4:30) highlighted a comment by Radio Zagreb commentator Sundic on Foreign Minister Minic's visit to Moscow which outlined the Yugoslav position on the situation in the Horn of Africa, evidently the subject of a letter handed over by Minic from Tito to Brezhnev. Sundic pointed in particular to the danger of a Soviet-US confrontation in the area in the case of a continued presence of Cuban troops and Soviet specialists.
2. Poland. PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2) quoted the Neue Zuercher Zeitung on the Polish leadership's agricultural dilemma.
3. Demographic Problems in the Socialist Countries. NOTE (Chianurov, M 5) began by recalling that two years ago Novoe Vremya reprinted material from Le Figaro on the falling birth rate in Western Europe due to economic insecurity, but noted that most of the socialist countries are also suffering from a low birth rate and a manpower shortage. The program referred particularly to the case of the GDR, and doubted whether the initial success of maternity incentives will be long-lived.
4. Yugoslav-Bulgarian Relations, EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE No. 20 (Pusta, M 10) dealt with the polemics between Yugoslav and Bulgarian media on the occasion of the anniversary of the Treaty of San Stefano in 1878 which originally gave the area now occupied by the Yugoslav constituent republic of Macedonia to Bulgaria. As in the case of previous Bulgarian-Yugoslav polemics, the debate centered around Yugoslav claims that Bulgaria does not recognize Macedonia as being part of Yugoslavia or being a separate entity from Bulgaria. The program was based on RAD Background Report of February 2, 1978.
5. Cuba. NEW YORK REPORT No. 340-78 (Shilaeff, NY 4) gave the substance of an article in The New York Times on the situation in Cuba. The article noted improvements in the standard of living, health care, employment and literacy, but also pointed to rationing and an acute housing shortage.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. NOTE (Perouansky, M 4:30) focused on the difficult task of the UN forces in southern Lebanon due to the contradictory demands of the PLO and Israel, and also referred to a possible moderating influence of the Syrians on the former.



NEW YORK REPORT No. 338-78 (Gendler, NY 3) gave the substance of an article by former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban in The Washington Post in which he says that for the government of which he was a member it would have been no problem to acknowledge that UN Resolution No. 242 also applies to the West Bank of the Jordan.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2) quoted The Financial Times and Davar on the situation following the unsuccessful Carter-Begin talks.

2. France. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4:30) pointed to the significance of President Giscard's unprecedented post-election meetings with leftist party and trade union leaders.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 1:30) quoted L'Aurore and Le Matin de Paris on the freeing of abducted industrialist Empain.

3. Rhodesia. PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2) quoted The Daily Telegraph and the Basler Zeitung on the prospects following the establishment of the provisional government.

4. The US. NEW YORK REPORT No. 346-78 (Shiloeff, NY 4:30) gave the substance of an article by Richard Burt in The New York Times critical of President Carter's policies.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 344-78 (Bykovsky, NY 3) gave details of the draft bill submitted to Carter by Congress extending the compulsory retirement age to 70.

5. The US and the Third World. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1172 (Savemark, W 3:30) noted main topics of discussion during President Carter's visit to Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria, and Liberia, observing that it symbolizes America's growing interest in the Third World.

6. Namibia. NOTE (Nadirashvili, M 5:30) pointed to the tense situation in Namibia following the assassination of Herero chieftain Clemens Kapuuo, referring in particular to US concern and the role of the Soviet-supported SWAPO on the pre-independence scene.

7. Oil. NEW YORK REPORT No. 343-78 (Dreyer, NY 3:30) backgrounded the present downward movement of the world oil price, noting the difficulties which this involves for the USSR.

8. Human Rights. MAN HAS THE RIGHT No. 59 (Fedoseyev, M 1) noted the reference in the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that freedom, justice, and world peace is based on the equal and inalienable rights of every individual.

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

1. The US Manned Mission in Support of the Skylab Program was previewed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 342-78 (Muslin, NY 3:30).

2. Drugs for US Mental Patients. CONTRIBUTION TO THE RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Storozhenko, NY 3) dealt with the controversy in the US over the prescription of drugs for mental patients without the latter's consent, noting the US Supreme Court has yet to decide on the issue.

3. French "Samizdat". SPECIAL FEATURE (Mirsky, P 5) described the initiative of two young would-be authors in the French provinces who set up a library of authors' manuscripts which had failed to gain acceptance by commercial publishers.

4. The Latest Issue of the "Guinness Book of Records" was reviewed in SPECIAL FEATURE (Mikes, L 9), which cited some of the more unusual records contained therein.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 7:30) was featured in B-2 (Glasenapp, M 2), C-1 (Glasenapp, M 2), C-2 (Glasenapp, M 1:30), and C-3 (Glasenapp, M 2).

WORLD TODAY (Matusevich, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: Carter's visit to South America and Africa (Savemark, W 3); US-Soviet relations (Gendler, NY 3); the CPR's refusal of a Soviet proposal on improving relations (Shilaeff, NY 2:30); Senator Jackson on Chinese oil policy (Shilaeff, NY 2:30); a drop in the world oil price (Dreyer, NY 2:30); the PLO and UN forces in southern Lebanon (Perouansky, M 3); press comment on Middle East developments (Glasenapp, M 1:30); Minic in Moscow (Bensi, M 3:30); Giscard's talks with opposition leaders (Mirsky, P 3:30); the USSR Supreme Court discusses juvenile delinquency (Roitman, M 5:30); French musicians in defense of Rostropovich (Salkazanov, P 2:30); the case of Sergey Pelikanov (Gendler, NY 3:30); birthrate and labor problems in the USSR and GDR (Chianurov, M 1:30); freedom, human rights and dissidents in the USSR (Matusevich, M 2); and The New York Times on the situation in Cuba.

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of March 28, 1978:

Israeli Radio says Premier Menahem Begin has sent a message to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat asking for a resumption of peace talks.

The Palestine Liberation Organization has agreed to cooperate with the United Nations peacekeeping force in Southern Lebanon.

Soviet President Brezhnev and Defence Minister Ustinov have gone to the Soviet Far East.

President Carter is in Venezuela.

In France, President Giscard d'Estaing has conferred with Socialist leader Mitterrand in the first such meeting in 20 years.

The law of the sea conference has resumed.

A U.S. Congressman has warned Soviet officials that a harsh sentence of Anatoly Shcharansky could harm arms talks.

A personal message from Yugoslav President Tito was handed over to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in the Kremlin today.

The Soviet Union's leading analyst of American affairs says it is time for a basic decision on whether there will be a new strategic arms limitation agreement.

- \* The EEC Commission is expected to give an opinion next month on Portugal's bid to enter the community.
- \* The U.S. government is seeking a court injunction to stop seamen picket a Soviet ship said to have undercut American shipping rates.

That grounded tanker has now broken into three parts.

A regular air service between Albania and Greece was inaugurated today.

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

**RFE/RL**

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 88

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 88

for Wednesday, 29 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. NOTE (Perouansky, M 6:30) focused on a lengthy article by Georgy Arbatov in the March 28 issue of Pravda entitled "A Time for Responsible Decisions," which insists that the outcome of the SALT talks depends on whether the US wants to conclude an agreement or not and warns the US against attempts to link SALT with the situation in the Horn of Africa. The program observed Arbatov can hardly be unaware of the influence of US public opinion and the role of the Senate. It observed that the US public is also indignant over the continuous violation of human rights in the USSR. In this respect, the program referred to a statement to journalists that US Congressman Henry Waxman, who is in Moscow accompanying a US Congressional delegation, made following a visit to Shcharansky's mother. Waxman stated that a severe sentence against Shcharansky would poison US-Soviet relations, and make continuation of the SALT talks difficult if not impossible.

NOTE (Chianurov, M 5) pointed to a drop of 26.5 per cent in US-Soviet trade last year, which is ascribed by Western experts to such factors as Soviet concern over her huge Western debts and trade deficit with the West. The US journal Future observed that US businessmen are losing interest in trade with the USSR, and that the USSR is unable to absorb the technology which it imports from the West. The program also noted Soviet references to the US linkage of trade with human rights being an obstacle.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 3) quoted the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and The Washington Post on the critical state of US-Soviet relations.

2. Soviet-Chinese Relations. NOTE (Matusevich, M 4:30) viewed Brezhnev's visit to Siberia and the Soviet Far East in the context of the present state of Sino-Soviet relations following the CPR's rejection of the Soviet proposal on an improvement of relations. Reference was made to Teng Hsiao-ping's March 27 statement to the Norwegian Foreign Minister that a war between the two countries was inevitable if the Soviet leaders did not change their course.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2:30) quoted a Neue Zuercher Zeitung article entitled "Moscow's Vain Wooing of Peking."

3. The USSR and the Neutron Bomb. NOTE (Mikhelson, Geneva 7) began by referring to the intensive Soviet anti-neutron bomb campaign, and then focused on statements on the subject made at the Geneva disarmament talks by delegates from the USSR and the other socialist countries. It was noted that while previously Soviet delegate Likhachev mentioned the neutron bomb as a nuclear weapon like any other, when submitting the draft for a ban on the neutron bomb he described it as an "inhuman" weapon which was being used in an attempt to make the transition to nuclear warfare inconspicuous. The program pointed to the reserve shown by the Yugoslav, Polish and Romanian delegates, and referred to statements by the Bulgarian, GDR and Mongolian delegates describing the neutron bomb as an aggressive weapon. The program quoted from Tribune, La Suisse, and Le Matin de Paris that the neutron bomb primarily is a defensive weapon, that the Warsaw Pact has a three-to-one tank superiority over NATO, that the socialist countries' position is a malicious misrepresentation of reality, and that the USSR continues to deploy such mass-destruction weapons as the SS-20.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 3:30) pointed to a statement by the French "Committee for Saving Sergey Paradzhanov" quoting sources in Yerevan that the film director hanged himself some months ago in prison. The program referred to similar reports received last August by the committee, and a subsequent announcement by L'Humanite this January 3 that he had been released. Le Quotidien de Paris was quoted that it would be easy for the Soviet authorities to disprove these rumors by arranging for a meeting between Paradzhanov and foreign film directors visiting Moscow.

In SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY No. 117 (Muslin, NY 13:30) Yuri Mayukh, a former Soviet physicist and member of the Moscow Helsinki monitoring group who now lives in the West, explained how he became a victim of one of the periodic staff reductions at the USSR Academy of Sciences which in part serve to eliminate politically undesirable elements employed by that institution.

UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS, No. 840 (Kunta, M 25:30) continued the reading of a Selection of Letters and Statements by P. Grigorenko with a further excerpt from Grigorenko's book Our Everyday Life.

5. The Economy. HOW TO READ THE SOVIET ECONOMIC PRESS No. 4 (Kroncher, M 12) drew attention to manipulations of national income statistics by the USSR Central Statistical Administration which makes it more difficult for the unpracticed eye to figure out the real state of the Soviet economy.

6. Agriculture. MAN ON THE EARTH No. 184 (Lobas, NY 13:30) used Soviet sources and an article in The Christian Science Monitor to highlight shortcomings in Soviet agriculture. Shortages of vegetables in the stores were contrasted with claims by Izvestia that the Soviet standard of living is rising. Statistics from The Christian Science Monitor were quoted which show Soviet agricultural productivity to be well below world averages. The Soviet publications Nash Sovremennik and Selskoe Khozyaistvennaya Zhizn were quoted to illustrate that large-scale Soviet enterprises in the livestock field have not been successful.

7. The Media. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1175 (Savemark, W 5) gave the substance of an article by Craig Whitney, in The New York Times pointing to the considerable authority which Soviet correspondents have in exposing various illegalities and irregularities. However, such criticism is strictly regulated and not allowed to touch the system as such.

8. Atomic Energy. NEW YORK REPORT No. 356078 (Muslin, NY 3:30) referred to US press and intelligence reports that Soviet nuclear power station construction is way behind the plan owing to construction industry shortcomings and the failure of heavy industry to cope with orders for equipment. The reports refer to construction of an atomic engineering plant in Volga-Donsk using Western equipment and Soviet obligations to build power stations in Eastern Europe, Finland and Cuba. The program observed that some delays in building nuclear power stations in the West are due to demands by environmentalists.

9. Stalin. THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF STALIN'S DEATH No. 7 (Levin, M 20) described the events following Stalin's death, in particular the elimination of Beria and the maneuvering which eventually led to Khrushchev's assumption of the leading positions in Party and government on much the same pattern as Stalin had seized supreme power after Lenin's death.

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

1. The CPR. NEW YORK REPORT No. 353-78 (Shilaeff, NY 5:30) discussed the eight-year scientific and technological development program submitted by Chairman of the CPR State Committee for Science and Technology, Fang Yi, for discussion by delegates at the All-Chinese Conference of Scientific Workers. The program said that Fang Yi was underestimating the CPR's lag behind leading countries when speaking of a period of 15-20 years, described the space research plan as typical of the ambitious nature of the program, and pointed to the acute shortage of scientific cadres.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Carter's Visit to Venezuela and Brazil was the subject of WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1176 (Savemark, W 5:30), which included a voice cut of Carter's March 29 speech before the Venezuelan Congress. Carter spoke of human rights and cooperation between developed and developing countries.

2. The Middle East. NEW YORK REPORT No. 348-78 (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) gave the substance of an article by Anthony Lewis in The New York Times on the unconditional support of American Jews for the policies of the Israeli government.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 354 (Gendler, NY 3:30) gave the substance of an article by William Farrell in The New York Times on potential threats to Begin's position.

3. Rhodesia. LONDON REPORT (Vovchok, L 3) quoted British observers that the recent partisan attack in Rhodesia could signify an all-out attack by the Patriotic Front and noted reports from Mozambique on the arrival of Soviet tanks and MIGs and Cuban troops, and the TASS report of the arrival in that country of USSR First Deputy Defense Minister Sokolov.

NEW YORK REPORT No. 352-78 (L. Dudin, NY 3:30) noted the negative US attitude toward the internal agreement, as expressed by John Trattner and Andrew Young, and its aim of preventing outside interference.

4. France. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 4:30) pointed to the significance of Giscard's receiving Mitterrand, along with other leftist opposition leaders, as an unprecedented step toward improving the political climate.



5. The Cuban Presence in Africa. Pegged to the Cuban Foreign Minister's current visit to Tanzania, NOTE (Bensi, M 5) observed that that country is one of the "front-line states" against Rhodesia, and pointed to reports on Cuban troops being sent to deal with the rebels in Eritrea. The US now estimates that there are more than 30,000 Cuban troops in Africa, and there is world-wide concern over this involvement including on the part of Yugoslavia. The Somali peace demands were also reported.

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

1. The Clean-Up Operation on the Brittany Coast After the Amoco Cadiz Disaster was the subject of PARIS REPORT (Mirsky M 3).

2. US and European Plans to Launch Space Probes to Investigate the Solar Poles were the subject of NEW YORK REPORT No. 351-78 (Muslin, NY 3).

3. US Government Support for the Arabs was the subject of MULTISTORIED AMERICA No. 53 (Storozhenko, NY 11:30). The author pointed out that official US subsidies for the arts and sciences commenced only in 1965, despite apprehension from some quarters that these might result in undue influence on and subsequent control of these traditionally autonomous institutions.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 5:30) was featured in A-1 (Glasenapp, M 3), and A-2 (Glasenapp, M 2:30).

WORLD TODAY (Predtechevsky, M 59:30) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: an actuality block with voice cuts of Carter, Brzezinski, Javits, Lambsdorff, Salinger, and McDowell on Carter's trip to Latin America and Africa, the Middle East, the German labor scene, Austro-Soviet trade, and the picketing of a Soviet ship by the US longshoremen's union (Predtechevsky, M 7:30); Soviet foreign trade (Chianurov, M 2:30); SALT and the neutron bomb (Perouansky, M 2:30); Sino-Soviet relations and Brezhnev's upcoming trip to Siberia and the Soviet Far East (Matusevich, M 2:30); Rhodesia (Vovchok, L 2); Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa (Bensi, M 1); US policy on Rhodesia (L. Dudin, NY 1:30); the 9th Bolshevik party congress in 1920 (Predtechevsky, M 6); the 1956 rehabilitation of Laszlo Rajk and other executed Hungarian leaders (Predtechevsky, M 2); a reading of Petr Grigorenko's Our Everyday Life (Kunta, M 3); an interview with former Soviet physicist Yury Mnyukh on periodic purges in the USSR Academy of Sciences (Muslin, NY 2:30); and Soviet agricultural difficulties (Lobas, NY 2:30).



### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 29 March 1978:

Israeli reports say Defense Minister Weizman is going to Egypt tomorrow.

In Lebanon, a member of the UN Peacekeeping Force has been killed.

A letter from kidnapped former Italian Premier Aldo Moro has been sent to newspapers confirming he has been put on trial.

President Carter today called on rich and poor countries to stop blaming each other for economic problems and instead cooperate to make the world a better place to live in.

Representatives of 17 Arab League members today condemned "aggressive acts committed and still being committed by foreign troops in the Horn of Africa."

The Cuban foreign minister failed to turn up in Tanzania as scheduled today although a Tanzanian government delegation was awaiting him.

Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz says his country has spent 4,500 million dollars in the past five years to import grain, mostly from the West.

The US has presented Turkey with proposals for improving relations.

The chairman of a US Congressional delegation visiting the USSR says the talks broke no new ice.

The wives of some members of the group met with Jewish women who received exit visas.

A new effort is underway to persuade South Africa to change the terms for Namibian independence.

\*The strike in the West German metalworking industry now involves about a million workers.

\*\*The United States says one of its satellites burned up on re-entry 14 years ago, spreading radioactivity worldwide.

Black Rhodesian guerrillas claim they are currently fighting a big battle with Rhodesia's white-led army.

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

\*\*) The Bulgarian and RL Services did not use this item.

# RFE-RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 89

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 89

for Thursday, 30 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1177 (Savemark, W 4:30) focused on the present visit to the USSR of a delegation of the US Congress Armed Services Committee led by its chairman Melvin Price. The program noted the delegation's unprecedented meeting with senior USSR Defense Ministry officials, including Chief of the General Staff, Marshal Nikolai Agarkov and pointed to SALT, MFR and a comprehensive nuclear test ban as the probable topics of discussion. Congressmen Waxman, Carr and Schroeder met Soviet Jewish otkazniks and Shcharansky's mother, Ida Milgrom. Waxman spoke of possible serious implications of the Shcharansky case for US-Soviet relations.

NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 9) gave the substance of an article in the April 3 issue of Time entitled "Can the US Defend Itself" in which five prominent US strategists expressed concern over the Soviet military buildup.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 6:30) was devoted to a press conference given in London by Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya, in which they rejected the TASS charge that they did not wish to return to the USSR by, among other things, describing the circumstances of their departure from the USSR depicted in letters to Brezhnev and Demichev. They condemned the Soviet authorities for depriving them of their Soviet citizenship, rejected the "slandorous" accusations of anti-Soviet activity, and spoke of their friendship with Solzhenitsyn. A voice cut of Lord Bethell was also featured in the same vein.

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 3) gave the substance of an article by Michel Jouet in the PCF weekly La France Nouvelle castigating the Soviet authorities' action in depriving Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya of their Soviet citizenship. The article, entitled "Socialism, contradictions, Freedom" says the Soviet leaders' aim of creating an absolutely monolithic society has resulted in the private and collective initiative vital to the development of socialism being regarded as a threat to socialism.

PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 8:30) reported on a March 29 meeting in Paris organized by Amnesty International in support of political prisoners in the USSR, South Africa and Argentina. Voice cuts of Andrei Sinyavsky and Dina Kaminskaya on the case of Alexander Ginzburg were used, and brief reference was made to reports on the case of Anatoly Shcharansky and Yuri Orlov (the latter by French physics professor Jean-Paul Mathieu. The program said that Sinyavsky evoked the greatest response, and opined that a comparison between Soviet and South African justice does not favor the former.

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30) featured a talk with former Leningrad poet Vladimir Maramzin on the reported search of the apartment of his colleague and acquaintance Igor Burikhin on a charge of operating a "forbidden publishing business." Maramzin described this charge as absurd, saying that the KGB merely confiscated manuscripts and publications appearing in the West, including Kontinent, Apollo, and works by Russian authors. Maramzin recalled Burikhin's previous involvement with the KGB and described the Leningrad KGB as particularly "untalented."

UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS, No. 841 (Kunta, M 28) the fifteenth in a series of programs pegged to Grigorenko's being stripped of his Soviet citizenship, continued with the reading of a selection of his writings and statements. Excerpts from his book Our Everyday Life was featured in this installment.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS, No. 1432 (Burshtein and Schlippe, M 27:30) began by continuing to read a list of names of persons in the Soviet Union harassed or imprisoned for their views. The list was prepared by the Russian Social Fund for Assistance to Political Prisoners and their Families. The second part of this program consisted of excerpts from the 46th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events. These concerned unpublished official Soviet instructions specifying regulations in Soviet corrective labor camps.

SAMIZDAT REVIEW No. 314 (Vishnevskaya, M 26) gave the contents of letters and public declarations of Soviet workers who decided to set up an independent trade union. The documents give details of cases in which workers who demanded their rights were fired, harassed by police, and arrested. The point was made that the official unions do not represent the workers, but are merely tools of the party and state apparatus.

3. The Nationality Question. Pegged to the publication of new constitutions for all 15 Union republics, NOTE (Roitman, M 6:30) observed that an editorial claim in the latest issue of Noye Vremya that the USSR "has no grounds for fearing separatist tendencies" would appear to be belied by such instances as the 1961 sentencing of Lev Lukyanenko and fellow-Ukrainians for drafting a program of a Ukrainian Workers and Peasants Union aimed at establishing an independent Ukraine by peaceful, constitutional methods; the imprisonment of members of an Armenian National United Party, aimed at achieving Armenian independence via a referendum; and an 1 August 1976 appeal to Podgorny by Russian political prisoners in Vladimir Prison for referenda to be held in the Union republics under the supervision of a commission of the Helsinki signatories. The program pointed out that none of the three Soviet Constitutions defined the concrete procedure by which a republic can exercise its right of secession, so that the will of their populations is not known. The passage from Lenin's 1917 Decree on Peace was quoted which rejects forcible incorporation of a nationality into a given state.

4. The Cinema. NOTE (Matusevich, M 4) reported that the film The Story of a Communist, on the life of Brezhnev, is the only film to be submitted for this year's Lenin Prize. The program observed that this would be only the second documentary film to receive such an award, and noted that Zamyatin is one of the authors.

5. Foreign Literature. NOTE (Matusevich, M 5) juxtaposed a claim in Sovetskaya Kultura, that the USSR is much more energetic than the West in implementing the Helsinki provisions regarding the publication of foreign literature, with an article by the Moscow correspondent of Dagens Nyheter, Dissa Hastad, who pointed to small editions due to a paper shortage, a selective policy of excluding certain works, and the heavily censored editions published.

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

None.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Neutron Bomb. PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 1:30) quoted The New York Times on the neutron bomb being a purely defensive weapon.

2. The Middle East. NEW YORK REPORT No. 358-78 (Bykovsky, NY 3) noted the refusal of the USSR and the East European countries to participate in the UN peacekeeping force in south Lebanon.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 5) quoted The Financial Times, The Baltimore Sun, Davar, Le Figaro and Le Matin de Paris, which pointed to Begin's inflexible stand and the dubious value of Israel's incursion into southern Lebanon.

3. The Arab League Meeting in Cairo. NOTE (Perouansky, M 4:30) drew attention to the resolutions condemning the "aggressive" intervention of foreign states in the Horn of Africa, the Israeli incursion into southern Lebanon, and the "unofficial" presence of PLO representative: Kamal.

4. Italy. NOTE (Benai, M 6) discussed the letter received by the Italian authorities from Aldo Moro, a captive of the "Red Brigades." Observers were quoted that certain passages were reminiscent of the "confessions" in the Stalin show trials.

5. CPR-Japanese Relations. NEW YORK REPORT, No. 355-78 (Shilaeff, NY 4) pointed to signs that the CPR and Japan might soon sign a peace treaty, in which the inclusion of the "hegemony clause" has so far been the main obstacle. The program suggested that Japan is influenced by the rigid Soviet stand on the Kuriles, and the trade prospects offered by the CPR.

6. The US. NEW YORK REPORT No. 357-78 (Gendler, NY 2:30) noted the Navy Secretary's criticism of the Defense Department for reducing the Navy's role.

7. The FRG. NOTE (Chianurov, M 3:30) was devoted to the metal workers strike and its consequences. A CND report from Bonn of March 29 was used.

8. Human Rights. MAN HAS THE RIGHT No. 60 (Fedoseyev, M 1) quoted the call in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for a world in which people have freedom of expression and conviction and are free from fear and want.

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

1. Britain. BRITAIN TODAY (No. 52 (Floyd and Kuznetsov, L 10:30) discussed the Englishman's attachment to his garden and the cultivation of plots in British towns made available by the local authorities for the growing of flowers, fruit and vegetables.

2. Songs from American Motion Pictures Nominated for the 50th "Oscar" Award Presentation were discussed in CONTRIBUTION TO THE RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" SERIES (Storozhenko, NY 15:00). In addition to featuring clips from the musical soundtracks of the nominated films, the author also provided background information on the female and male artists nominated for best performances, as well as the motion pictures competing for this high distinction.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 6:30) was featured in C-1 (Glasenapp, M 1:30) and C-2 (Glasenapp, M 5).

WORLD TODAY (Nadirashvili, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: Carter in Brazil (Savemark, W 2:30); the Arab League and the Horn of Africa (Perouansky, M 4:30); the Knesset debate on Begin's policies (Perelman Isr 4); the East European countries' refusal to contribute to the UN peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon (Bykovsky, NY 3); the metal workers strike in the FRG (Chianurov, M 3); developments in the Moro kidnapping affair (Bensi, M 5); foreign literature in the USSR (Matusevich, M 4:30); the PCF in defense of Rostropovich (Salkazanova, P 2:30); the visit of US Congressmen to the USSR (Savemark, W 4); efforts by the CPR and Japan to conclude a peace treaty (Shilaeff, NY 2:30); the maritime law conference in Geneva (Bykovsky, NY 3); and the press conference by the new FBI director (Shilaeff, NY 3).

gk/SL

### NEWS COVERAGE

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A letter from kidnapped former Italian Premier Aldo Moro has been sent to newspapers confirming he has been put on trial.

President Carter today called on rich and poor countries to stop blaming each other for economic problems and instead cooperate to make the world a better place to live in.

Representatives of 17 Arab League members today condemned "aggressive acts committed and still being committed by foreign troops in the Horn of Africa."

The Cuban foreign minister failed to turn up in Tanzania as scheduled today although a Tanzanian government delegation was awaiting him.

Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz says his country has spent 4,500 million dollars in the past five years to import grain, mostly from the West.

The US has presented Turkey with proposals for improving relations.

The chairman of a US Congressional delegation visiting the USSR says the talks broke no new ice.

The wives of some members of the group met with Jewish women who received exit visas.

A new effort is underway to persuade South Africa to change the terms for Namibian independence.

\*The strike in the West German metalworking industry now involves about a million workers.

\*\*The United States says one of its satellites burned up on re-entry 14 years ago, spreading radioactivity worldwide.

Black Rhodesian guerrillas claim they are currently fighting a big battle with Rhodesia's white-led army.

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

\*\*) The Bulgarian and RL Services did not use this item.

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 90

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 90

for Friday, 31 March 1978

D. Felton

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

1. The Visit of Brezhnev and Kosygin to Siberia. NOTE (Chianurov, M 4) placed this visit in the context of the area's vital importance for Soviet economic development, in particular the leadership's hopes of turning it into the country's main source of energy. The program referred in this connection to reports in the Soviet press of oil production problems in Siberia.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. NOTE (Roitman, M 7) focused on the sentencing of Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group members Mykola Matusevich and Miroslov Marinovich to seven years imprisonment and five years banishment on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. To illustrate the falseness of this charge the program gave excerpts from the Group's appeal, co-signed by Matusevich and Marinovich, to the future participants in the Belgrade conference calling, for example, for the release of all political prisoners and free exit from and entry to the USSR. A parallel was drawn with the case of Rudenko and Tikhy, and a voice cut was given of General Petr Grigorenko at a press conference in Washington, who stated that the USSR was again violating the Helsinki Final Act.

LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 4:30) featured an RL interview with Rostropovich following his London press conference. First, the text was read of the letter sent by Rostropovich and Vishnevskaya to Brezhnev in March 1974 in which they asked permission to go abroad for two years on account of the atmosphere of persecution and the restriction of their artistic activities to which they had been subjected in recent years. Rostropovich told the Russian people how much he loved them, and recalled telling Soviet Ambassador Chervonenko in Paris that their condition for returning was that the reasons for their prolonged stay abroad be published in the newspapers.



WASHINGTON REPORT, No. 1178 (Savemark, W 5:30) focused on a press conference given by Petr Grigorenko in Washington on March 30 in which he said that, although he had applied for political asylum in the US after having been deprived of his Soviet citizenship, he would demand an open trial in the USSR. Grigorenko stressed that he would continue his human rights campaign, referred to his appeals to Waldheim and the US government and his protest to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said the human rights movement in the USSR could not be crushed despite the severe repression, mentioned reports that Ukrainian Helsinki group member Petr Rabin would be arraigned for parasitism, and recalled rumors circulating in Moscow at the end of last year that the CPSU CC had adopted a resolution to liquidate the entire human rights movement.

UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF SOVIET AUTHORS No. 842 (Kunta, M 23) continued with the reading of excerpts from Petr Grigorenko's book Our Everyday Life dealing with the arrests of dissidents and the methods used by the Soviet authorities to discredit them.

In connection with March 15, the first anniversary of Anatoly Shcharansky's imprisonment, JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE, No. 259 (Zuckerman, NY 5:30) presented the text of a message to world public opinion by one hundred Soviet-Jewish activists who have staged a hunger strike in the USSR to mark the anniversary. Information on parallel hunger strikes in the West in solidarity with Shcharansky was also featured.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE, No. 259, NY 5:30) contained a brief note reviewing some of the events in March which were devoted to the struggle in support of Soviet Jewry. In this connection the author points out the concern over the increase of anti-semitism in the USSR as voiced by the participants of a Jerusalem-held seminar on the question of Soviet Jewry, the B'nai Brith brochure documenting Soviet anti-semitism from August 1967-77, and the proposal by Harvard University Professor of Law, Alan Dershowitz to offer his legal assistance to Shcharansky's Soviet defense lawyer.

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5) described a film being shown in Paris entitled In the Land of Gulag showing scenes from Soviet concentration camps, prisons and special psychiatric hospitals, court cases, etc. The program noted that in a discussion following the film, one member of the audience called for a ban on the Marxist ideology responsible for such a system, while the majority, including former Egyptian CP member Ilius Inokakis, insisted that totalitarianism should not be fought by totalitarian methods.

Vladimir Vysotsky sang Mazy (a make of large Soviet truck) in SOUND OF STRINGS No. 643 (Mitina, M 4).

3. The Economy. Pegged to a suggestion by a broadcaster on Soviet radio that the ruble is more stable than the dollar, the franc or the pound, SPECIAL FEATURE (Gladilin, P 9:30) pointed out that since the ruble is unconvertible and valid only within the USSR, such an assertion has no meaning. The program also showed that prices in the Soviet Union do rise and the scale of some increases would lead to an outcry in certain Western countries.

4. Ideology. SPECIAL FEATURE (Predtechevsky, M 10:30) was based on an interview in the Swiss weekly Weltwoche with Ernest Kolman, a former associate of Lenin and a long time Soviet party member engaged in ideological work. Kolman, who worked for a Soviet philosophical journal, emigrated to Sweden a short time ago. He described how Lenin used Marx's philosophy to develop a totalitarian ideology based on one-party rule which allows no opposition in any field of endeavor, including scientific and philosophical studies. Kolman also described how he participated in various Soviet campaigns against philosophical and scientific theories such as relativity, cybernetics, and genetics. He said his involvement in these campaigns was the result of belief in the party line combined with ignorance of the subjects condemned. He said Soviet philosophy today is still the tool of the party.

5. Espionage. PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 3) quoted Die Welt on the massive scale of Soviet espionage in the FRG.

6. Literature. Pegged to the disclosure that the city of Odessa is planning to open a museum devoted to literature and the fact that Jewish literature in that city's history will not be represented in the museum, JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 259 (Zuckerman, NY 7:30) presented an interview with prominent Odessa author Arkadiy Lvov who recently emigrated to the US. Lvov points out that Odessa was one of the most important centers of Jewish literature in the world and has produced such literary giants as Mendele Moikher Sforim, Sholem Aleichem, Bialik, etc. Their contribution to Jewish literature was briefly explained by the author. It was also pointed out that the first Jewish newspapers and publications to appear in Russia originated in Odessa.

THROUGH THE EYES OF A CRITIC AND VIEWER, No. 57 (Igoshina, P 8) continued a discussion of Aldanov's novel Suicide, tracing the fates of its main characters, the parallels with real life, and how the new Soviet regime meant the suicide of the old Russian state and its traditions.

7. History. FIFTY YEARS AGO No. 181 (Dudin, NY 14:30) was the first part of a two-part series on the trial in 1928 of Soviet and foreign technicians and engineers charged with sabotaging the economy. The author quotes Robert Conquest's Red Terror which makes the point that Stalin gave his approval for the show trial as part of an effort to discredit Bukharin.

8. World War Two. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE, No. 259 (Zuckerman, NY 4:30) continued to feature the Daily News story about a Ukrainian who saved the lives of 23 Jews during WW II. R. Biletsky, a 52-year old railroad worker from the Ukrainian city of Podgaitsey, was invited to visit the US and Canada by some of the families which he and his father saved from Nazi terror, deportation and certain death.

9. Miscellaneous. KUZNETSOV'S TALK, No 219 (Kuznetsov, L 13) continued the account of the collection of old banknotes he acquired in the USSR in the early postwar years, which, despite their nominal value of half a billion rubles, had long since ceased to be worth anything at all and subsequently, owing to their unintentional burial, were transformed into humus.

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

1. Poland. NOTE (Bensi, M 5) observed that pessimism prevails in Polish intellectual circles over the appointment of Jan Metkowski as the new Polish Minister of Culture, since he is a very close associate of dogmatists Jerzy Lukaszewicz and Maciej Szczepanski. The program pointed to the difficult task facing Metkowski in view of the growing demands for freedom of culture. An advance copy of a RAD Background Report of March 30 and Polish Situation Report of February 17 were used.

2. Cambodia. LONDON REPORT (Vovchok, L 2:30) noted the appeal of Amnesty International to the Cambodian authorities to answer charges of mass executions.

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

1. The Middle East. Pegged to Weizman's apparently fruitless visit to Cairo, NOTE (Perouansky, M 5) said that the present prospects for a Middle East solution are hardly dazzling. The program noted the differences between the US and Israel, and the degree of political opposition to Begin in Israel itself. A CND report from Munich of March 31 was used.

2. The Neutron Bomb. PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 3:30) quoted the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on the controversy over this weapon and the Soviet propaganda campaign against it.

3. Disarmament. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) focused on a proposal by Canadian Defense Minister Danson to hand over to the USSR the technology for producing neutron weapons, saying that this proposal is not as absurd as it might first appear. The program also noted a Dutch proposal, made at the Geneva disarmament talks, on the establishment of an international disarmament agency, which the Service described as promising.

4. Carter's Visit to Brazil. WASHINGTON REPORT No. 1180 (Savemark, W 5:30) said that Carter's talks with President Geisel failed to resolve their differences over human rights and nuclear non-proliferation. A voice cut of Carter's March 30 press conference statements on human rights, the Middle East, and Namibia was given.

5. France. PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 5:30) reviewed post-election developments such as Barre's being asked to form the new government, Giscard's receiving the leaders of all the major (including leftist) political parties and trade unions, and the call by the majority of the Socialist Party leadership for an end to cooperation with the PCF.

6. US-Somali Relations. NEW YORK REPORT No. 361-78 (Bykovsky, NY 3) was devoted to State Department official John Trattner's March 29 statement on an improvement in US-Somali relations following Assistant Secretary of State Moose's visit to Somalia.

7. The US. NEW YORK REPORT No. 364-78 (Gendler, NY 2:30) focused on Defense Department official Edward Jane's reply to the Navy Secretary's criticism of reduced navy allocations in the defense budget.

8. Namibia. LONDON REPORT (Vovchok, L 3:30) backgrounded the UN Security Council proposal to the South African government and SWAPO on the transition to majority rule in Namibia.

9. Greece. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) focused on a draft bill on anti-terrorism measures submitted by the Greek government. The program used a CND Report from Athens of March 30.

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

1. European Space Station Plans were described in NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30). A CND Report from Brussels of March 29 was used.

2. The Jewish Festival of Purim which was celebrated this year on 22 March was marked in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE, No. 259 (Roitman, M 4) by the reading of EphremBauch's poem Purim, 1953, published recently in the Israeli Russian language newspaper Nasha Strana.

3. Computers in Sport. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY No. 97- (130), (Muslin, NY 14) featured a discussion with a former Leningrad sportswriter, Aleksey Orlov, on the use of computers in sport. It was noted how computers can be used to study ways to improve the performance of athletes. The discussion centered on research being done in the US, but also mentioned developments in the USSR and East Europe.

4. Literary Miscellanea. THE CULTURAL CHRONICLE briefly reviewed the book New India by Indian journalist Vedh Mehta based on his essays in the New Yorker, a book by Mildred Adams about Garcia Lorca, and the first full-scale biography of Lermontov in English.

5. AMERICAN HUMOR, No. 9 (Konson, NY 3) provided a further selection of jokes culled from the pages of various American magazines.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 6:30) was featured in A-5 (Glasenapp, M 3) and C-2 (Glasenapp, M 3:30).

WORLD TODAY (Nadirashvili, M 59) included compiled first-run programming on the following topics: Carter's visit to Brazil (Savemark, W 3); West European space plans (Predtechevsky, M 3); an improvement of US-Somali relations (Bykovsky, NY 2:30); the new Polish Culture Minister (Bensi, M 3:30); Grigorenko's Washington press conference (Savemark, W 3:30); disarmament problems (Predtechevsky, M 3); Namibia (Vovchok, L 2:30); Brezhnev's visit to Siberia (Chianurov, M 3); debates on the role of the US Navy (Gendler, NY 2); Weizman in Cairo (Perouansky, M 4); Amnesty International on the situation in Cambodia (Vovchok, L 2); anti-terrorism legislation in Greece (Predtechevsky, M 3:30); the showing of the film In the Land of Gulaq in Paris (Salkazanova, P 4); and figure skating results (Menchukov, M 2:30).

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 31 March 1978:

Raymond Barre has been reappointed Premier of France.

President Sadat says he has urged Israeli Prime Minister Begin to be flexible in the peace dialogue with Egypt.

The United Nations peace force in southern Lebanon continued its buildup today as the area remained generally calm.

The U.S. says that last month it had the worst one-month trade deficit in its history.

U.S. President Carter today ended his visit to Brazil by meeting the Archbishop of San Paulo, the country's most prominent advocate of human rights.

The U.S. has upped its estimate of the number of Cuban troops in Ethiopia to 15,000.

A Soviet general has reportedly told U.S. congressmen that the USSR is prepared to start talks on banning hunter-killer satellites.

New York is preparing for a wave of strikes this weekend which will affect transport, newspapers, and patients in nursing homes.

Ethiopia has warned it will make a direct response if Somali-backed guerrillas continue fighting in Ethiopia.

Soviet theater director Yuri Lyubimov says he is shocked at the ban on him taking a controversial production to Paris.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today complained of formalism and excessive centralism in the work of party, state, and economic bodies.

The Thai Premier says Chinese party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is expected to visit Bangkok this year.

There has been more unrest in Iran.

Czech playwright Vaclav Havel says the Charter 77 movement is still strong.

Soviet President Brezhnev has visited missile troops in Siberia.