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RFE/RL INC.  
BROADCAST ARCHIVE

DAILY BROADCAST  
ANALYSES

RI - Russia  
1974 - September

**RFE RL**

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 244

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 244  
for Friday, 1 September 1978  
Felton/Romano/Einfrank/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-PRC Relations. Sino-Soviet rivalry in the Pacific was the subject of NEW YORK REPORT (L. Dudin, NY 3:30). The program was based on an article in The Washington Post indicating that in the past couple of years, Moscow and Peking have been devoting considerable attention to the islands of the South Pacific, a part of the world where neither has had contact.
2. Soviet-Japanese Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 3:30) quoted from an article by the Tokyo correspondent of The Journal of Commerce about the possibility of the USSR and Japan signing a trade agreement. The article said that in the wake of the Sino-Japanese friendship treaty, there is also a possibility that Moscow and Tokyo will try to work out a "good neighbor" treaty.
3. Soviet-French Relations. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 4:30) gave the contents of a reader's letter in Le Matin appealing to Chairman of the Moscow Council Executive Committee Vladimir Promyslov to arrange for an exit visa to be issued to Moscow citizen Riva Strom-Schreiber, the widow of a French World War II Resistance hero.
4. Foreign Trade. NOTE (Kroncher, M 3:30) was pegged to statistics in Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta revealing that the Soviet trade deficit in the first six months of 1978 was up 46 per cent over the same period last year. The program noted the role that grain purchases play in determining the Soviet deficit.
5. Dissidents and Human Rights. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 4) discussed the news conference in Ottawa by Canadian lawyer Irwin Cotler who was hired by Avital Shcharansky to represent her husband. The program featured voice cuts of Cotler's statements that he has filed an appeal with Soviet legal authorities and that the appeal cited 40 alleged violations of Soviet law.

LONDON REPORT (Gregory, L 3:30) discussed the controversy surrounding the British TUC Congress due to convene in Brighton next week. The program pointed out that among other topics the Congress will debate East European repression of dissidents, and in this connection noted the embarrassing situation of two senior Soviet trade union officials being invited to attend. The program cited two prominent British TUC leaders. The first, Frank Chapple said that the presence of Soviet union representatives is an affront to Soviet citizens struggling for human rights and that he intends to boycott a dinner that they are scheduled to attend. The other TUC leader, Bill Sirs, said that he is prepared to meet with the Soviet trade union representatives to discuss with them reports that Soviet workers are thrown into mental institutions or arrested for trying to set up a free trade union in the USSR.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIMES No. 161 (Burshtein and Schlippe, M 29) continued to read a RERUN of programs (27.9.1977 & 29.9.1977) from Alexander Podrabinek's book Punitive Medicine. Podrabinek was recently sentenced to five years internal exile for publishing the book in the West. Punitive Medicine documents case histories of persons committed to psychiatric clinics because of their political convictions.

SOUND OF STRINGS No. 673 (Mitina, M 3) featured Bulat Okudzhava singing "A Song About Nursing Sister Maria."

6. Soviet Jews. The increase of Soviet Jewish emigration in the first half of 1978 was dealt with in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 281 (Roitman, M 1:30). The total for the period was 11,500, 60 per cent higher than the same period in 1977. An article in The Philadelphia Enquirer was quoted which said that Soviet diplomats in the U.S. had indicated the USSR was liberalizing its emigration policy as a signal for wanting better Soviet-American relations.

NOTE (Roitman, M 4) was pegged to Moscow's AP correspondent's report that after a 30-year lapse, professional Jewish theater is to return to the USSR with the formation of a Jewish chamber music theater. The program cited the AP interview with the director of the new theater, Yuri Sherling, who said that approval for the theater came from the RSFSR Council of Minister and that the theater will be almost the only source of Jewish culture in the USSR. In this connection, the program recalled the tragic end of the Jewish theater in the USSR when most of the artists fell victim to the Stalin purges between 1948 and 1952.

JEWISH CULTURE AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 281 (Matusevich, M 3) featured an open letter from the Chief Rabbi of Denmark, to Brezhnev protesting the fact that he had been denied permission to visit Moscow to meet with Soviet Jews. The reason given by Intourist was that there were not enough hotel rooms in Moscow.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 281 (Zuckerman, NY 4) discussed the work of an organization in the U.S. which was set up to help Soviet-Jewish immigrants adjust to live in America.

7. The New Israeli-Based Russian-Language Journal "22" was discussed by its editor Raphael Nudelman in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 281 (Nudelman, Isr 7).

8. Science Fiction. SPECIAL FEATURE (Igoshina and Betaki, P 23:30) examined some of the ethical and philosophical problems raised in Soviet science fiction novels, in particular in the novels of Sergei Snegov. The program stressed the importance of science fiction in the Soviet Union because of the unique opportunity which this literary genre offers to touch on problems raised by experiments in fields of research such as genetics or telepathy which Soviet censorship would not allow to be discussed elsewhere.

9. Bolshevism. FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 725 (Fedoseyeva, M 27) continued to read the second part of an essay on "Unrequited Love" published in the Israeli-based journal Vremya I My. The essay, which explores the origins and history of Bolshevism, was written by former Soviet historian and philologist Dora Shturman.

10. Childhood Reminiscences of the USSR were given by former Soviet writer Anatoli Kuznetsov in KUZNETSOV'S TALK No. 239 (Kuznetsov, L 16). The author recalled the artificially produced famine in the Ukraine, and the general atmosphere of hardship, fear and regimentation of the 1930's.

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

1. Hua Kuo-feng's Visit to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran. PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 1) quoted La Stampa, on the possibility of Persian Gulf states offering credits to the PRC; and Les Echos on Soviet nervousness over the visit.

2. Cuba. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 3:30) focused on the Cuban government's decision to release a number of political prisoners in order to enable them to emigrate to the U.S. The program noted that the decision came as a surprise to political observers and to the US government, which welcomed it as a favorable development in the human rights sphere. At the same time, it was pointed out that Cuba's involvement in Africa still remains a major obstacle to the normalization of US-Cuban relations.

3. Czechoslovakia. NOTE (Matusevich, M ) gave the slightly abridged text of an appeal by Czech and Slovak journalists to their colleagues throughout the world for solidarity and assistance in the face of the repression they have been suffering as the result of the "normalization" process in Czechoslovakia.

4. Poland. NOTE (A. Vardy, M 4) reported on a 9 percent increase in the state purchase price of milk in Poland and a decrease in the rent paid by Polish private farmers for the use of agricultural machines belonging to the state. The need to stimulate agricultural production was given as the reason for the move.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 5:30) previewed the Camp David summit, outlining the Israeli and Egyptian positions, and referring especially to the possibility of US peace-keeping forces being stationed in the area, Begin's rejection of any such proposal, and Gromyko's warning that the USSR could not be indifferent to such developments. A voice cut of Begin was featured.

2. The Latest Espionage Affair in Bonn which led to the lifting of the parliamentary immunity of Uwe Holtz so that his office could be searched and the suspicion that the personal assistant of Egon Bahr, Joachim Broudre-Groeger, was also involved in spying, was the subject of NOTE (Bensi, M 5). The program noted that the case developed after the defection of a high-ranking Romanian, Ion Pacepa.

The espionage affair in Bonn was also the subject of the first part of PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 3:30), which quoted the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, the General Anzeiger (Bonn), the Frankfurter Rundschau, Le Matin, and the Basler Zeitung.

3. Kenya. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) discussed the political prospects for Kenya following the death of President Jomo Kenyatta. The program noted that while the Kenyatta regime was not exactly democratic, it provided political and economic stability. Inter-tribal conflicts, social injustice and strained relations with neighboring states were mentioned as problems facing Kenyatta's successor.

4. Iceland. NOTE (Matusevich, M 2:30) discussed the formation of the new coalition government in Iceland, noting that its composition gives no grounds for fears of a change in Iceland's foreign policy as regards relations with NATO and the U.S.

5. The East-West Military Balance. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) discussed the annual Military Balance survey published by the London-based Institute for Strategic Studies. The program noted that the survey cited the extensive growth of Soviet naval power and the increase of Soviet land forces in Eastern Europe. It was pointed out that Western navies also had advantages, especially because the lack of Soviet warm water ports. The part of the survey citing NATO's qualitative superiority over the Warsaw Pact was also noted, along with the survey's view that this NATO superiority is diminishing.

6. Disarmament. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) reported on the closing of the current regular session of the UN Committee on Disarmament in Geneva which will be the last one of the committee in its present form. It will reconvene in January next year with an expanded membership, including France and China, and with somewhat different rules of procedure.

7. US Affairs. NEW YORK REPORT (Storozhenko, NY 4) discussed the action of Congress in passing legislation restricting the number of foreigners enjoying diplomatic immunity. The program noted that a major reason for the Congressional action was the large number of people -- Embassy dependents, auxiliary personnel -- who are currently not subject to legal action in cases such as traffic accidents.

8. Chad. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) related the appointment of rebel leader Habre as Chad's Prime Minister to Giscard D'Estaing's efforts to secure a reconciliation between the Chad rebels and the government. The program said that Habre was a Chad nationalist who has many times accused the Libyans of trying to seize the rich Tibesti region.

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

1. The System of Juries in American Courts was the subject of AMERICA -- DEEDS AND PEOPLE No. 104 (Navrozov, NY 10). The program recalled that the system existed in Russia during half a century before the October Revolution.

2. Jewish Literature in France was the subject of an interview with Polish-born writer Pitor Rawicz in JEWISH CULTURE AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 281 (Mirsky, P 10:30) who noted the wide variety of books by Jewish authors. Among the writers discussed was Elie Wiesel, who lives in America but writes in French.

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

WORLD TODAY (Vladimirov, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the Camp David summit (Gendler, NY 2:30); the last session of the UN Disarmament Committee in its present form (Predtechevsky, M 1:30); the annual report of the Institute for Strategic Studies (Predtechevsky, M 2); the new Icelandic government (Matusevich, M 2:30); the new Soviet school curriculum (Vovchok, M 2); Shcharansky's Canadian lawyer submits an appeal (Gendler, NY 2); the Soviet trade deficit in the first half of 1978 (Kroncher, M 2); the 25th anniversary of the new Moscow University building (Vovchok, M 1); a new Jewish theater in the USSR (Roitman, M 2); the anniversary of the German invasion of Poland (Vovchok, M 1:30); Soviet-Japanese

trade relations (Savemark, W-2): US aid to the young Soviet state (Vovchok, M 3:30); the latest espionage affair in Bonn (Bensi, M 1:30); the annual conference of the British Trade Union Congress (Gregory, L 2); the anniversary of the death of Ilya Ehrenburg (Vovchok, M 1); the US Congress restricts the immunity of foreign diplomats (Storozhenko, NY 2); and discotheques for the USSR (Vovchok and Berukshtis, M 1 and 4).

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### NEWS COVERAGE

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

The West German parliament today formally agreed to lift the immunity of a deputy to aid the investigation of a spy case.

President Carter has conferred with top aides about strategy for next week's Mideast summit.

American businessman Francis Jay Crawford will stand trial for alleged currency violations in Moscow next Tuesday.

Nicaraguan troops have regained control of Matagalpa after six days of fighting with anti-government rebels.

Chinese leader Hua Kuo-feng has returned home after a trip to Romania, Yugoslavia, and Iran.

No decision has been made yet on whether an East German hijacker will be tried by American or West Berlin authorities.

Vietnam has accused China of instigating Cambodia in its border war with Hanoi.

\*In Lebanon, the leader of the right-wing militia along the Israeli border says he does not recognize the agreement allowing U.N. forces to set up posts there.

Libya has publicly displayed sophisticated Soviet-built warplanes.

Kenya's sole political party will meet in early October to nominate a successor to President Jomo Kenyatta.

\*\*A Polish party weekly has published two short stories by a samizdat journal's co-editor.

\*\*\*Mikhail Suslov has charged that all sorts of opportunists and reactionary ideologists are busy trying to change the theory and practice of socialism.

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

\*\*) RL/NS and the Bulgarian Service did not use this item.

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



# RFE-RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 245

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 245

for Saturday, 2 September 1978

Romano/Felton/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-Greek Relations. ROUND TABLE TALK (Bensi, Predtechevsky, and Roitman, M 20) used the forthcoming visit to Moscow of Greek Foreign Minister Georgios Rallis to discuss Greek-Turkish relations and the relations of Ankara and Athens with the United States and the Soviet Union. Participants noted the recent overtures made by Greece and Turkey to Moscow setting these developments against the background of Greek and Turkish relations with the United States. Possible topics of discussion during Rallis' visit to Moscow were considered with references to economic issues and the matter of the repatriation of Greek citizens residing in the Soviet Union.
2. Political Systems. DIALOGUE (Belotserkovsky, M 20) was the third part of a discussion on political systems and their possible application to the Soviet Union. The program focused on the possibility of establishing a democratic form of socialism in the USSR which would include a multi-party system. The views of Ota Sik, one of the prominent officials of the "Prague Spring" now living in Switzerland, were quoted and contrasted with those of Valentin Turchin which were discussed in a previous program. Today's program also carried an interview on that question with Kronid Lubarsky, a former Soviet dissident now living in the West.
3. Postal Business was the topics of NEW YORK, NEW YORK, No. 26 (Konson, NY6:30). The program discussed a recent special session by a congressional subcommittee on postal

affairs which met in New York City to discuss, among other postal business, Soviet violation of postal regulations. In this connection, the program cited US press reports that 3% of all US registered letters to the USSR never reach the addressees, and that the USSR could give reasons for confiscation of the letters and pay penalties in only 30% of the cases. The USSR never accounted for the remaining loss.

4. The Economy. WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION, No. 231 (Dreyer, NY2:30) referred to figures on a slowdown in the industrial growth rate in the USSR, which for the first six months of 1978 was barely 4 percent. The situation is particularly bad in the steel and machine-building industries. Increasing labor productivity is the only solution.

5. Agriculture. WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION, No. 231 (Kroncher, M 4) drew attention to a recent resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers on measures to boost state purchases of rye, buckwheat and millet, in particular by raising the state purchase prices. The program noted that in the past these have been uneconomically low, and said that the resolution was evidently prompted by bad harvest news, and is aimed at increasing the collective farms' material incentive.

WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION, No. 231 (Belotserkovsky, M 2) contained an item, based on Soviet media reports, on losses of life and of agricultural products during harvest transport operations. Interior Ministry official Zaichikov said that in Agriculture Ministry transport operations during the first seven months of 1978 there were more than 1,000 fatalities and about 2,700 injured persons, the main reason being apparently the poor state of the roads. It was noted that helicopters are now being used to detect losses of agricultural products in transport.

WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION, No. 231 (Tenson, M 3) referred to an apparent "strike" of truck drivers brought in from the cities to help in transporting the grain harvest. When the drivers learned that bonuses would only be paid for a three-week period, they promptly stopped work because, they alleged "there is no work." The program, based on an August 19 Komsomolskaya Pravda report, said the "strike" was apparently well organized. RS 130/78 was used.

6. Education. WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION, No. 231 (Belotserkovsky, M 2), pegged to the beginning of a new Soviet school-year, pointed to signs of a new campaign

to intensify the so-called "labor training" of school-children and cut down the curricula in general subjects. The program quoted Education Minister Prokofiev on the amount of superfluous material in curricula, and an article by the Moscow correspondent of The Baltimore Sun on implications for the training of specialists. Most independent observers relate the new campaign to the reduced industrial growth rate.

7. History of Bolshevism. FROM THE OTHER SHORE, No. 726 (Shturman and Fedoseyeva, M 29) concluded Love Without Reciprocity by former Soviet historian and philologist Dora Shturman. The essay discussed the origins and history of Bolshevism and was published in the Israeli-based Journal Vremya I My.

8. Culture. WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION, No. 231 (Belorserkovsky, M 6) pointed to the cynicism of APN political commentator Kortunov's praising the wisdom and foresight of Lev Tolstoi, in connection with the 150th anniversary of his birth, when he said that the basic human interests of the peoples of the world did not contradict each other, and that these peoples were bound by an exchange not only of goods but of feelings and thoughts. The program quoted German Andreyev, a literary expert who recently emigrated from the USSR, on the Soviet regime's requiring the population to draw "correct" conclusions from the Russian and world cultural heritage.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE, No. 8 (Shmeman, NY 9) gave a profile of the Russian writer Alexander Blok pointing to the tragedy of his life and his era and its reflection in his work.

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

1. Czechoslovakia. THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCCUPATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, No. 12 (Levin, M 25) was the final program in this documentary series, and dealt with the so-called "normalization" process following the Soviet invasion of August 1968. Reference was made to the self-immolation of Jan Palach, the jubilation of the Czech ice-hockey victories over the USSR in March 1969, and the ouster of Dubcek.

2. The Significance and Results of Hua's Visits to Eastern Europe were reviewed in WORLD THIS WEEK (Dudin, NY 3:30).

The program noted China's new outward reaching foreign policy and discussed the impact of Hua's visits to Romania and Yugoslavia, the Soviet view that the visits were aimed at weakening the Soviet position, and Hua's trip to Iran.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Pope John Paul I. NOT BY BREAD ALONE, No. 8 (Bensi, M 14) reported on the Papal election scene, referred to an article by the then Cardinal Luciani in Prospettive nel Mondo expressing skepticism over Berlinguer's assurances of the liberal intentions of the PCI, and suggested that the new Pope could be more open than his two predecessors in his statements regarding Vatican relations with the USSR. The program recalled in this connection that Pope Paul VI did not reply in public to an appeal by Moscow Orthodox priest Gleb Yakunin. Traditional relations between the Vatican and the Russian Orthodox Church were also referred to.

2. Carter's Preparations for the Camp David Summit were outlined in WORLD THIS WEEK, No. 1323 (Savemark, W 4). The program noted that Carter held lengthy White House tactical discussions with his top senior advisers on the resumption of a dialogue and peace process between Begin and Sadat.

3. The UN and Namibia was discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK, No. 1019 (Bykovsky, NY 4). The program outlined Waldheim's plan to send a peacekeeping force into Namibia. It was noted that such a force was called for under an agreement between the US, four other western nations, SWAPO, and South Africa.

4. Nicaragua. WORLD THIS WEEK (Predtechevsky, M 3) discussed the street gunbattles between the national forces and government opposition. The program outlined the mounting campaign aimed at ousting President Somoza, who is adamant about staying in office until his term expires in 1981.

5. Great Britain. WORLD THIS WEEK (Gregory, I. 2:30) covered the tasks facing James Callaghan with regards to general elections this autumn and the controversy surrounding the invitation of two Soviet trade union representatives to attend the TUC Congress.

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

1. Religion. The Miracles of Christ, in particular the fears that they would provoke intervention by the Romans, were the subject of an item in NOT BY BREAD ALONE, No. 8 (Sidorenko, NY 3).

2. Philosophy. The highlights and activities of the 16th International Philosophers Congress in Duesseldorf were reviewed in WORLD THIS WEEK (Henkin, M 4).

3. Culture. A typical "community theater" in London's East End was described in THEATER AND PLAYS (Zinik, L 11).

"The King and I" and Yul Brynner was the subject of THEATER IN NEW YORK, No. 35 (Gabay, NY 14).

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#### NEWS COVERAGE

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

Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith and guerrilla chief Joshua Nkomo have now admitted they met secretly in Zambia last month.

Tens of thousands of Israelis have staged a rally in Tel Aviv to demonstrate their opposition to the government's hardline stance in the Middle East peace negotiations.

Pope John Paul will be invested Sunday as head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The two cosmonauts who linked up with the orbiting Salyut space ship last week are to return to earth Sunday.

\*South Africa today exchanged three Cuban soldiers for eight of its own troops held in Angola since the 1975-76 war.

Iran today banned pornography and anti-Islamic materials in an apparent bid to placate religious zealots.

Nicaragua's right-wing government apparently has crushed a six-day rebellion.

\*\*Japan today announced measures to reduce its trade surplus.

\*) The Bulgarian and Polish Services did not use this item.

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

# RFE-RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 246

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 246  
for Sunday, 3 September 1978  
Romano/Riollet/Einfrank

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

1. Dissidents and Human Rights. Five years ago, in September 1973, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet ratified two important international documents: the Pact on Economic, Social, and cultural Rights and the Pact on Civil and political Rights. These documents had been adopted at the 21st session of the UN General Assembly in December 1966. HUMAN RIGHTS, No. 201 (Fedoseyev, M 16) gave the background to the Soviet ratification as well as the substance of the Pacts in question.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE, No. 727 (Nekrich and Fedoseyeva, M 24) began readings from Alexander Nekrich's book The Punished People. Nekrich, a historian by profession, was expelled from the Party in 1967 following the publication of controversial book on World War II in which he took a critical view of Stalin's policy toward Germany on the eve of the conflict. He emigrated to the US in 1976. The Punished People deals with the deportation of nations from the Caucasus, the Volga Germans and the Crimean Tatars by Stalin after World War II.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME, No. 162 (Burstein and Schlippe, M 29) continued to read excerpts from Alexander Podrabinek's Punitive Medicine (a RERUN from 3 March 1977 and 5 October 1977). Podrabinek was recently sentenced to five years' internal exile for publishing the book in the West. Punitive Medicine documents case histories of Soviet abuse of psychiatry for political purposes.

2. The Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR. NATIONALITIES PROBLEMS IN THE WORLD TODAY, No. 38 (Silnitsky, NY 6:30) discussed the constitution of the Ukrainian SSR and raised the question whether this document corresponds with the geographic importance of the Ukraine which ranks fifth among European nations in terms of population. The question was answered negatively.

3. The Soviet Army. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 12) described the contents of a new book on the Soviet army written by French military expert Jean-Pierre Brule. Although the book is entitled Tomorrow...The Soviet Army, the author concentrated in fact on the state of the Soviet army today and avoided speculation as to what the Soviet army will look like tomorrow, thus making the book a useful source of information.

4. History. FIFTY YEARS AGO, No. 203 (R. Dudin, NY 14) discussed the 1928 reinstatement in the CPSU of prominent Bolshevik Gregory Pyatakov, a member of the "trotskyite" opposition who was expelled from the party the previous year. The program focused on Pyatakov's political convictions as outlined in an article published in 1958 in the US-based journal Novy Zhurnal entitled "Pyatakov and Bolshevism."

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

1. East European Dissidents. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 5) gave the gist of an article in the Paris weekly L'Express reviewing the situation in the dissident movement in Poland and Czechoslovakia today.

2. Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL, No. 73 (Bensi, M 4) was pegged to the explosion which damaged the statue of the late Czechoslovak leader Klement Gottwald, noting that Gottwald's rehabilitation has been quietly taking place. An advance copy of a RAD paper of August 28 was used as a source.

3. The GDR. The restrictions imposed upon the activity of Western journalists working in the GDR were discussed in PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4) based on an article in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

4. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL, No. 73 (Bensi, M 12) discussed an analysis by Polish dissident economists headed by Edward Lipinsky which said that the country was in an economic crisis. The analysis called for economic reform as well as democratization as a means of dealing with the crisis.



5. Yugoslav-Albanian Relations. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 4) discussed Yugoslav-Albanian relations, noting the importance of the Albanian minority in the Kosova region of Yugoslavia.

6. China. The polemics between the Yugoslav news media and the Soviet and East European news media over the visit of Hua Kuo-feng to Yugoslavia was treated in EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL, No. 73 (Bensi, M 6). Articles and commentaries by TASS, Yugoslav commentator Milika Sundic, and the Belgrade newspaper Politika were quoted.

CHINA AFTER MAO, No 30 (Shilaeff, NY 9:30) was the second part of a discussion of Peking's attitude to Chinese nationals living abroad. Ever since the 1950's, the PRC has tried to rally them into a "united front" against "imperialism" and to get them to contribute financially to the economic development of the country.

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

1. Camp David Summit. PANORAMA (Zuckerman, NY 7) gave the substance of an article in The US News And World Report examining the prospects for the Camp David summit and commenting that the success of the talks depends on the kind of compromise Carter is able to obtain from Sadat and Begin.

2. US-West Europe Relations. Relations between President Carter and Western Europe was the subject of PANORAMA (Savemark, W 5) based on an article in The Wall Street Journal.

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

1. THE FUTURE OF THE PLANET EARTH, No. 277 (Patrushev, M 9:30) reviewed one of the lesser known books of the Polish science fiction writer Stanislaw Lem, Futurological Congress. Lem's books have been translated into 30 languages, some of them in Russian in the Soviet Union. Futurological Congress was published in 1971 in Cracow and has not yet been translated into Russian.

2. A Profile of Composer Leonard Bernstein on His 60th Birthday was the topic of SPECIAL FEATURE (Zuckerman, NY 17).

3. AMERICAN HUMOR (Konson, NY 3) featured another sampling of anecdotes culled from the US press.

4. THE SOUND OF STRINGS, No. 669 (Mitina, M 3) featured a recording by Bulat Okudzhava entitled A Time for Love.

#### NEWS COVERAGE

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

Israeli Premier Begin has arrived in the U.S. for Wednesday's Middle East summit with Presidents Carter and Sadat.

Pope John Paul has been formally installed as new leader of the Roman Catholic Church.

Renewed fighting has flared in Beirut.

A Rhodesian airliner with 56 people aboard is believed to have crashed near the Zambian border.

Tanzanian President Nyerere says no progress toward a Rhodesian settlement was made during recent secret talks between Premier Ian Smith and nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo.

Floods have hit India and about 1,500 people are feared dead.

Albania today attacked Chinese Party Chairman Hua and said Peking was trying to use the Balkans to stir up a new war.

The U.S. has told Bonn it has no evidence a high West German party official ever suggested a withdrawal from NATO.

An East German and Soviet cosmonaut are back on earth after a one-week stay aboard the orbiting Salyut-6 space laboratory.

Southwestern Germany was struck by a series of earthquakes today.

West Germany tonight boycotted the closing ceremony of the European games in Prague in a dispute over a team sign.

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

# RFE RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 247

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 247

for Monday, 4 September 1978

Felton/Romano/Einfrank/Riollet

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

1. An Obituary of Metropolitan Nikodim of Leningrad and Novgorod, who collapsed and died during an audience with newly inaugurated Pope John Paul I, was given in NOTE (Bensi, M 6:30). The program referred positively to Nikodim's liaison work with other churches, but noted his persistent denials that there was any repression of believers in the USSR. Reference was made in this connection to opposition to his election as President of the World Council of Churches in Nairobi in December 1975, many delegates pointing to the letter from Moscow Orthodox Church members Gleb Yakunin and Lev Regelson; in addition an open letter from believers in the Kirov diocese was quoted, which appeared some years ago in samizdat, and spoke of a claim by Nikodim in L'Humanite that in the USSR churches were being closed voluntarily.

2. Soviet-US Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT (Beloborodov, W 4) discussed the controversy in Washington about whether a SALT agreement should be submitted to the Senate as a treaty (thus requiring a two thirds majority) or be submitted as an executive agreement to both houses of Congress (in which case a simple majority would be required).

MAN ON EARTH No. 201 (Popovsky, NY 5:30) pointed to a discussion in the American press about using grain sales as a lever to force the USSR to observe human rights. The program said grain sales was a political issue in the US, with the voters in the farm states -- who favor such sales to the USSR -- opposed to any boycott on behalf of human rights.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. NOTE (Matusevich, M 3) quoted from a Dagens Nyheter interview with Valentin Agapov saying he had heard from his wife that she may be allowed to leave the Soviet Union in September. At the same time it also quoted from a statement by a spokesman of the Swedish Foreign Ministry to Expressen to the effect that the Swedish authorities had received no confirmation of that information.

4. Brezhnev. RADIO SEMINAR No. 466 (Shragin, NY 14:30) excerpted John Dornberg's biography of Leonid Brezhnev which was published in 1974.

5. The Nationality Question. FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 728 (Fedoseyeva, M 24) featured the final installment of the introduction to Alexander Nekrich's book The Punished Peoples, published this year in New York by Khronika Press, in which he speaks of reprisals against Soviet national minorities accused of collaboration with the Germans during World War Two.

6. Art. SPECIAL FEATURE (Golomshtok, L 9) raised the question of why a recent exhibition at the Moscow Artists' Union of four well-known Moscow painters, Nikonov, Ivanov, Mordovin and Veisberg, was ignored by the public. These artists belonged to a group known as the Group of Eight, which enjoyed great popularity in the 1950s. The author of the program, a noted former Soviet art critic, attributed this lack of interest to the fact that after an initial attempt to move away from socialist realism in the 1950s, the painters in question now have returned to forms of expression which are more in conformity with the official style.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Glezer, P 9:30) discussed the works of Vladimir Makarenko, a Soviet painter living in Tallin. Some of these works can be presently seen at an exhibition of Soviet non-official art at the Museum of Fine Arts in the French city of Chartres. Makarenko has been working under difficult conditions ever since he asked for an exit visa to emigrate to France, which Soviet authorities have so far refused to issue.

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

1. Hua Kuo-feng's Visit to Romania. PRESS REVIEW (Vovchok, M 3) quoted an article in the Romanian Scinteia to the effect that the visit reflected the correctness of Romania's foreign and domestic policies, although the press organs of some socialist countries had failed to present it in an objective light.

2. Poland. NOTE (A. Vardy, M 6) discussed the case of dissident writer Marek Nowakowski, who has had two of his short stories published in the party weekly Polityka. The program noted that Nowakowski is co-editor of the samizdat journal Zapis and a human rights activist. The program also noted that Polityka's chief editor Mieczyslaw Rakowski gave an interview to German TV recently, in which he said dissidents in Poland were members of society like himself and although they are naive their views coincide with "our approach to social problems."

3. Hungary. EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONIES No. 113 (Gorbanevskaya, P 13:30) excerpted a new book entitled Mini-Passport, published in Paris, which depicts the day-to-day life and preoccupations of Hungarian youth. The author, writing under the pseudonym of "Tibor," used first-hand testimonies.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. NOTE (Bensi, M 4) was a curtain raiser for the Camp David Summit, discussing the statements made by the US, Egypt, and Israel about the importance of the summit.

PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4:30) focused on Sadat's stopover in Paris en route for the Camp David Summit. The program said the visit is advantageous to both sides: France is able to once again prove that she is not left aside from Middle East affairs, while Sadat is interested in support from a Western leader whose views on many major issues are closer to those of Egypt than those of Israel. The program noted the skepticism in the Paris press on the chances for success of the Camp David Summit, and pointed to President Carter's having staked his prestige on the summit.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 2:30) quoted comments on the eve of the Camp David Summit in The Washington Post, Le Figaro, and Les Echos.

2. US Affairs. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 5) gave the substance of an article in The Washington Post indicating that the US Air Force is presently studying the feasibility of constructing a nuclear-powered cruise missile.

NEW YORK REPORT (Muslin, NY 2) dealt with the case of Ben Chavez, one of the "Wilmington Ten," who will be allowed to study divinity at Duke University (N. Carolina), while serving his prison sentence.

3. Sino-Japanese Relations. NEW YORK REPORT (Szydlowsky, NY 4) discussed the prospects for Sino-Japanese trade, quoting from a dispatch of the Tokyo correspondent of The Journal of Commerce according to which China has proposed to Japan to double the volume of trade between the two countries agreed upon in the trade agreement signed in February. The treaty foresees a 20 billion dollar trade turnover during the next eight years.

4. Rhodesia. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 3) noted the report that two weeks ago Ian Smith had a secret meeting with Nkomo at which he offered to hand over complete power to Nkomo if he would break with the Marxist Mugabe. Negative African reaction was noted.

5. Pope John Paul I's Inauguration was the subject of NOTE (Bensi, M 3) which also noted his meeting with the Dean of the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Patriarchate of Constantinople.

6. The Pacepa Affair. The repercussions of the defection of Romanian agent Pacepa on the West German political scene were the subject of NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30). Among other things the program mentioned that the US has denied having evidence of an alleged plan by Egon Bahr to bargain the reunification of Germany against West Germany's withdrawal from NATO.

7. East-West Shipping Disputes. NEW YORK REPORT (Dreyer, M 4) discussed the latest report by the OECD which charged the Soviet Union with trying to monopolize international shipping through price-cutting and unfair trade practices. In this connection, the program detailed complaints by the US, Britain and France against the latter.

8. Indochina. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 3) gave the substance of an article in The Economist pointing to the paradoxical new line-up of forces in Indochina in the wake of the communist victory in Vietnam: communist Vietnam and Cambodia are engaged in a virtually undeclared war, and both Vietnam and the PRC are interested in cooperation with the West, especially the US.

9. Human Rights. NOTE (Roitman, M 3:30) discussed the Manila Congress of the International Law Association which stated that human rights problems were not domestic problems but a part of international relations. The program noted the unsuccessful attempt of chess grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi to get the Congress to take up the problem of his family, which is still in the USSR.

MAN HAS THE RIGHT No. 73 (Fedoseyev, M 1:30) discussed Article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which guarantees a citizen's right to fair treatment in his country's courts so that his basic rights will be protected.

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

1. The Farnborough Air Show near London was reviewed in LONDON REPORT (Levin, L 7:30), which noted that this time it basically had the character of a demonstration of European military aircraft. The program noted the absence of Soviet aircraft, and the modest performance of the Polish training aircraft "Iskra," the sole representative of the socialist countries, and the French Dassault F-2000.

2. Science News. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY No. 187 (Muslin, NY 12) featured items on: "overcrowding" in the geosynchronous orbit in space; a super-fast photo-electric typewriter; an improved steam locomotive; the recycling of earthquake-caused debris; indications that cured alcoholics may resume drinking in moderation; a pre-program "censor" for TV sets; the harmlessness of secondary inhalation of smoke by non-smokers; a meter showing fuel consumption per kilometer for use in automobiles; and a pocket calculator which stores information retrievable only by its owner.

3. US Agriculture. MAN ON EARTH No. 201 (Popovsky, NY 6) contained brief items of American farm news, including reports on hay production, pig raising and self-help among farmers in the joint use of machinery.

4. AMERICAN HUMOR No. 38 (Konson, NY 3) presented a further sampling of jokes culled from the American press.

5. Cultural Miscellanea. CULTURAL CHRONICLE (Maltsev, R 2; Kafanova, NY 2; Orlov, Gittelson and Lyanda, NY 1 + 1 + 1) featured brief items on an exhibition in Bordighera of humorous drawings on extra-terrestrial beings and UFOs; an exhibition of pavement art near Mantua; an exhibition in Venice of works by Giorgione; an obituary of US architect Edward Darrell Stone; a planned Islamic cultural center in New York; an exhibition in Washington of the Spanish influence on Peruvian folk art; and talks on returning Pablo Picasso's painting "Guernica" to Spain.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi and Vovchok, M 5:30) was featured in B-1 (Vovchok, M 3) and C-1 (Bensi, M 2:30).

WORLD TODAY (Fedoseyev, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: The Camp David summit (Bensi, M 2); the legal form of a new SALT agreement (Beloborodov, W 3); a member of the "Wilmington Ten" begins studies at Duke University (North Carolina); (Muslin, NY 1); the International Law Association on Human Rights (Roitman, M 1:30); Ian Smith's recent meeting with Nkomo (Chuguyev, L 1:30); the inauguration of Pope John Paul I (Bensi, M 3); NATO and Warsaw Pact maneuvers (Predtechevsky, M 3); an article by George Wilson in The Washington Post on the possibility of nuclear-powered cruise missiles (Predtechevsky, M 2:30); East-West sea freight (Dreyer, NY 3); the PRC's proposal to Japan to double trade (Szydlowski, NY 2:30); the latest espionage affair in Bonn following Pacepa's statements (Predtechevsky, M 2); the Agapov affair (Matusevich and Fedoseyev, M 5:30); the Polish weekly Polityka publishes two stories by human rights activist Marek Nowakowski (A. Vardy, M 3:30); science news (Muslin, NY 1:30); and John Dornberg's book Leonid Brezhnev (Shragin, NY 5:30).

gk/JR



### NEWS COVERAGE

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

President Carter has flown to Camp David to await the arrival of the leaders of Egypt and Israel for a summit.

America's chief arms negotiator is going to Moscow.

American pacifists have demonstrated in Moscow and Washington.

Poland's Social Self-Defense Committee has released a statement on behalf of the Charter 77 movement.

A Romanian writer has reportedly called for more freedom in Romania in an open letter to President Ceausescu.

There has reportedly been a shake-up in the Romanian security police.

Monsoon floods have reportedly claimed thousands of lives in northeast India.

China has issued a strong new warning to Vietnam in their continuing dispute over the fate of ethnic Chinese.

Rhodesia says guerrillas killed ten persons who survived an airliner crash.

West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher has asserted his country is a firm and dependable member of NATO.

Four deaths have been reported in Iranian demonstrations.

Joshua Nkomo says he doesn't rule out further contacts with Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith.

Pope John Paul today urged governments to respect religious liberty and promised to do his best to promote the cause of peace.

# REF ID: A66011

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 248

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 248  
for Tuesday, 5 September 1978  
Felton/Romano/Einfrank/Riollet

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

#### 1. The Demonstration of US Pacifists in Moscow and Washington.

NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 4:30) said that while the demonstrators in Washington were arrested merely for trampling on the White House lawn, those in Moscow were demonstrating in a public place, and their demonstration was unceremoniously broken up by representatives of a state claiming to be a "stronghold of peace-loving forces." The program observed that, at the police station in Moscow, British tourists accidentally arrested as well "turned proudly away from the demonstrators when they found out what was going on." UPI was quoted that the demonstrators were told that "we are not at all against the aims of your War Resisters' League, and you are welcome to photographs of people who are against war."

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 4) was based on a UPI report quoting remarks by American Ambassador to Moscow Malcolm Toon in a speech he made in Virginia. Toon criticized the Soviet authorities' treatment of dissidents and the Soviet position at the MFR talks

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, M 5) discussed the French Socialist Party's support of Soviet "refuseniks."

SPECIAL FEATURE (Schlippe and Lyubarsky, M 27) was devoted to the Day of Commemoration of Victims of the Red Terror, marked by Soviet political prisoners on September 5, the day in 1918 when the Decree on Red Terror was issued. The program featured recollections by former Soviet astrophysicist and political

prisoner Kronid Lyubarsky of the simple ceremony performed by the prisoners, and excerpted a samizdat document by former Soviet historian Mikhail Bernshtam dated 31 August 1976, published in the Vestnik Russkogo Khristianskogo Dvizheniya (No. 120).

In the AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL GROUP IN THE USSR, No. 2 (Turchin, NY 11), Valentin Turchin continued his narration of the founding and operations of the Soviet Chapter of Amnesty International which was started in September 1974 with authorization from Amnesty's London-based headquarters. Turchin noted that the Soviet group took up the cases of three prisoners of conscience -- one each in Spain, Yugoslavia, and Sri Lanka. The group contacted the Moscow representatives of the three countries. The Spanish trade mission, although representing the Franco regime, proved cooperative agreeing to transmit a letter to the Madrid government about the Spanish prisoner. The Yugoslav Embassy would not accept a letter concerning the plight of the Yugoslav prisoner. The Sri Lanka Embassy was cooperative at first, but upon learning that the Chapter was not an official Soviet organization, ceased to be cooperative.

In SPECIAL FEATURE (Gladilin, P 12), a Soviet emigre writer commented on an article in the Soviet journal Novoe Vremya claiming that every Soviet citizen has the right to leave the country in accordance with the international pact on civil and political rights. The journal also added that the limited dollar assets of the Soviet Union due to US restrictions imposed on US-Soviet trade explains why no more Soviet citizens can visit the US. The gist of the author's comment was that everyone in the Soviet Union knows that Novoe Vremya is wrong, but the article was published in a very little-read journal for foreign consumption abroad through the numerous foreign-language editions of that publication. The Novoe Vremya article was allegedly written in answer to a question by an American reader.

3. Soviet-Norwegian Relations. NOTE (Matusevich, M 2) was pegged to the crash of a Soviet plane in the area of Spitzbergen and discussed Norwegian concern about Soviet activities on the island which Norway has sovereignty over. An article in the Norwegian newspaper Aftenposten was quoted.

4. Agriculture. NOTE (Roitman, M 4:30) pegged to a Moscow Radio broadcast, discussed the theft of grain during the harvest season.

5. Society. in THE YOUNG WRITER AND THE SYSTEM, No. 3 (Yurenen, P 9) the author, a Soviet emigre writer, recalled

one of the seminars of "creative youth" which the Moscow City komsomol organizes from time to time in the small town of Krasnaya Pakhra near Moscow. The seminar was attended by Promyslov, the "mayor" of Moscow, who called on the young writers to write books extolling the romanticism of physical labor in order to help mobilize senior pupils for the construction of facilities for the 1980 Olympics.

6. The Nationality Question. FROM THE OTHER SHORE, No. 729 (Fedoseyeva, M 29) featured the third installment of Alexander Nekrich's book The Punished People, published this year in New York by Khronika Press. The book deals with the plight and deportation of Caucasian peoples, the Volga Germans and the Crimean Tatars by Stalin after World War II.

7. The Bolshoi Ballet. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 2:30) quoted from an article in The Los Angeles Times on the difficulties encountered by the Bolshoi Ballet during its South American tour, including adverse reactions from critics and audiences.

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

1. The Appeal Issued by the Polish Public Self-Defense Committee on Behalf of Charter-77 was the topic of NOTE (A. Vardy, M 5). The program cited Jacek Kuron's statement that the Polish KOR is calling for maximum support for three dissidents recently jailed in Czechoslovakia as well as support for other less well known imprisoned dissidents. In this connection the program discussed the cooperation between the two dissident groups recalling the recent meeting between KOR and Charter-77 activists at an unspecified place on the Polish-Czechoslovak border to prepare a joint statement on the anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

2. PCF-Soviet Relations. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 4:30) focused on a book published by the PCF entitled The USSR and Us, a collective work by five prominent French communists, and publicized in L'Humanite. In the foreword, Professor Francis Cohen said that while the USSR had in the past played a large part in the founding and activities of the PCF - the party had taken over many shortcoming from the USSR. The Soviet road to socialism, he went on, was attracting fewer and fewer Frenchmen. Cohen admitted that

in the past the PCF had refused to recognize the truth about Stalin's reign of terror, but ascribed this to the complexity of the international situation. The PCF rejected the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, and advocated political democracy. The program observed that the French people were becoming less and less attracted not only by the Soviet road to socialism, but by the PCF itself as well.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 4:30) reported the arrival at Camp David of Sadat and Begin, including voice cuts of both leaders.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 6) quoted comments on prospects for a peaceful Middle East settlement in connection with the Camp David summit in The Washington Post, The New York Times, The Financial Times, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Le Matin, La Stampa, and the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

2. Rhodesia. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 2) discussed the massacre of ten survivors of a Rhodesian air crash by black nationalist guerillas, on the basis of eye-witness reports by the survivors of the massacre.

3. Nicaragua. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 4) noted the US government's dissatisfaction with the Somoza regime in Nicaragua, noting that Washington has cut off aid because of human rights violations there. An article in The New York Times was cited.

4. US-Vietnamese Relations. NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 4) discussed an article by Congressman G.V. Montgomery (D. Miss.), who recently returned from a visit to Vietnam. Montgomery noted a change in mood in Hanoi's leaders, pointing out that they cooperated in returning the remains of Americans missing in action in the Vietnam war and that Hanoi is no longer demanding reparations as a precondition for diplomatic ties with the US.

5. Military Maneuvers in East and West. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4), reporting on the series of NATO's military exercises which will begin with operation "Reforger" this fall, noted that Soviet media are conducting a strident campaign against

NATO's alleged attempts to disrupt peace trends in the world through "military demonstrations" despite the fact that the Soviet Union will be conducting a series of similar exercises during the same period. The program also indicated that advanced notice of the NATO maneuvers was given to the signatories of the Helsinki agreement in accordance with the provisions of this document.

6. Swedish-Polish Relations. NOTE (Matusevich, M 4) focused on Swedish Premier Faellidin's indication that Sweden was considering revoking the agreement with Poland on visaless travel due to Poland's refusing entry to former Polish Jews who are now Swedish citizens. The program referred to the latest such incident, when Rijksdag deputy Per Almark, in the company of two such former Polish Jews, promptly returned with them from Warsaw to Stockholm on the same plane in which they had arrived. The program noted the prominent coverage of the incident by the Swedish press, quoting a Dagens Nyheter editorial and Faellidin's statement in Expressen.

7. Emigration of Ethnic German from the USSR and Eastern Europe to the FRG. NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 3) quoted figures from an official report by the FRG government showing that the largest number of immigrants have been coming from Poland, followed by Romania. The program said some foreign observers relate this to the large credits which the FRG has granted to these two countries.

8. Callaghan's Speech to the TUC Leaders in Brighton was discussed in LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 3:30). The program noted Callaghan's statements curbing inflation and keeping wage increases to five percent, and his statement that he would soon announce the date of the next general election.

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

1. The Farnborough Air Show was the subject of LONDON REPORT (Lavrov, L 8:30), which included an interview with Boeing chief designer Wilson on the new Boeing 777, 767, and 757s, and the trend towards quieter, more economical civil aircraft. The RL correspondent noted that the Soviet supersonic TU-144 has sunk into oblivion, and according to Aviation Week and Space Technology has even been taken off its sole route, Moscow-Alma Ata. He also said he met with a PRC delegation interested in buying British "Harrier" VTOL aircraft.

2. US Achievements in the Development of "Bio-Electronic" Artificial Limbs and Organs was discussed in AMERICA: DEEDS AND PEOPLE, No. 111 (Navrozov, NY 5:30).

3. Literary Miscellanea. CULTURAL CHRONICLE (Maltsev, R 1 and Kafanova, NY 1) featured brief items on a new story by Carlo Cassola, A Lonely Man, whose hero is an anarchist who cannot reconcile himself to the Mussolini regime; a futuristic novel by Paolo Volpini called The Angry Planet; and a book by Scott Berg about Maxwell Perkins, who played a key role in the careers of such writers as Hemingway and Scott Fitzgerald.

4. The History of 16th Street in Washington, D.C. -- with its 45 churches, mosques, and temples of all religious sects and denominations -- was the subject of CONTRIBUTION TO THE RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD", No. 71 (Storozhenko, NY 7:30).

5. AMERICAN HUMOR, No. 39 (Konson, NY 3:30) featured a further sampling of anecdotes culled from the US press.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 4) was featured in C-1.

WORLD TODAY (Predtechevsky, M 59) featured programming on the following topics: the shooting down of a Rhodesian civil aircraft by black rebels and the slaying of survivors (Chuguyev, L 1); PCF-Soviet relations (Salkazanova, P 2:30); September 5 -- a day of remembrance for Soviet political prisoners who died in prisons and camps (Lyubarsky, M 6:30); Alexander Nekrich's Punished People (Fedoseyeva, M 3); the Soviet Amnesty International section (Turchin, NY 3); pacifist demonstrations in Moscow and Washington (Fedoseyev, M 2:30); the young Soviet writer and the system (Yurenin, P 3); and an obituary of Metropolitan Nikodim of Leningrad and Novgorod.

vr/JR

Erratum: The item A-1 in the Russian DBA No. 247 of 4 September belongs to Russian DBA No. 248 of 5 September 1970.

### NEWS COVERAGE

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

The leaders of Egypt and Israel have arrived at Camp David for Mideast peace talks with President Carter.

Romania's Interior Minister has been fired.

American businessman Francis Jay Crawford has gone on trial in Moscow for alleged black-market currency dealings.

Rhodesian guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo says his forces shot down a civilian airliner on Sunday.

The American Ambassador to Moscow has been criticized by a Soviet news agency commentator for accusing the Soviet Union of employing double standards in East-West force reduction talks.

Metropolitan Nikodim of Leningrad has died while meeting Pope John Paul.

China has accused Vietnam of sending troops across their border on kidnapping raids.

\*Romanian Premier Manescu is in Pyongyang.

Greece's Foreign Minister has met Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Lebanon has called on the U.N. Security Council to renew the mandate of U.N. peacekeeping forces in the country.

Britain's trade unions have given the Labour government a pledge of election support.

After more than three weeks away, Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng returned to Peking today to a big welcome.

French Communist Party Politburo member Jean Kanapa has died.

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





RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 249

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 249

for Wednesday, 6 September 1978

Felton/Romano/Einfrank/Riollot

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

1. Soviet-North Korean Relations. NOTE (Matusevich, M 3) said the fact that the Soviet delegation sent to attend the 30th anniversary celebrations of the Korean People's Republic is headed by the comparatively low-ranking Chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium, Matchanov, is indicative of strained relations between the USSR and Pyongyang, which has recently shown increasing signs of siding with Peking.

2. Soviet-Finnish CP Relations. NOTE (Matusevich, M 5:30) noted polemics in the Soviet and Finnish CP press centering around the Finnish CP's expressions of support for Eurocommunism and criticism of the Soviet system.

\* 3. The Media. NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 7) was pegged to the 60th anniversary of TASS. The program compared the reporting of TASS on the Crawford case with that of UPI, noting the distortions and omissions in the TASS reports.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4:30) discussed articles in the Paris press by two French biologists who were active in the campaign to boycott the recent Moscow International Genetics Congress in connection with human rights violations in the USSR. It was pointed out that the attendance at the Moscow meeting was much lower than the previous genetics congress which was held four years ago in Berkeley, California. The articles appeared in Liberation and Le Figaro.

5. Anti-Semitism. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY, No. 194 (Muslin, NY 18) featured a reading from a samizdat article by mathematician Viktor Kudrin who is now living in the US following his emigration from the USSR. Kudrin described anti-Semitic practices at Novosibirsk University.

6. Metropolitan Nikodim of Leningrad and Novgorod. PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 1) quoted comment on the personality of the late Metropolitan Nikodim in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, which spoke of opposition to Nikodim by conservative elements in the Russian Orthodox Church, and recalled that he once said that a devout Christian could not be a communist.

7. The Nationality Question. FROM THE OTHER SHORE, No. 730 (Fedoseyeva, M 26) featured the fourth installment of Alexander Nekrich's book The Punished People. Nekrich, who emigrated to the US in 1977, is a prominent historian who was expelled from the CPSU in 1967 following the publication of a controversial book on World War II in which he took a critical view of Stalin's policy towards Germany on the eve of the conflict. The Punished People deals with the plight and deportation of Caucasian peoples, the Volga Germans and the Crimean Tatars by Stalin after World War II. This installment presented the chapter discussing the situation of the Crimean Tatars during the German occupation of the Crimea from October 1941 to May 1944.

8. Fresh-Water Fishing. NOTE (Henkin, M 5) was pegged to a decree of the USSR Council of Ministers on developing fresh-water fishing. The program noted the serious impact of pollution on Soviet inland fishing and the fact that stores often lacked adequate storage facilities to keep the fish fresh. The source was RL research paper RS 133/78 of September 5.

9. Philosophy. The position of the Soviet delegation at the 16th World Philosophy Congress in Duesseldorf was the subject of a SPECIAL FEATURE (Olgin, M 10). The program noted two major trends in Soviet philosophy -- one that looked for a "dialogue" between Western and communist philosophers, and the other that is in favor of carrying on the "ideological struggle" with Western thought. The program said that the position of those in favor of a dialogue was weaker at Duesseldorf than has been the case in previous congresses, with the hardliners appearing to carry the day.

10. Chess Grandmaster Vladimir Petrov. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS, No. 106 (Schajovicz, M 27) featured the abridged version of an article by Dimitri Levitsky in Possev (1978, No. 8) on the fate of Russian chess grandmaster Vladimir Petrov, prior to World War II a Latvian citizen, who mysteriously disappeared during the war and appears to have been victim of Stalinist repression.

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

1. Romania. NOTE (A. Vardy, M 7) discussed the shake-up in the Romanian security services following the defection of General Ion Pacepa.

PRESS REVIEW (Fedoseyeva, M 2:30) quoted comments on the dismissal of Romanian Interior Minister Coman following the defection of Pacepa in The Financial Times, The Morning Star (which carried only a brief inconspicuously placed report), The Guardian, and the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

2. Poland. Pegged to Western press reports about repressions against the members of the editorial board of the Polish unofficial journal Rabotnik, EAST EUROPEAN NOTES, No. 55 (S. Vardy, M 6:30) reviewed the contents of the latest issue of Rabotnik, which documents the Polish workers' struggle in the defense of their right and interests. The program featured excerpts from letters by Polish workers reporting about factory protests, and complaining about low pay and poor working conditions.

3. An Obituary of Jean Kanapa, a member of the PCF Politbureau and head of the party's international affairs department, was given in PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30). The program pointed to Kanapa's Stalinist, dogmatist background, including his participation in the organization of political trials of PCF members in the early postwar years, and noted his facility for renouncing his previous statements and views. Even l'Humanite admitted Kanapa's involvement in the PCF's past errors. Reaction by Le Monde, Liberation, and Le Figaro was also quoted.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. In connection with the opening of the Camp David summit, WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 5:30) used an article by Jim Hoagland in The Washington Post

recalling that the only other American president ever to try to stop a foreign conflict through personal mediation on American soil was Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt's mediation resulted in a treaty signed in Portsmouth, N.H. on 5 September 1905 ending the Russo-Japanese war. By coincidence, the opening day of Carter's Middle East summit was the 73rd anniversary of the close of the Portsmouth conference.

WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 3:30) noted the secrecy surrounding the Camp David meeting and the reasons for it, i.e., to allow the participants maximum freedom of discussion during the summit.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi, M 4) quoted comments on the Camp David summit in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, L'Aurore, Die Weltwoche, and The Times (London).

NOTE (Bensi, M 5) discussed the Kreisky-Begin feud and deteriorating Israeli-Austrian relations which resulted after the Dutch newspaper Trouw attributed comments to the Austrian Chancellor which were personally offensive to Israeli Prime Minister Begin. The program cited Kreisky's statements that he was quoted out of context and discussed the stormy reaction in Israel over Kreisky's attitude towards Jews and Zionism.

2. Spain. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) discussed the strained relations between the Spanish government and Spain's police organs which has been caused by terroristic acts against policemen. Dissatisfaction among the police has caused the government to make changes in the police structure, including dismissals. The source of the program was a CND feature (Heathcote/September 5).

3. The FRG. BONN REPORT (Krassowsky, B 5) discussed the controversy in West Germany over the failure of the police to catch three wanted terrorists who were under surveillance. The terrorists rented a helicopter and made flights for what appeared to be preparations for a terrorist raid, but police were unable to apprehend the terrorists.

4. West German President Walter Scheel's Address to the 16th World Philosophy Congress in Duesseldorf was discussed in a SPECIAL FEATURE (Henkin, M 8). The program carried quotes and actualities of Scheel's speech, noting his comments about differences between Marxist thought and Western democratic beliefs in the question of human rights and freedom.

5. Britain. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 3:30) discussed the British TUC Congress in Brighton, noting differences between the unions and the Labour government. An article in The Times (London) was quoted.

6. US Affairs. MAN AND HIS FREEDOM, No. 15 (R. Dudin, NY 9) dealt with the rights of criminals in the US, including the right to appeal to the Supreme Court. The program noted that the Supreme Court reversed a death sentence in Ohio in a precedent establishing case that has national repercussions.

Women in US political life, their election successes and defeats, was the subject of AMERICA: DEEDS AND PEOPLE, No. 113 (Navrozov, NY 8:30).

7. Nixon. NEW YORK REPORT (Bykovsky, NY 4:30) gave the substance of The Baltimore Sun article by Muriel Dobbin which discussed former President Richard Nixon's plans to visit a number of world capitals later this month. It was noted that Nixon's world tour can be seen within the context of his plans to return to public and political life in the role of an elder statesman.

8. The War Against Commercial Whaling was the subject of NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 5:30). The program was pegged to newspaper reports that the FBI had exposed a bizarre plot in Florida where unidentified environmentalists allegedly planned to blow up Soviet and Japanese whaling ships. It was pointed out that all major US environmental groups have dissociated themselves from this fanatical plot. In this connection the program gave background on recent calls for a worldwide moratorium on the hunting and killing of the whale and outlined Soviet, Japanese, and Norwegian violations of the legal quotas on whale hunting established by the International Whaling Commission. The program was based on the CND note "The Whale War" of September 6.

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

1. "Lazy" New Yorkers. NEW YORK, NEW YORK, No. 28 (Konson, NY 7:30) drew attention to material in the journal New York in which sociologists, economists, and journalists speak of the "productive laziness" of New Yorkers in day-to-day matters, which one psychiatrist explains as a kind of "strike" in order to gather strength for tomorrow's working day.

PRESS REVIEW (Bensi and Fedoseyeva, M 6:30) was featured in B-1 (Fedoseyeva, M 2:30) and C-1 (Bensi, M 4).

WORLD TODAY (Henkina, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: world press reaction to the Camp David summit (Bensi and Fedoseyeva, M 3:30); the situation in Nicaragua, and the position of the US government (Gendler, NY 1:30); coverage of the Crawford trial by TASS and Western press agencies (Fedoseyev, M 3:30); the dismissal of the Romanian Interior Minister (A. Vardy, M 2:30); Kreisky and Israel (Bensi, M 3); Soviet-North Korean relations (Matusevich, M 3); a French geneticist on the international genetics congress in Moscow (Mirsky, P 2:30); inland fishing in the USSR (Henkin, M 4); the Bolshoi Ballet's Latin American tour (Gendler, NY 2:30); an obituary of Jean Kanapa (Salkazanova, P 5:30); the TUC Congress in Brighton (Chugunov, L 3); and the role of the police in Spanish democracy (Predtechevsky, M 3).

vr/JR

### NEWS COVERAGE

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

The Camp David Middle East summit is under way.

A Soviet prosecutor has called for a suspended sentence for American Francis Jay Crawford, accused of black market currency deals.

One of West Germany's most wanted suspected terrorists has been shot and killed in a gunfight with police.

South Africa has formally denounced U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim's plans for overseeing Namibia's transition to independence.

America's top arms negotiator is in Moscow for SALT talks.

The United States has confirmed reports that Syria is moving large-scale anti-aircraft units into Lebanon.

Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu has warned against Balkan intrigues.

Greece's Foreign Minister is pleased with the results of his talks in Moscow.

Britain's trade unions today rejected a government request to agree to a five-percent limit on wage increases.

Official figures released in India today say the flood disaster has cost over one thousand lives in eight states.

Iran's government today announced a ban on public processions and meetings without official clearance.

The French cabinet approved a 1979 budget today that calls for higher taxes.

The commander of U.N. forces in Lebanon opposes any idea of his men attacking rightist militia.

A group of exiled Cuban journalists has arrived in Havana for a meeting with President Fidel Castro.

The Bulgarian Service did not use this item.

# RFE-RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 250

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 250.

for Thursday, 7 September 1978

Felton/Romano/Einfrank/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. NOTE (Roitman, M 7:30) described the arrest of US businessman Francis Crawford as a reprisal for the arrest of Enger and Chernyayev in the USA, and spoke of concern among the US business community in Moscow that one of their number could be seized in order to be exchanged for another KGB agent. The program attributed the light sentence passed against Crawford to the presence at the trial of foreign correspondents, US Embassy officials, etc. It was noted that Crawford's firm, International Harvester, has stopped negotiations on the sale of farm machines to the USSR. US press reports were also noted that the US government does not intend to place the Enger and Chernyayev case on the same footing as the Crawford affair.

WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 4) focussed on the visit to Moscow of a US delegation led by the Director of the US Disarmament and Arms Control Agency, Paul Warnke, to help resolve outstanding SALT issues, and in particular prepare for the expected meeting between Gromyko and Vance during the UN General Assembly session in New York in late September.

2. Soviet-PRC Relations. PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 1:30) quoted the Sueddeutsche Zeitung on a Japanese press agency report that Teng Hsiao-Ping has stated that the PRC intended to revoke the Sino-Soviet friendship treaty of 1950 in the near future.

3. Soviet-Czech Relations. FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS No. 114 (Silnitskaya, P 14) featured an interview with Eugen Loeb, formerly a top Czech economic official, on Soviet-Czech economic relations. Loeb described negotiations during the early postwar era on Soviet compensatory measures for Czechoslovakia's forced renunciation of Marshall Plan aid, during which Loeb demanded from Mikoyan that the USSR pay the world price for Czech uranium (Loeb was subsequently arrested in Prague by Soviet agents in this connection).



Loebl said that while Czech exporters liked trading with the USSR because of her lower quality demands as compared with the West, Czech importers did not due to the poor quality of Soviet goods; in this respect, the Soviet market had a demoralizing effect on Czech industry.

4. Soviet-Finnish Relations. NOTE (Matusевич, M 3:30) continued to discuss the polemics between the Soviet and Finnish communist parties. The Finnish CP has taken a "Eurocommunist" line in criticizing the Soviet model of socialism. The program noted there is a pro-Moscow splinter faction which opposes the Finnish party line. Articles in the Finnish press were cited as well as an article in Pravda.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS No. 1490 (Schlippe, M 20:30) featured letters by Mikhail Kukobaka and Viktor Nekipelov to British psychiatrist Low-Beer, chairman of a hearing on the case of Alexander Podrabinek, offering him evidence in defense of Podrabinek; and a collection of letters by Kukobaka, enclosed in the letter by Nekipelov to Low-Beer, on conditions in Soviet psychiatric hospitals.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME No. 163 (Schlippe, M 9), a RERUN from 1 October 1977, featured excerpts from Podrabinek's Punitive Medicine.

SAMIZDAT REVIEW No. 336 (Schlippe, Salova and Lyubarsky, M 29:30) continued to comment on and excerpt material from the 48th issue of the Chronicle of Current Events on the situation in Mordvinian prison camps; a further excerpt was also from the list of prisoners of conscience appended to the 46th issue of the Chronicle. Particularly highlighted was the campaign waged by Soviet political prisoners for official recognition of their status.

NOTE (Sezeman, P 6) reported on an open letter to Le Monde in which Andre Glucksman, a well-known French philosopher, gave the reasons why he did not accept an invitation to attend this year's annual dinner offered to French intellectuals by President Giscard d'Estaing. These reasons included Giscard's past refusal to receive Amalrik, his postponement of Glucksman's TV program on Soviet dissidents during Brezhnev's visit, and his statement to Soviet TV viewers that "you, like us, freely chose your regime."

LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 4:30) discussed the criticism raised at the British Trade Union Congress (TUC) about Soviet human rights violations and the lack of trade union freedom in the USSR.

6. The Nationality Question. FROM THE OTHER SHORE No. 731 (Fedoseyeva, M 27) featured a further installment of Alexander Nekrich's The Punished Peoples.

7. The Official Soviet Community in London. MODERN BRITAIN No. 49 (Kuznetsov and Floyd, L 11:30) noted the isolation in which this community lives. The program said that this isolation has been imposed by the Soviet government and not by the British authorities. It was noted that the British community in Moscow is subjected to KGB harassment whereas the Soviet community in London has a freedom to meet Britons which is not utilized.

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

1. Romania. NOTE (A. Vardy, M 4:30) quoted from an article in The New York Times by David Andelman on the governmental shakeup in Romania.

2. PRC-Vietnamese Relations. NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 4) observed that, despite the return of PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Chung Hsi-Tung to Hanoi to continue talks on the fate of ethnic Chinese Vietnamese citizens, tension between the two countries continues to grow. The program referred to PRC charges that Vietnam aspires to dominate Southeast Asia with the help of Soviet money and weapons; Vietnamese charges that the PRC is hostile towards the Vietnamese people and is behind the Cambodian aggression against Vietnam; and recent incidents on the PRC-Vietnamese border, in particular Vietnam's reported interruption of rail traffic between the two countries.

3. The GDR. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4) was based on an article in the West German magazine Stern which reported on the arrest of employees of an East German provincial newspaper. The newspaper had printed a bogus version of a speech by GDR party leader Erich Honecker which falsely attributed to Honecker the statement that East German policy would be a failure in the future just as it has been in the past in attempting to defend socialism. The program backgrounded recent unrest and dissidence in East Germany.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 4) was devoted to the Camp David summit, noting the increasing tempo of the talks, and Jody Powell's indication that such key issues as the status of the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip had already been discussed. Reference was made to unofficial information of a private exchange of views between Sadat and Weizman.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 4) quoted comment on the Camp David summit in The Washington Post, l'Aurore, Le Matin, l'Humanite, The Spectator, and Die Welt.

2. PRC-Japanese Relations. NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 3:30) gave the substance of an article by the Tokyo correspondent of The New York Times news service, Henry Scott-Stokes, on the visit to Japan of a PRC military delegation. The article noted the reticence shown by both sides over the visit, and related this to the Japanese government's awareness of the possibilities for its exploitation by Soviet propaganda.

3. The Problem of Refugees from Southeast Asia was the subject of NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30), which pointed to international concern and efforts to solve the problem, including the discussions at the recent ASEAN conference, and the tour of Southeast Asia by UN High Commissioner for Refugees Paul Hartling.

4. The USA's World Role. WASHINGTON REPORT (Beloborodov, W 6) focussed on a new book by Harvard Professor Stanley Hoffman in which he calls on the USA to help bring about a new world order to replace that which arose after World War Two and is characterized by the dominating role of the USA, the USSR and the developed European countries.

5. US Military Affairs. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 5) focussed on the struggle between Congress and President Carter over the building of a \$2.13 billion nuclear carrier, and was based on articles in The New York Times and The Washington Post.

6. The USA and International Sea Law. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 5) quoted from an article in The Journal of Commerce, which claimed a US draft bill authorizing American private companies to exploit sea bed resources could deal a serious blow to the international sea law conference presently taking place in New York.

7. Terrorism in the FRG (Krassovsky, Bonn 4) described events in Duesseldorf which led to the capture and shooting of Willy Peter Stoll, one of the most wanted West German terrorists. In this connection the program discussed the crimes perpetrated by the terrorists in recent years and noted their fanatical war against the West German society.

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

1. Alcoholism. NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 5) was devoted to the 32nd International Congress on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse taking place in Warsaw. Facts and figures on alcoholism in various countries were given, and an increase in alcoholism was noted in developing countries and among women. Polish Health Minister Slivicki was quoted on the ominous increase of alcoholism in his country.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 5:30) was featured in A-2 (Glasenapp, M 1:30) and C-1 (Glasenapp, M 4).

WORLD TODAY (L. Machlis, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the Camp David summit (Savemark, W 3); an article by Jim Hoagland in The Washington Post drawing a parallel between the Camp David summit and the Chinese-Japanese peace treaty signed on 5 September 1905 in Portsmouth (Virginia) (Orshansky, NY 4); tension between the PRC and Vietnam (Shilaeff, NY 3:30); statements by Jack Jones and Frank Chapple at the British TUC Congress condemning the violation of human rights in the USSR and other countries (Chuguyev, L 4); the Finnish CP and Eurocommunism (Matusevich, M 3:30); an article by David Andelman in The New York Times on the situation in Romania (A. Vardy, M 2:30); an article in the magazine Stern on the arrest of GDR newspaper workers (Predtechevsky, M 3); the USA and the sea law conference (Gendler, NY 2:30); Stanley Hofman's theories on the US world role (Baloborodov, W 4:30); and the debate in the USA on the future of aircraft carriers (Predtechevsky, M 3:30).

lks/ JR

### NEWS COVERAGE

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

President Carter and the leaders of Egypt and Israel met for three hours today.

U.S. businessman Francis Crawford has been convicted of illegal currency dealings by a Moscow court and given a five-year sentence.

Abuses of human rights in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe came under attack today at the annual conference of Britain's trade unionists.

Another Romanian government minister has lost his job.

Thousands of people took to the streets of Tehran today, defying a government ban on demonstrations.

Pan Am is cancelling most of its flights to Eastern Europe.

British Prime Minister James Callaghan said tonight he does not plan to hold an immediate general election after all.

Rhodesia says that civil airliner which crashed on Sunday was shot down by a missile.

The U.S. House of Representatives today supported President Carter's veto of a 37 billion dollar military spending bill.

SALT negotiations are under way in Moscow.

\*A Polish sociologist today suggested there might be a link between alcoholism and socialist systems.

Portugal's new premier today presented his governmental program to parliament for approval.

\*\*A Czechoslovak bus hijacker has been sentenced to death.

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

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

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 251

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 251

for Friday, 8 September 1978

Felton/Romano/Einfrank/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. NOTE (Predtechevsky and Orshansky, M and W 3:30) observed that the Carter Administration has now given the go-ahead for the sale of oil-drilling technology to the USSR by Dresser Industries, after Carter had in the wake of the dissident trials announced that permission for the sale would be reconsidered. The program recalled the controversy in the US over the sale, and said Carter now has the right to expect that the USSR will not abuse his trust.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 3) quoted The Washington Post, which said White House staffers see the mild sentence against Crawford as one of a number of promising signs of an improvement in US-Soviet relations; and Die Zeit that Moscow sees the Camp David summit as an "anti-Arab plot."

2. Soviet-PRC Relations. NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) discussed the statement by Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Haiaoping that China would not renew the 1950 Sino-Soviet friendship and mutual assistance treaty. The program pointed out that the treaty will be automatically reviewed in 1980 unless China or the USSR announce non-renewal.

3. Prospects for USSR-Japanese Cooperation in the Development of Siberia was discussed in NEW YORK REPORT No. 1034 (Muslin, NY 4:30), which was pegged to press reports that the president of Japan's Export-Import Bank will visit Moscow in mid-November to discuss ways in which Japan can assist the Soviet Union in the development of the region's huge resources.

4. Soviet-French Relations. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4:30) pointed to the extreme secretiveness shown by Soviet "MIG-23" crews and other members of a Soviet airforce delegation paying a return friendship visit to a French airforce unit near Rheims. A report in Le Monde was quoted.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30) gave the substance of a letter by French "new philosopher" Andre Glucksman published in Le Monde in which he explained why he had declined Giscard d'Estaing's luncheon invitation to French intellectuals. These were, besides the refusal to allow leftist student leader Daniel Cohn-Bendit to enter France, Giscard's past refusal to receive Andre Amalrik, the postponement of Glucksman's TV program with Soviet, Czech and Polish dissidents timed to coincide with Brezhnev's visit. The program quoted leftist writer Maurice Clavel on Giscard's preference for quiet diplomacy on human rights.

- \* JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Agursky, Iar 8) analyzed the recent Soviet political trials of dissidents--particularly those of Slepak, Shcharansky, and Nudel--and concluded that these illustrated that one of the main aims of the KGB is to drive a wedge between elements of the human rights movement and separate them into national movements. In this connection, the program provided examples of Jewish dissidents, i.e., Shcharansky and others, who have helped non-Jews, and presented contrasting views on this question by recent emigres Herman Branover and Vitaly Rubin, published in the Jerusalem Post. The program maintained that the participation in national movements is not tantamount to national isolationism and that the struggle for human rights does not separate but unites people.

THE SOUND OF STRINGS (Mitina, M 4) presented Bulat Okudzhava's "A Song About War."

6. Emigration. MISCELLANEOUS NOTES (Bykovsky, NY 3) summarized an article by David Match in The Christian Science Monitor which dealt with the emigration to the US of Soviet Jews.

7. The Economy. THE SLOWING OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE USSR (Dreyer, NY 9:30) cited US Department of Commerce demographic figures on the USSR to show that a key reason for Soviet economic growth decline is the fact that Soviet labor reserves are much less than they once were. The program pointed out that in the past the USSR could count on large numbers of new workers entering the industrial sector, but that this is no longer the case. The low birth rate was cited, and it was noted that the agricultural sector is not in a position to transfer labor from the farms to the factories.

8. The Nationality Question. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fedoseyeva, M 29) continued to read from historian Alexander Nekrich's book The Punished Peoples. The present installment concerned the situation of the Crimean Tatars under the German occupation of the Crimea in 1941-1944.

9. Art. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Golometok, L 12:30) took issue with an article by Mikhailov, published in the latest issue of the Paris-based Vestnik Russkogo Khristianskogo Dvizheniya (No. 125), claiming that agitprop art, or socialist realism, took over both the ideology and language of modernist, avantgarde art (as opposed to traditional Russian art).

10. Poetry. As a tribute to Soviet poet Ily Rubin, who died in Israel ten months after he left the Soviet Union, JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Roitman, M 2) presented a sampling of his poetry from his first book Look Into My Tears published posthumously in Israel.

11. Philosophy. SPECIAL FEATURE (Henkin, M 12) was the second part of a series commenting on the World Philosophy Congress in Duesseldorf. The program carried an actuality interview with Alexander Zinoviev, now living in the West, who noted the highly political and ideological backgrounds of the Soviet delegation members, who he said had nothing to do with science.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Olgin, M 12) also noted, in connection with the Duesseldorf World Philosophy Congress, the difficulties of the Soviet philosophical journal Voprosy Filosofy and its former editor Frolov who came under fire from conservative elements because of the journal's tendency to stress the rational rather than the ideological.

12. Language. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Gladilin, P 4:30) drew attention to the use in a Pravda article of the (Russian) definition "golden root" for "ginseng," presumably on the grounds that the latter is a Chinese term. The program recalled the campaign under Stalin to replace foreign by Russian words, which were very often cumbersome, and asked whether the "Peking" restaurant in Moscow now perhaps will be renamed "Ulan-Bator."

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

1. Alcoholism in Communist Countries. NOTE (Henkin, M 4) discussed the controversy at the International Alcohol and Drugs Congress in Warsaw where a Polish sociologist suggested there might be a link between the high rate of alcoholism in communist states and the communist systems themselves. Dr. Zbigniew Wierzbicki told the congress that the centrally planned economies had state plans calling for ever-increasing production of alcohol. Wierzbicki's comments caused his Polish colleagues to protest that such a statement was an over-simplification.



2. Yugoslavia. NOTE (A. Vardy, M 8) quoted from an article by Gerd Bucerius in the West German weekly Die Zeit on the shortcomings of the Yugoslav economic system.

3. The PCF. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Sezeman, P 8) focussed on three books about the PCF. The Finances of the French Communist Party by journalist Jean Montaldo shows that the party has become extremely rich by using capitalist methods. Communist France, by the same author, examines the party's organizational structure, and shows how the party uses communal administrative structures for its own ends. The French Communist Party, Its Changeability and Constancy, by former Politburo and CC member Lecoeur claims that the party line in fact remains constant, despite its apparent evolution. The program pointed in general to the criticism of the PCF's theory and practice by present and former members.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2:30) quoted comment on the Camp David summit in The Christian Science Monitor, and The Washington Post.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE No. 282 (R. Nudelman, Isr 8) discussed the current debate among the Israeli intelligentsia over whether the Israeli government should make political and territorial concessions at the risk of diminishing its national security for what is hoped to be an immediate peace. The program discussed the views of various movements in Israel such as the "Peace Now" group and the counter movement "For a Safe and Reliable Peace" which are in the midst of a heated debate over this question. The contrasting views of a number of Israeli intellectuals were also excerpted.

2. Nicaragua. NEW YORK REPORT No. 1031 (L. Dudin, NY 3) noted the concern voiced in US newspapers that the present situation in Nicaragua is reminiscent of Cuba in the late 1950's. The program cited in this connection The U.S. News and World Report assessment as well as The Christian Science Monitor and Time magazine comments that despite Somoza's successes in containing the violence in a few cities, the situation is still precarious and his days are numbered.

3. US-Cuban Relations. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 4) was pegged to Castro's latest gesture of allowing 48 political prisoners and their dependents to emigrate to the US. The program also noted Castro's meeting in this connection with a group of US journalists which included Cuban emigre journalists whose political convictions can be characterized as anti-Castro.

4. US-Bulgarian Relations. NEW YORK REPORT (Bykovsky, NY 1:30) gave details of a US-Bulgarian agreement according to which the Bulgarian government will partially compensate US holders of Bulgarian pre-war bonds.

5. Prospects for Chinese-US Cooperation in the Development of China's Offshore Oil Resources were discussed in NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 3:30) on the basis of The Journal of Commerce, The Wall Street Journal and The Baltimore Sun reports attributing remarks to Teng Hsiao-Ping that an agreement was recently signed between China and an American oil corporation.

6. East-West Air Traffic. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 6) discussed the decision of Pan American Airways to eliminate most of its East European services, including the Moscow route. The program described Aeroflot's discriminatory practices which made it difficult for Pan Am to compete in Moscow. A US government statement was quoted on the US possibly reviewing the question of East European airlines which fly to the US.

7. Swedish-Chinese Relations. NOTE (Matusevich, M 3:30) discussed the prospects of Swedish-Chinese economic and technological cooperation in the light of Peking's recent acceptance of a Swedish proposal to conclude a bilateral long-term accord on industrial, technological and scientific cooperation.

8. Britain. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 4:30) discussed the official, public and press reaction in Britain to Callaghan's surprise announcement declining to call a general election this Fall.

9. Pontecorvo. NOTE (Bensi, M 6:30) recalled the story of Bruno Pontecorvo, the Italian nuclear scientist, who recently visited Italy for the first time since he went to live in the Soviet Union in 1950.

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

1. The Farnborough Air Show. LONDON REPORT (Lavrov, L 8) was devoted to the final day of the show set aside for the experts. The program expressed skepticism over the competitiveness of the French "Mirage-2000," and pointed to the paradox of anti-aircraft missile systems being also exhibited. Voice cuts were included of RL interviews with representatives of British Air Space Dynamics, and Boeing; the Boeing representatives spoke of the new 757, 767 and 777 models, and the need for quieter, more economical civil aircraft.

2. The Newspaper Strike in New York was the subject of MULTI-STORIED AMERICA (Storozhenko, NY 6:30) which noted the economic loss to the city and the fact that new papers have come into existence in an attempt to fill the gap caused by the strike of the three dailies.

3. The Israeli Theater. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Zuckerman, NY 5) featured an interview with well-known theater critic Zinovy Gluzberg, who left the Soviet Union four years ago. Gluzberg focused his discussion on Israeli theater companies who perform in languages other than Hebrew.

4. "Lazy" New Yorkers. NEW YORK, NEW YORK (Konson, NY 7:30) referred to some of the many past and present labor-saving devices available to New Yorkers.

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

WORLD TODAY (Tumanov, M 59) featured programming on the following topics: Callaghan's decision not to call early elections in Britain (Chuguyev, L 3); Teng Hsiao-Ping's announcement on denunciation of the 1950 peace treaty with the USSR (Shilaeff, NY 4); Swedish-Chinese economic and technological cooperation (Matusevich, M 3:30); Carter's approval of the sale of US oil technology to the USSR (Predtechevsky, M 3); the possibility of Nicaragua becoming a second Cuba (L. Dudin, NY 2:30); Castro's meeting with Cuban emigre journalists (Gendler, NY 3); Jewish students in America (Bykovsky, NY 2:30); French "new philosopher" Glucksman's boycott of Giscard D'Estaing's dinner for intellectuals (Salkazanov, P 3:30); Die Zeit on the Yugoslav economy (A. Vardy, M 3); the visit by Soviet Mig-23 pilots to a French air-force unit (Mirsky, P 3:30); alcoholism in Poland (Henkin, M 3); Pan American Airways stops flights to the USSR and Eastern Europe (Predtechevsky, M 3:30); Pontecorvo in Italy (Bensi, M 3:30); and press reaction to the Camp David summit (Glasenapp, M 4:30).

lks/JR

### NEWS COVERAGE

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

At least 58 people were killed in Tehran in fighting between troops and demonstrators.

President Tito expressed surprise at the Soviet Union's unfavorable reaction to Chinese leader Hua Kuo-feng's visit.

Francis Jay Crawford left Moscow. TASS claimed he was expelled.

America's top arms negotiator has left Moscow after SALT talks.

● The Camp David summit continues.

Mathew Nimetz met with Romanian officials in Bucharest.

The U.S. welcomes indications that Cuba may soon free more political prisoners.

Zambia's President says he may have to ask for foreign help if Rhodesia attacks his country.

Ghana has reportedly expelled five communist diplomats.

**RFE-RL**

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 252

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 252  
for Saturday, 9 September 1978  
Romano/Felton/Einfrank

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. The reaction in the US to the Crawford sentence was discussed in WORLD TODAY (Orshansky, NY 3). The program noted US public and official reaction to the Soviet action of suspending a five-year sentence in the Crawford case for alleged currency violation. It was noted that the Crawford case angered the US because it was retaliatory in nature and the charges trumped up against Crawford could not be proven. The suspended sentence indicated that Soviet authorities avoided the further damage to US-USSR relations that would have resulted from a harsh sentence. The program cited the following: the International Harvester statement that the company is further convinced of Crawford's innocence; the views of Peter Muks, Professor of Law at the University of Illinois, that the evidence produced by the prosecution was so weak that it deserved no comment; and State Department spokesman Hodding Carter's statements that although the US regards the action taken against Crawford as improper and unwarranted, the resolution will serve to remove what has been a serious impediment in Soviet-American relations.

BOOKS, JOURNALS, AND IDEAS, No. 184 (Navrozov, NY 7:30) highlighted Richard Barnet's The Giants: Russia and America in which he critically examines US-Soviet relations, in particular detente, placing the blame for difficulties in this sphere on both sides.

2. The USSR and the World Communist Movement. THE WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION, No. 232 (Belotserkovsky,

M 6) examined statements made by Suslov in a September 1 speech delivered at the opening of the CPSU CC's new Academy of Social Sciences. Suslov's claim that the USSR was "in the prime of its creative powers" was contrasted with falling industrial growth rates and the state of Soviet agriculture. His reference to the "irreversibility" of the development of socialism was contrasted with the conflicts between the USSR and the PRC, the PRC and Vietnam, and Vietnam and Cambodia. Suslov's reference to the experience of the CPSU was contrasted with the increasing rejection of the Soviet model by other communist parties.

3. Political Systems and the USSR. DIALOGUE, No. 13 (Belorserkovsky, M 21) was the fourth part of a discussion on political systems and their possible application to the Soviet Union. Comparison was made between the views of those who favor a non-party authoritarian system, those who support a multi-party "bourgeois-democratic" system, and those who want what the author of the program calls a democratic socialist system which would control the means of production. The program focused on the possibility of setting up a non-party democratic socialist system and reference was made to a declaration on this point made by the Congress of the "Third Way" Movement held in 1976 in West Germany. The "Third Way" declaration outlined a non-party democratic system in which self-governing associations and enterprises would have the dominant political power.

4. Agriculture. THE WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION, No. 232 (Roitman, M 5:30), pegged to recent statistics in Ekonomika Selskogo Khozyaystva showing the aging of the rural population, examined the pensions and social benefits for agricultural workers. The program noted that although the situation has improved, it remains extremely bad. The program noted the low level of pensions, the gaps in pension coverage, and the poor situation of kolkhoz as compared with sovkhos workers, and of both compared with industrial workers. Reference was made to the February 23 document of the Moscow Helsinki Group on the subject of social security, and it was noted that improvements are planned in 1980.

5. Military Affairs. THE WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION, No. 232 (Predtechevsky, M 5:30, pegged to Soviet Tankman's Day, observed that despite a debate in top Soviet military circles on the role of the tank following the Yom Kippur war, which demonstrated the effectiveness of modern anti-tank weapons, conservative elements prevailed, and according to the London Institute for Strategic Studies, last year the Soviet tank force increased by 7,000 to 50,000. The program observed that NATO, as a defensive force, is concentrating on anti-tank weapons.

6. Space. The 70th birthday of Valentin Petrovic Glushko, one of the founders of Soviet space technology was marked in THE WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION, No. 232 (Finkelstein, M 3). The program noted the secrecy surrounding Glushko and his scientific achievements and it was further observed that Soviet encyclopedias and other reference books refer to him as Professor Petrovic only. In this connection the program pointed to the general Soviet practice of keeping secret the names of prominent scientists and their achievements in space and aviation technology.

7. Metropolitan Nikodim. NOT BY BREAD ALONE, No. 9 (Bensi, M 14) examined the late Metropolitan's activities in the USSR and the world ecumenical movement. In particular, his support for virtually all measures of the CPSU and Soviet government in both domestic and foreign policy was noted. His prayer was quoted (published in the Zhurnal Moskovskoy Patriarkhii, 1973, No. 8) in which he prayed for the victory of forces in Africa supported by the Soviet government, such as in Angola and Mozambique. At the same time, he denied there was any persecution of religion in the USSR. Reference was made to the August 1966 letter by believers in the Kirov Diocese complaining of repressions, and Nikodim's statement in a BBC interview that the letter was anonymous and did not deserve credibility. A 1968 samizdat statement by one of the cosignatories of the letter, Talantov, was quoted on Nikodim's betrayal of Christians. The program noted the controversy over Nikodim's election in December 1975 as a president of the World Council of Churches shortly after the letter by Gleb Yakunin and Lev Regelson. It was observed that the Vatican and other Christian centers in the West took the view that the Moscow Patriarchate was simply compelled to make concessions to the regime. At the same time, Nikodim's 1975 statement to the British Baptist Times was quoted in which he implied that a Christian could not be an atheist.

8. The Nationality Question. FROM THE OTHER SHORE, No. 733 (Nekrich and Fedoseyeva, M 29) featured a further installment of Alexander Nekrich's The Punished People, published last year by New York's Khronika Press, on the suppression of national minorities in the USSR. The present installment dealt with the chapter on the Chechen-Ingush ASSR.

9. Podrabinek. DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME, No. 64 (Burstein and Schlippe, M 28) continued to read excerpts from Punitive Medicine by Alexander Podrabinek who was recently sentenced to internal exile. (This was a RERUN from 11 and 13 October 1977).

\* 10. The Theater. THEATER AND PLAYS (Golomshtok, L 8:30) reviewed performances of Gogol's The Marriage and Turgenev's

A Month in the Country by the Moscow Drama Theater at the Edinburgh Festival. The producer was Anatoli Efros. The program noted Efros' insincerity in suggesting that he enjoyed the same amount of artistic freedom as his colleagues in the West, but said this was doubtless a small price to pay for the degree of artistic freedom which he had wrested for himself.

11. Gogol. THEATER IN NEW YORK, No. 37 (Gabay, NY 8) reviewed the new Broadway version of Gogol's The Inspector General.

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

1. Poland. NOT BY BREAD ALONE, No. 9 (S. Vardy, M 10) gave the substance of an article by Michael Bader in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung entitled "The Polish Church Has Become More Insistent," namely in demanding from the Polish state official recognition of its status and respect for basic human rights.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Governments, Parties, and The Role of Trade Unions in Various Countries was the topic of ROUND TABLE TALK (Matusevich, Bensi, and Finkelstein, M 20). The program discussed the role of trade unions in advancing the interests of its members in such countries as Great Britain, France, Italy, and West Germany. The relationship between trade unions and the governments of these countries was generally described in terms of cooperation and conflict. Attention was given to the growth of the influence of trade unions in Great Britain and Italy. The extent of communist participation in trade unions in Western Europe was noted.

2. South Africa's Position on Namibia was discussed in WORLD THIS WEEK (Bykovsky, NY 2:30). The program discussed the letter to Waldheim from South Africa's Foreign Minister Botha which said that elements of the detailed plan worked out by the UN are unacceptable to South Africa because they allegedly differ from the initial settlement proposed by the five Western members, which South Africa and SWAPO had accepted in principle.

3. Great Britain. WORLD THIS WEEK (Chugunov, L 4:30) reviewed some key political events in Britain which included:



Callaghan's surprise announcement declining to hold a general election this fall; the results of the TUC annual conference in Brighton; the disclosure that two British companies violated the government's economic boycott of Rhodesia; and the city of Liverpool's rejection to accept ties with its sister-city Odessa because of the Soviet Union's record of human rights violations.

4. The FRG's Fight with Terrorism and the Capture and Shooting of Willy Peter Stoll, One of the Most Wanted West German Terrorists, was the topic of WORLD THIS WEEK (Krassovsky, Bonn 3).

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

1. Cultural Miscellanea. SPECIAL FEATURE (Dina Andreyeva, NY 9:30) gave a profile of US musician Leonard Bernstein on the occasion of his 60th birthday. Tape cuts were included of a birthday concert in Wolf Trap Park near Washington, a statement by Bernstein on the eve of the concert, and a tribute by Mstislav Rostropovich.

vr/JSL

#### NEWS COVERAGE

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

A U.S. spokesman says Sadat and Begin have made some progress at the Camp David summit but that they're still divided on other important issues.

Leonid Brezhnev told U.S. Senator Kennedy that Soviet-American relations are unsatisfactory.

Nicolae Ceausescu stressed Romania's good relations with China and defended Chinese Chairman Hua's recent visit.

Reports from Beirut say more fighting is going on between Syrian peacekeeping troops and Christian militias.

Tehran is reported quiet but tense after 36 hours of violent anti-government demonstrations.

The U.S. and Britain have urged Rhodesia not to retaliate for the recent shooting down of a Rhodesian airliner.

**REF-RI**

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 253

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 253

for Sunday, 10 September 1978

Romano/Einfrank/Riollot

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

1. SALT. SIGNAL No. 482 (Predtechevsky, M 11) discussed US-Soviet relations with emphasis on the issues at stake in the SALT negotiations. An article in Aviation Week and Space Technology was cited which noted that the Soviets had improved the performance of their submarine-launched missiles.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS No. 202 (Fedoseyev, M 9) continued the discussion of the Vashchenko family, Pentacostalists, who have been trying to leave the USSR since 1961. Five members of the family in June sought refuge in the American Embassy in an attempt to get exit visas. The program featured a letter one of the Vashchenko daughters sent to the UN explaining how the family has been persecuted by the authorities.

Zinoviev. PANORAMA (Salkazanova, P 5:30) gave the substance of Alexander Zinoviev's interview in l'Express with Alain Bezancon, Professor of Sociology at Paris University. The program highlighted Zinoviev's views on Soviet society and referred to his statements that the present Soviet regime is backed by the majority of the population and that the dissident movement, although small, will continue to exist as a permanent feature of the Soviet scene.

\* SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 11) featured an interview with scientist Yuri Mnyukh who is now living in New York. A specialist in the study of crystals, Mnyukh described his scientific work and his difficulties in the USSR which were caused by political considerations.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Nekrich/Fedoseyeva, M 27) continued readings from Alexander Nekrich's book The Punished Peoples which deals with Stalin's deportation of various nationalities from their homelands at the end of World War II.

3. Soviet Constitution. NATIONALITIES PROBLEMS IN THE WORLD TODAY (Silnitsky, NY 6) discussed the Soviet constitution, noting that the dictatorship of the communist party was the basis of political power and not the provisions of the constitution.

4. Soviet Tourism. SPECIAL FEATURE (Predtechevsky, M 16) was pegged to the statement in Soviet news media that more Soviet citizens could not travel abroad because of lack of foreign currency, in part due to American restrictions on trade with the USSR. The program pointed out that the USSR was far more restrictive in admitting tourists and in allowing its people to travel abroad than most countries, including Communist countries like Poland and Hungary. The program was based on RL and RAD research materials dated May 19 and June 5.

5. History. FIFTY YEARS AGO (R. Dudin, NY 14) was the second of a series on the prominent Bolshevik Grigory Pyatakov who was expelled from the party in 1927 as a "Trotskyite" only to be reinstated in 1928. However, Pyatakov was shot in the Stalinist purges of 1937.

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

1. Romania. Romania's foreign and domestic policies with reference to Hua's recent visit and to the dismissals of top Romanian government officials were the topic of ROUND TABLE TALK (Gregory, Bensi, Vardy, M 20). Ceausescu's style of leadership was considered and it was noted that he often attempted to solve problems by means of personnel changes. Among Romania's domestic difficulties, the economy and the question of national minorities were noted. Sino-Romanian relations were discussed in the context of Romania's traditional self-styled independent foreign policy. It was considered that for the foreseeable future, no significant practical results can be expected from the Hua visit.

2. Comecon. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4) gave the substance of a Handelsblatt article which discussed the conflicts among the Comecon trading partners. The program pointed out that a feeling prevails within the Comecon economic bloc that one partner exploits the other and that it is this feeling of mistrust that has led to a certain resistance on the part of the people to expand trade, including consumer goods exports, with other member-states.

3. Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Benzi, M 4) carried excerpts from a review in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung of the latest book by the well-known Czechoslovak writer Ivan Klim. The book called The Manipulation of Power describes the progressive moral decay of a journalist who was unable to sustain the pressure of a totalitarian regime. Klim lives in Czechoslovakia but cannot publish in his country. The book was published in Switzerland.

4. Hungary. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 6) gave the substance of an article in the West German journal Kapital on the Hungarian "economic miracle." The main reason for the improved economic situation was said to be the decentralization of planning and the system of material incentives for workers.

5. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 6) gave excerpts from an analysis of the economic situation in Poland made by a group of Polish economists headed by Prof. Edward Lipinski, one of the leaders of the Workers' Defense Committee, and circulated in the Polish samizdat. Excessive centralization is seen as the main reason for the current economic crisis in Poland.

6. Yugoslavia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 4) gave the views of a Yugoslav sociologist, N. Jovanov, on the question of strikes in Yugoslavia as outlined in a recent interview with the Zagreb newspaper Vjesnik. Jovanov is the author of a study on strikes in Yugoslavia between 1958 and 1969. In his interview, he deplored the bureaucratization of the workers councils in factories and expressed the opinion that workers should not hesitate to use political means in order to obtain the implementation of the principles of self-management.

CHINA AFTER MAO (Shilayev, NY 10) was the third part of a discussion on Peking's relations with ethnic Chinese living abroad. The program noted that during the "cultural revolution" links with the overseas Chinese were discouraged. However, following the ouster of the "band of four," Peking has encouraged relations with Chinese living abroad for political and financial reasons.

#### C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS

1. Camp David Summit. PANORAMA (Savemark, W 6) highlighted the Newsweek article on the prospects of success at Camp David with assessments of same by Jacob Javis, William Fulbright, George Ball, Itzhak Rabin and Hoda Toffik, the political observer of the Egyptian newspaper Al Gumhuriya.

2. Nicaragua. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 3:30) gave the substance of The U.S. News and World Report analysis of the political crisis in Nicaragua and the dilemma this poses to the Carter Administration. The program noted the concern expressed in the article that current developments in Nicaragua are reminiscent of Cuba in 1958 shortly before the Castro takeover, and pointed to the US dilemma of neither wanting a civil war in the Central American country nor a vacuum in leadership during which a marxist government might seize power.

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

1. Religion. SUNDAY TALK (Shmeman, NY 9:30) discussed the problem of doubts about faith, citing passages from the New Testament.

2. THE FUTURE OF THE PLANET EARTH (Patrushev, M 12) was the second part of a discussion of Polish science fiction writer Stanislaw Lem's book Futurological Congress. Although some of Lem's works have been translated into Russian in the USSR, the program said this book was not likely to be available to Soviet readers because its contents contained too much social satire.

lks/JR

#### NEWS COVERAGE

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

There was new fighting in Nicaragua.

Israeli Premier Begin has expressed optimism about the Middle East summit talks at Camp David.

Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith has announced he intends to strengthen the country's anti-guerrilla fight with a form of martial law.

Jimmy Carter has urged the Shah of Iran to continue political liberalization.

● Israeli planes flew over Beirut following new fighting between Christian militia and Syrian peacekeeping troops.

● Floodwaters are still threatening parts of India.

# RERL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 254

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 254  
for Monday, 11 September 1978  
Felton/Romano/Riollet

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

- \*1. Road Accidents. NOTE (Roitman, M 6), pegged to a Moscow Radio series on road safety, noted that pertinent statistics are concealed in the USSR. Foreign sources referring to Soviet experts placed the number of fatalities in 1976 at 45,000, about the same as the much more highly motorized U.S. According to scattered data in the Soviet press, Georgia has the relatively largest number of car accidents. In the RSFSR, 60 percent of fatalities are due to alcohol. However, said the program, it would be naive to suppose that drunken driving is the main cause of road fatalities in the USSR; a study in Britain showed the main factors in road accidents to be the state of the road, followed by the state of the vehicle and its provision with passive safety devices. In this connection, the program pointed to the desolate state of Soviet roads and the shortage of safety belts.
2. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIMES (Burstain and Schlippe, M 28:30) featured the final installment of Alexander Podrabinek's Punitive Medicine (a RERUN from 13 and 15.10.1977). Podrabinek was recently sentenced to five years' internal exile for having published the book in the West. Punitive Medicine exposed the Soviet abuse of psychiatry for political purposes.
3. Zinoviev. NOTE (A. Vardy, M 5:30) featured an interview given by Soviet philosopher and writer Alexander Zinoviev to Helen von Ssachno of the Sueddeutsche Zeitung. Zinoviev said that the present political climate in the USSR is a "stabilized intermediate state" in which neither the leadership nor society is able to continue liberal transformations; that Marxist ideology is convenient in



that it helps people to avoid conflict with the authorities; that the human rights movement in the USSR is a product of the inner logic of the Soviet system; that samizdat exists because the ruling and privileged classes do not want a return to Stalinist conditions; and that Solzhenitsyn is the greatest figure in the spiritual life of postwar Soviet society.

4. The Nationality Question. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fedoseyeva, M 26) continued to read from The Punished Peoples, by Soviet emigre historian Alexander Nekrich. The program featured the third chapter of the book, which discussed the plight of the Kalmucks during the German occupation of the Kalmuck ASSR in the years August 1942-April 1943.
  - \*5. Emigre Affairs. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Gladilin, P 12) featured a talk with writer and journalist Nikolai Bokov on the new Paris-based Russian-language literary journal Kovcheg (The Ark) which he issues together with his colleague Ardid Kron, and of which the second issue has already appeared.
  6. History. TALKING ABOUT BOOKS (Geller, NY 12:30) reviewed US journalist Harrison Salisbury's new book Black Evening, White Snow on the three Russian revolutions between 1905 and 1917. In the book, which above all highlights the human aspect, the falsifications of Soviet historians are pointed out.
  7. Nikolai Berdyaev's Thoughts on the Essence of History and the Historical Process were explored in PHILOSOPHY IN RUSSIA: IDEAS AND PROBLEMS (Pyatigorsky, L 14).
  8. Lev Tolstol. SPECIAL FEATURE (Alexandra Tolstol, NY 2) presented an appeal by the youngest daughter of Lev Tolstol, Alexandra, who now lives in the U.S., on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of her father's birth. Among other things, Alexandra Tolstol said that she believed her father's works would help people to rise to a higher spiritual level.
- B. CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:
1. PRC Foreign Policy. NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 5) gave the substance of Henry Scott-Stokes' dispatch to The New York Times reporting on Teng Hsiao-Ping's statements to a group of Japanese journalists. The program cited Teng on his broad hint that China wants to have full diplomatic relations with the U.S. and that normalization of relations is not far away. The program also covered Teng's denial that China sought military cooperation with Japan as well as Teng's remarks that the USSR is seeking to gain influence in South Korea.

2. Romania. PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P. 4) gave excerpts from an interview by Ceausescu in Le Figaro during which the Romanian leader insisted on the need to guarantee the national independence of all peoples.

3. Poland. NOTE (Roitman, M 6) gave the substance of an article by the Warsaw correspondent of The Economist about the dissident movement in Poland today. Prof. Lipinski, one of the leaders of the movement, was quoted as saying: "We must be tolerant. Our aim is the gradual democratization of Polish society, and tolerance is a prerequisite."

4. Hungary. EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONIES (Gorbanevskaya, P 14) continued to excerpt the book Mini-Passport, published in Paris, which depicts the day-to-day life and preoccupations of Hungarian youth. The author, writing under the pseudonym of "Tibor," used first-hand testimonies.

5. The French CP. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 4:30) described the annual festival of the French CP paper L'Humanite against the background of an apparent mellowing in the rampant attacks on the party leadership. The show of reconciliation was apparent, the program pointed out, by the presence of Jean Elleinstein and Louis Althusser, two strong critics of the French CP's policies. The program noted that Marchais' statement to journalists that he never considered communists who publicly criticize burning issues as dissidents, was also seen as conciliatory in nature.

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

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 4:30) was devoted to the Camp David summit, noting Jody Powell's reticence on the talks, and his comment that there were no grounds for either optimism or pessimism. The program also said Washington observers feel the summit is approaching its final stage. Reference was made to the lack of broad support in Congress for the proposal of US peace guarantees and the stationing of US troops on the Jordan West Bank.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 5) quoted comment on the Camp David summit in The Washington Post, Al-Ahbar, Al-Gumhuria, the Sued-deutsche Zeitung, and the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

2. Iran. NOTE (Bensi, M 7:30), pegged to the introduction of martial law in Iran, noted the arrests of opposition elements, Emami's government program calling for measures against corruption and inflation, and measures to boost agriculture and raise the standard of living. The program pointed to criticism of the Shah's reform policy not only by the Moslem Schiites, but by moderate circles objecting to the Shah's personality cult and his imposition of a one-party system. The program also suggested that the communists, and possibly Palestinian organizations are also partly responsible for the present tension.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2) quoted comment on the tense situation in Iran in Le Matin, L'Aurore and The Guardian.

3. Rhodesia. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 4:30) discussed the speech by Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith in which he announced that he is putting parts of the country under a form of martial law following the shooting down of a civilian aircraft by guerrillas near the Zambian border.

4. Swedish-Polish Relations. In connection with the Polish-Swedish dispute over an incident in which two former Polish-Jewish emigres were barred from re-entering Poland, NOTE (Matusavich, M 4) cited Swedish official and press protests and focused on the September 10 Svenska Dagbladet interview with Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek. The program cited Czyrek's criticism of the Swedish reaction, including his defense that the action was not motivated by anti-semitism. The program also noted that Czyrek acknowledged the existence of a "black list," since he stated that 120 names (of an alleged 300) were crossed off the black list recently.

5. Sri Lanka's New Presidential Constitution, designed to consolidate the presidential system of government introduced seven months ago, was discussed in NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 5). The program was based on a CND report of 7 September 1978.

6. The Interparliamentary Union's Conference in Bonn was the subject of NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4:30), which said that while the conference reflected a whole range of world conflicts (e.g., Greek Cypriot delegates complained against Turkey, a Soviet delegate protested against the neutron weapon, etc.), the tone of the speeches was moderate. The program observed that democratic states are now in the minority in the Interparliamentary Union, and compared the organization to the UN. It was noted that the Union even failed to produce agreement on terrorism; unanimity was achieved only on the need to combat illiteracy. As regards the usefulness of the Union, delegates argue that it brings together parliamentarians from countries with different social systems. CND report from Bonn of September 7 was used.

7. Freedom of Information. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 6) gave the substance of an article by Alan T. Otten in The Wall Street Journal (September 7) entitled "Controlling Global Information."

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

1. US Plans to Broaden the Program of Satellite Monitoring of World Grain Harvests was the subject of NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 3:30). One of the program's managers was quoted that, as far as he knew, the USSR received information derived from the program, but not directly.

2. Medicine. NEW YORK REPORT (Muslin, NY 3:30) highlighted the achievement of Californian geneticists in getting a bacteria to synthesize human insulin.

3. Marc Chagall. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Kacanova, NY 2) featured a review of a new book about this artist by Sydney Alexander which has just been published in New York.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 7) was featured in C-1 (Glasenapp, M 5) and C-2 (Glasenapp, M 2).

WORLD TODAY (Fedossyev, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: press comment on the Camp David summit (Glasenapp, M 4); martial law in Iran (Bensi, M 3); press reaction to the situation in Iran (Glasenapp, M 1:30); the PRC's desire for a normalization of relations with the U.S. (Shilaeff, NY 2:30); the conference of the Interparliamentary Union in Bonn (Predtechevsky, M 2:30); the declaration of modified martial law in parts of Rhodesia (Chuguyev, L 3); signs of a movement by North Korea away from Moscow (Matusevich, M 1:30); Sri Lanka's new Constitution (Predtechevsky, M 3); the Polish-Swedish dispute over the entry into Poland of former Polish Jews (Matusevich, M 3:30); the situation of Polish dissidents (Roitman, M 3:30); the international debate on freedom of information (Gendler, NY 3); an interview by Alexander Zinoviev to the Sueddeutsche Zeitung (A. Vardy, M 3:30); road accidents in the USSR (Roitman, M 4:30); the annual festival of 1'Humanite (Salkazanov, P 3); the confinement of Soviet dissidents to psychiatric hospitals (Burstain and Schlippe, M 1); and Lev Tolstoy's daughter's appeal on the 150th anniversary of her father's birth (Alexandra Tolstoy, NY 1).

eag/JR

### NEWS COVERAGE

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

Senator Kennedy says the Soviet Union has agreed to reconsider the emigration requests of 18 Soviet families.

The U.S. has urged the warring factions in Nicaragua to hold peace talks.

President Carter met again with Anwar Sadat.

Three of Portugal's major parties have tabled motions rejecting the government's program.

Iran's Jurists' Association has urged parliament to reject the government's martial law declaration.

Another group of Polish farmers reportedly has formed a committee to seek revision of a new pension law.

Rhodesian guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo vowed to escalate the war against Rhodesia's interim government.

\*There's been an exchange of charges over Soviet shipping practices at a conference in Brussels.

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

# RFE-RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 255

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 255

for Tuesday, 12 September 1978

Felton/Romano/Einfrank/Riolliot

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 7) covered Senator Edward Kennedy's press conference in Washington on the results of his one-week visit in the Soviet Union. The program cited the Senator's report on his discussion with Brezhnev covering major aspects of US-Soviet relations such as the successful conclusion of a SALT agreement, arms race, human rights, and other political obstacles which remain in the way of improving bilateral relations. Kennedy's announcement that Soviet officials are going to reconsider the exit visa applications of 18 families was also detailed in the program.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2) quoted the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, that while Carter is aiming to bring about a solution to the Middle East conflict, Brezhnev is expressing concern over the slow pace of the SALT talks.

2. Soviet-French Relations. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P. 5), pegged to an AFP announcement that Gromyko would be paying an official visit to France in late November, reviewed the recent development of Franco-Soviet relations as seen by French observers. The latter point in particular to a deterioration in these relations during the past six months, including a drop in bilateral trade due to a sharp cutback in Soviet orders. This is due mainly to France's official condemnation of the Orlov sentence, and Soviet media attacks against France and her Africa policy, particularly her action in Zaire. Another factor was the USSR's cold reception of

France's disarmament proposals. The number of Soviet tourists in France has also dropped sharply. The program said that in the past six months, France has been able to convince herself of the USSR's unreliability as a political and trade partner.

3. Soviet-Canadian Relations. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 3:30) focused on the announcement by the Edmonton Oilers of the World Hockey Association that the club was holding talks with Soviet sports officials on the possibility of acquiring Soviet national team star Vladimir Shadrin as a player-coach.

4. The Economy. THE SLOWING OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE USSR (Dreyer, NY 9:30) focused on the decline in the Soviet capital investment rate which was very high in the early postwar years but today is much less.

5. Maritime Freight Rates. The USSR's undercutting of international sea freight rates was the subject of NOTE (Roitman, M 4:30). The program quoted remarks made at a press conference in Brussels by a spokesman for the EEC charging the Soviet Union with unfair practices. Also quoted was a statement at the press conference by an official of the USSR Merchant Marine Ministry saying that the EEC charges were part of an anti-Soviet campaign.

6. The Nationality Question. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fedoseyeva, M 29:30) continued to read from The Punished Peoples by Soviet historian Alexander Nekrich. This program featured the chapter on the plight of the Kalmyk people during the German occupation of the Kalmyk ASSR.

7. Religion. NOTE (Roitman, M 3) was devoted to the Conference of Asian Buddhists for Peace in Moscow, pointing out that China was not represented despite its large number of Buddhists. The program focused on the persecution that Buddhists in the USSR, like other believers, have had to endure right up to the present.

8. The Cinema. CINEMA KALEIDOSCOPE (Matusevich, M 4:30) reviewed the Soviet film The Slave of Love by Nikita Mikhalkov, citing excerpts from The New York Times and Time magazine reviews. The program explored the reasons why this film is receiving wide publicity and is playing to full houses in New York City.

9. Bukharin. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 4:30) noted the campaign for the rehabilitation of Bukharin which according to a recent article in The Times (London) is becoming increasingly international in character. Efforts by Bukharin's son Yuri Larin now living in the Soviet Union in order to obtain from the Soviet authorities the rehabilitation of his father, were also mentioned.

\* 10. Lev Tolstoi. SPECIAL FEATURE (Popovsky, NY 15:30) was pegged to the celebrations in the Soviet Union of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Lev Tolstoi. The program noted the persecution that Tolstoi's followers had to endure under Communist rule in the USSR, particularly the Tolstoi-type peasant communes as well as conscientious objectors who refused to take up arms because they followed Tolstoi's pacifist teachings. The program focused on the members of the agricultural communes, many of whom were either imprisoned or shot. Cited was a 1976 decision of the Soviet Supreme Court exonerating the members of one such commune who were shot or imprisoned in the 1930s.

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

1. Poland. Polish peasants' latest protest against the new pension law was discussed in NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 5). The program noted that this is the second group of Polish farmers which has joined those in the Lublin region to protest against the level of contributions in the compulsory scheme introduced earlier this year. The program outlined the major issues that led close to 250,000 small farmers to withhold their pension contribution as an expression of dissatisfaction with the government's pension law, and it was noted that although Gierek recognizes and admits the existence of problems, the government is taking its time to rectify them.

2. The Status of Women in Eastern Europe and the USSR. MODERN WOMAN (S. Vardy, M 6) gave facts and figures from a study by dpa published in West German newspapers showing the high proportion of working women in the countries concerned and the degree to which these women are helped by the state and their husbands in their double burden.

3. The PCI. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS (Maltsev, M 8) discussed the polemics between the Italian Socialists and Italian Communists over the question of Leninism, with the socialists maintaining that Lenin's teaching is incompatible with democracy.

\* 4. Georgi Markov. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 4) dealt with the mystery surrounding the death in London of Bulgarian-born journalist Georgi Markov.



C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 4), devoted to the Camp David summit, focused on Jody Powell's statements, in particular his statements that both sides had shown flexibility, that there was no stagnation in the talks, and that Sadat had a telephone conversation with King Hussein of Jordan on September 11 during the latter's stay in London.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2) quoted The Guardian on Moscow's expected reaction to the possible results of the Camp David summit.

Assad's visit to the FRG was discussed in BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 4:30). The program noted that the FRG is interested in strengthening its ties with all countries of the Middle East and the visit can be seen as a sign of this balanced policy. The program observed that whereas bilateral economic ties are expected to be widened, the political side of the Middle East issue finds the two countries with reservations about each other's position, particularly the Sadat peace initiative which is welcomed by the FRG and rejected by Syria. Reference was made in this connection to Scheel's open disagreement with Assad as expressed at a banquet given in the Syrian President's honor.

2. Nicaragua. WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 4) pointed to the continued tense situation in Nicaragua, characterized by street fighting between rebels and the National Guard, and a general strike which has paralyzed the country's economic life. It was observed that virtually all sections of the working population have sided with the opposition. Reference was also made to the concern of the USA over the situation, which has resulted from social injustices and human rights violations; at the same time, the USA is pursuing a policy of non-interference which nevertheless is being condemned by both supporters and opponents of the Somoza regime.

3. Iran. NOTE (Bensi, M 7) provided a backgrounder on the unrest in Iran, noting the importance of the religious question. An interview given by the Shah to Time magazine was cited.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2:30) quoted comments on the tense situation in Iran in Corriere della Sera and The Daily Telegraph.

4. PRC-Japanese Relations. NOTE (Matusevich, M 4) quoted Japanese and US newspaper correspondents that Japanese Industry and Foreign Trade Minister Komoto's visit to Peking may be expected to usher in a massive increase in PRC-Japanese economic cooperation. The Norwegian Arbeiderbladet was quoted on the danger to the USSR of such cooperation in that it would help turn the PRC into an industrial power, and it was noted that for the last four years, Japan's trade with the PRC has already been exceeding that with the USSR. Reference was also made to the report that the Japanese Export-Import Bank is prepared to give the PRC long-term credits.

5. Castro's Visit to Ethiopia. PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 1:30) quoted the Stuttgarter Zeitung, that the visit is intended as a peace-loving gesture towards the West.

6. US Claims Against East Europe was the topic of NEW YORK REPORT (Muslin, NY 4), which gave details on the status of US property claims against Eastern European countries left over from World War II. The program, which was pegged to statements made in this connection by William Luers, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, made the point that the US is looking forward to settling the last of the property claims with Czechoslovakia and is already in the process of negotiations with the GDR. Claims against other East European countries, it was noted, have been mostly settled for some time.

7. Afghanistan. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (Pusta, M 7) discussed the situation in Afghanistan following the recent coup, noting the increase in Soviet influence.

8. Indochinese Refugees. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4) focused on a press conference held in Paris by the chairman of the French committee for assistance to refugees from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. He expressed satisfaction with the results of the committee's work during its three years' existence, but observed that neither France nor the US could take all the refugees. He spoke also of the French government's new project for resettling Laotian refugees in French Guyana.

9. Nazi War Crimes. NEW YORK REPORT (Bykovsky, NY 4:30) quoted from an article in The Baltimore Sun on the expiration in West Germany of the statute of limitations for Nazi war crimes. The program quoted the article as saying that the statute of limitations will expire at the end of 1979, but that this expiration does not concern cases of genocide which still can be prosecuted after that date.

10. The Large Number of Women Occupying Top Political Posts in Scandinavian Countries. MODERN WOMAN (S. Vardy, M 4) used an article on the subject in The International Herald Tribune.

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

1. The US Cinema. CINEMA KALEIDOSCOPE (Voronel, NY 12) analyzed two trends in American cinema. On the one hand, the gigantic "disaster and science fiction" films which exploit emotions of violence and the fear of death -- and on the other hand, the tender intimate stories of every-day-life and human relationships with "anti-heroes" acting as the protagonists.

CINEMA IN NEW YORK (Gabai, NY 7) reviewed the new American film The People of Walnut Grove which describes the wholesome and moral existence of a Pennsylvania farmer's family, as seen through the eyes of a young and restless New York student.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 8) was featured in A-1 (Glasenapp, M 2), C-1 (Glasenapp, M 2), C-3 (Glasenapp, M 2:30), and C-5 (Glasenapp, M 1:30).

WORLD TODAY (Predtechevsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the situation in Iran (Bensi, M 2:30); the situation in Nicaragua (Orshansky, W 2); Assad's visit to the FRG (Krassovski, B 2); demands by foreign CPs for the rehabilitation of Bukharin (Chuguyev, L 2:30); the recent deterioration in Franco-Soviet relations (Salkazanova, P 2:30); the last Tolstoy's followers in the USSR (Popovsky, NY 3:30; the Asian Buddhist peace conference in Moscow (Roitman, M 1:30); and the formation of a second Peasants' Self-Defense Committee in Poland.

vr/gk/JR

#### NEWS COVERAGE

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

The fighting in Nicaragua spilled over into Costa Rica.

A spokesman at the Middle East summit says there is no change in the situation: progress in some areas but substantial differences in others.

In Portugal, the two parties which made up the last government may team up to defeat the administration which replaced them.

Fidel Castro is in Ethiopia and Ethiopia's leader sharply criticized China.

London police say a postmortem on a Bulgarian writer, Georgi Markov, showed no natural cause of death.

The U.S. says it is pleased that the Soviet Union is reconsidering its refusal to allow 18 Jewish families to emigrate.

Romania has replaced its United Nations ambassador.

\*Israeli radio said today that Palestinian guerrilla strength in south Lebanon is back to what it was before Israel's anti-guerrilla sweep in March.

\*\*Legal action has been taken in Iran against another former minister and there have been more changes in the country's administration following last week's anti-government riots.

There appears to have been a split in the leadership of the Patriotic Front - the guerrilla alliance fighting for black rule in Rhodesia.

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

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

**RFE-RL**

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 256

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 256

for Wednesday, 13 September 1978

Felton/Romano/Einfrank/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 6) dealt with TASS's coverage of Senator Edward Kennedy's press conference on his Soviet visit pointing out that among other things TASS failed to mention Kennedy's reference to human rights and the fact that Kennedy has been promised that the USSR would review the cases of persons who have been refused permission to emigrate.

NEW YORK REPORT (L. Dudin, NY 3:30) referred to comment in the US press on a certain improvement in US-Soviet relations. Newspapers noted the cordial reception accorded Senator Edward Kennedy in Moscow, and the calm and businesslike atmosphere of the new round of SALT talks. The Christian Science Monitor was quoted that the Kremlin is making friendly gestures to the USA while maintaining its tough internal policy, and the US News and World Report, that the issue of the Soviet dissidents is no longer as acute as it was; Soviet foreign policy setbacks may also have played a role.

2. Soviet-FRG Relations. BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 4:30) discussed West German-Soviet economic commission talks in Moscow, pointing out the increase in trade between the two countries this year. The program noted, however, that although Soviet automobiles are being sold in West Germany, Soviet industries often are unable to produce the type of goods that West Germany requires.

3. Soviet-British Relations. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 2:30) quoted from a story by the Moscow correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph about the conditions in a Soviet prison camp where five Britons are serving sentences for drug offenses.

\* LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 4) dealt with the case of three Britons who came down with typhoid after a holiday cruise on a chartered Soviet liner.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. SPECIAL FEATURE (Schlippe, M 26:30) presented the first part of an interview in Vienna with Leningrad writer and journalist Sergei Dovlatov, who was arrested in July. Excerpts from his literary autobiography were included.

NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 5) reviewed the 10th issue of the Information Bulletin of the Working Commission for Investigating the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, now being prepared for publication by the Khronika Press in New York. The issue includes material on the cases of Vladimir Klebanov and Yevgeni Nikolayev, and a letter to Brezhnev by the President of the (British) Royal College of Psychiatrists, Professor W. Linford Rees, on the case of Alexander Podrabinek.

NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 4:30) reviewed the contents of the 49th issue of the Chronicle of Current Events published by Khronika Press in New York. The program noted that the Chronicle was compiled in May 1978 prior to the political trials of Orlov, Ginzburg, Shcharansky, and Petkus and thus does not contain materials on these trials. Some of the highlights of issue No. 49 include the following: the trials of Kiril Podrabinek, Marinovich, Matusevich, Goldshtain, Vins, Gayllskaus; events in Georgia surrounding the language issue in the new Georgian constitution; and a broad selection of data on prisons and camps, and arrests, searches and other persecution of religious believers and human rights defenders.

Bulat Okudzhava sang A Song About Mozart in SOUND OF STRINGS (Mitina, M 4).

5. Military Affairs. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) reported on the press conference of NATO commander General Haig who said that the Soviet Union had built up its chemical warfare arsenal in recent years. The program backgrounded Soviet efforts in this area.

6. Agriculture. Stealing on the collective farm was one of the subjects of MAN ON EARTH (Popovsky, NY 6:30). Soviet sources were cited showing the importance of the private sector to Soviet agriculture as well as the problem of stealing on kolkhozes. The program noted that among the reasons for stealing are that collective farmers need food for themselves and fodder for their privately owned livestock. The program blamed the system for the stealing.

7. The Nationality Question. RADIO SEMINAR (Shragin, NY 14) began to discuss Alexander Nekrich' book The Punished Peoples which deals with Stalin's expulsion of various Soviet nationalities from their homelands at the end of World War II. The program detailed Nekrich' background as a historian and his reasons for writing the book and quoted from the latter's introduction.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fedoseyeva, M 28) continued to read from The Punished People by Soviet historian Alexander Nekrich who emigrated to the US in 1976. Today's program covered the chapter "Special Resettlement" which described Stalin's deportation of inhabitants of the Caucasus and the Crimea.

8. Linguistics. The zigzags of Soviet policy in the field of linguistics since 1951 were described in SPECIAL FEATURE (Khodorovich, P 8) by a Soviet linguist now living in Paris.

CROSS-REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. The PRC. NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 5) gave the substance of an article by the Hong Kong correspondent of The Washington Post, Jay Matthews, in which he observes that the new PRC leaders, while upholding Mao's authority, have openly departed from many of his ideas, particularly in the economic, cultural and social spheres, and only make use of those which conform to their practical objectives. The article quoted from a speech by Teng Hsiao-ping in June at a conference of army political workers.

2. Comecon. NEW YORK REPORT (Dreyer, NY 5:30) gave the substance of a survey in the London financial journal The Banker of the economic situation of the Comecon countries. The survey focused particularly on these countries' balance of payments situation, and noted that total Comecon debts exceed 50 billion dollars. Poland, Romania and Bulgaria are in the worst financial situation; the GDR and Hungary are in a considerably better situation; while the USSR and Czechoslovakia are the most credit-worthy.

3. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN NOTES (S. Vardy, M 3) quoted from an article in Rabotnik, a Polish samizdat journal of the Polish unofficial trade union movement. The article concerned the work of the unofficial bureau set up to help victims of civil rights violations, particularly imprisoned persons and persons deprived of their jobs.

4. The GDR. NOTE (A. Vardy, M 4:30) gave the substance of an article by Axel Schnorbus in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung pointing to the political trend in the GDR toward strengthening the role of private enterprise, reflected in the permission allowed GDR citizens to purchase goods with Western DM, the issuing of licenses for new small private businesses, and increased material and financial assistance for the latter by the state.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 2:30) discussed the Camp David Summit, pointing out that Carter cancelled a weekend political tour to remain at the summit.

2. The USA, the PRC and Taiwan. NOTE (Rahr, M 6:30) focused on an article by the Hong Kong correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Frederick Oritz, to the effect that the PRC leadership is inclined to tolerate the present situation regarding Taiwan providing Taiwan does not look for political support or economic assistance from Moscow, or become a completely separate state from the PRC. The program also observed that the USA's firm stand on Taiwan is proof that the US does not intend to play the Chinese card against Moscow--a Harris poll showed that the American people are also against this.

3. Nicaragua. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 4:30) noted continued fighting in major Nicaraguan cities despite Somoza's optimistic statements.

4. US-Angolan Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 5:30) pointed to the view of many US political observers that substantial progress in these relations has been made in the past three months; David Binder of The New York Times quoted high-ranking State Department officials in this connection. However, the US government does not as yet plan to formalize relations. Further steps towards normalization depend largely on the question of Cuban forces in Angola, although it is admitted that the Angolan government is in need of them. Observers see Angola's interest in ties with the US and EEC as motivated by a desire to reduce her dependence on communist countries.



5. Ethiopia: NOTE (Bensi, M 5:30), pegged to the fourth anniversary of the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie, surveyed the country's development since then, noting its orientation towards socialism and the USSR. Reference was made to the presence of Castro and Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Kuznetsov at the anniversary celebrations, and to Mengistu Haile Mariam's speech thanking the USSR and Cuba and attacking the PRC. The program also referred to a statement made in Rome by a representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front on the Ethiopian regime's "red terror" in Asmara.

6. The World Economy. AMERICA--DEEDS AND PEOPLE (Navrozov, NY 7) noted the growing flow of capital from developing as well as industrial countries reaching the US at present. The program saw this as at least a partial refutation of the theories of some economists at the beginning of this century according to which capital from industrial countries would flow to developing countries in the future. It was also recalled that these theories had a marked influence on Lenin's analysis of capitalism in the 20th century.

7. The Social and Political Significance of the New French Ministry for Women's Affairs, and the appointment of Monique Pelletier to head this new ministry, was the subject of PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 5:30).

8. World War Two. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4) gave the substance of an article from The Washington Post by Thomas O'Toole which discussed the disclosures, based on decoded messages which have just been turned over to the US National Archives, that in 1942 and 1943 Japan tried repeatedly to get Germany to make peace with the Soviet Union so the Germans could turn all their military might on the United States and Britain.

D. US Society. MAN ON EARTH (Popovsky, NY 1:30) noted the significant number of US families which have a woman as the head. The program noted that a similar situation existed in the USSR.

2. The Use of Dogs on American Farms was discussed in MAN ON EARTH (Popovsky, NY 4:30).

WORLD TODAY (Tumanov, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: General Haig's report that the USSR has been increasing its stocks of chemical weapons (Predtechevsky, M 3); Ethiopia four years after the ouster of Haile Selassie (Bensi, M 4); the credit rating of Comecon countries by Western banks (Dreyer, NY 4); increased official toleration of private enterprise in the GDR (A. Vardy, M 3:30); Soviet media coverage of Edward Kennedy's press conference following his return from the USSR (Fedoseyev, M 4); reaction to Kennedy's reference to visas for otkazniks (Bykovsky, NY 2:30); the 49th issue of the Chronicle of Current Events (Gendler, NY 3:30); the Polish Bureau for Assistance to Victims of Official Action (S. Vardy, M 3); Britons in Soviet prison camps (Chuguyev, L 2); the PRC, the USA and Taiwan (Rahr, M 2:30); the PRC leadership's pragmatic attitude to Maoism (Shilaeff, NY 3:30); Japanese documents on Japan's efforts to secure a Soviet-German peace treaty in World War II (Predtechevsky, M 3); and the Moscow meeting of the Soviet-West German economic commission (Krassowsky, B 4).

lks/SL

### NEWS COVERAGE

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

The official spokesman at the Middle East summit says the meeting is coming to an end but declined any information on its progress.

The rebels in Nicaragua are still holding out in some towns.

Soviet physicist Sergei Polikanov is being allowed to go to the West.

The widow of the Bulgarian writer Georgi Markov says she is sure his death in London this week was murder.

West Germany has refused to extradite three Yugoslav exiles whom the Belgrade government says are terrorists.

Czechoslovakia and OPEC have been having talks on oil supplies.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim says the biggest threat to peace could lie in great power involvement in regional conflicts.

\*Gustav Husak has had an eye operation.

An Iranian legislator claimed that thousands of people were killed when troops opened fire Friday on demonstrators.

French President Giscard d'Estaing wants the EEC to form a committee to study the problems posed by its proposed enlargement.

\*) The Bulgarian Service and RL/NS did not use this item.

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 257

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 257

for Thursday, 14 September 1978

Felton/Romano/Einfrank/Riollet

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

1. The Soviet Draft Convention on Security Guarantees for Non-Nuclear States was the subject of NEW YORK REPORT (Bykovsky, NY 4:30). The Soviet Union has asked for the inclusion of the draft convention in the agenda of the forthcoming 33rd UN General Assembly.

2. Soviet-Vietnamese Relations. NEW YORK REPORT (Dreyer, NY 4), based on World Bank statistics, discussed Soviet financial aid to Vietnam.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. PARIS REPORT (Ryser, P 4:30) was devoted to an interview given by Sakharov to Le Matin de Paris in which he called for a campaign against the human rights policy of Giscard and the French government as unrealistic and contradicting that of the US. Sakharov said the question was not whether to call a boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow, but whether there would be freedom of movement and communication. He said the situation of the human rights movement in the USSR was more difficult now than before the recent trials. It would be dangerous to divide the movement into Jewish and non-Jewish components in order to promote the emigration of Soviet Jews. Although he did not think the totalitarian system in the USSR would change in the near future, he and his colleagues were proud of having initiated the human rights ideology in the West.

NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 6) focused on the report from Moscow that nuclear scientist and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Sergei Polikanov has received permission to go to

Denmark for one year with his family. The program reviewed Polikanov's human rights activities, which may be said to have begun in 1975, when he began to publicize his campaign to get permission to go to Geneva in response to an invitation by the Director of the European Nuclear Research Center. It was noted, for example, that Polikanov came out in defense of such human rights activists as Orlov, Ginzburg, Nudel, Slepak, and Shcharansky.

PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 3:30) focused on a press conference given in Paris by Israel Zalmanson, brother of Silva Zalmanson, who served 8 years imprisonment after being sentenced in the December 1970 Leningrad aircraft hijack trial. Zalmanson appealed to the world public not to remain indifferent to reprisals against human rights activists in the USSR, called for a boycott of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow, and said that although he and other participants in the "hijack" attempt realized that the KGB knew about their plan, they decided to go ahead with it in order to draw attention to the situation of Soviet Jews. Zalmanson thanked the French Socialist Party for its support for Soviet political prisoners.

NOTE (Matusevich, M 3) discussed the wave of protest in Erebru, Sweden, against a Soviet psychiatrists' delegation attending an international congress devoted to problems connected with the rehabilitation of mental patients. The program noted a demonstration at the opening of the congress, organized by leftist-socialists and Marxists, charging that Soviet psychiatry suppresses human rights and freedoms. The program discussed the press conference by Soviet delegation members Professors Churkin and Rozhkov who attempted to refute charges against Soviet abuse of psychiatry and it also covered the "Amnesty International" book display in Erebru on the theme "Soviet Psychiatry and Prisoners of Conscience."

SAMIZDAT REVIEW (Schlippe, M 28:30) read from the following statements and appeals in defense of Ginzburg: a leaflet distributed in Moscow by the group "Glasnost"; an appeal to the chairman of the Kaluga Oblast court Sidorkov by V. Lashkova; a statement to the press by Sergei Polikanov; an appeal by Sergei Khodorovich; an appeal by Pomazov to the Kaluga Oblast court; and a statement to the press by 45 signatories. All documents were dated July 1978, except for the first one, dated March 1978. In conclusion the program featured the final installment of a list of Soviet political prisoners compiled by the Solzhenitsyn Fund in August last year.

THE SOUND OF STRINGS (Mitina, M 4) featured Vladimir Vysotsky's Song About Mongooses.

4. Glazunov. NOTE (Matusevich, M 5:30) commented on the TASS report on a press conference held in Athens by artist Ilya Glazunov "in order to acquaint the Greek public with his work," followed by a Soviet documentary film on Glazunov. The program referred to and quoted from eulogies on Glazunov in the Soviet press presenting him as a symbiosis between "Soviet" and "Russian."

5. The Nationality Question. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fedoseyeva, M 27:30) continued to read from Alexander Nekrich' book The Punished Peoples which deals with Stalin's deportation of various nationalities from their homelands at the end of World War II.

6. Medicine. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 14) featured an interview with doctor of medicine Vladimir Golyakhovsky about Soviet medical research institutes. Golyakhovsky, who now lives in New York, noted the centralized nature of Soviet medicine. He also said that the institute directors were often engaged in party-political work with the result that they were often absent from their medical duties. The linkage between politics and advancement in the medical bureaucracy was stressed.

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

1. The PRC. NOTE (Rahr, M 6) discussed China's efforts to modernize its economic system, pointing particularly to the emphasis on worker incentives to increase productivity. It was also noted that China intends to send many students to study in the West. An article in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung was quoted.

2. Poland. NOTE (A. Vardy, M 3:30), pegged to a Polish news agency (PAP) report, discussed discontent among Polish farmers over the country's pension system, which many farmers feel discriminates against them.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 3:30) dealt with White House Press Secretary Jody Powell's briefing in which he said the leaders attending Camp David summit had so far failed to achieve a framework for peace in the Middle East.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 2) quoted comments on the Camp David summit in The Chicago Tribune and The Baltimore Sun.

2. The Schmidt-Giscard Meeting in Aachen was the subject of BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 4:30). The program noted the consultative nature of the periodic Franco-FRG summit meetings and gave an account of the foreign policy matters under discussion as well as Giscard's new plan for the formation of a "commission of three wise men" to study the impact on the institution of the EEC by adding another three members (Greece, Spain, and Portugal) to the community.

3. The Tense Situation in Iran was the subject of NOTE (Perouansky, M 4:30). The program analyzed the Shah's policy in the wake of popular disaffection and unrest in the country on the basis of an editorial in The Wall Street Journal, the Shah's interview with Time magazine, and a Reuter report examining Iraq's strange position with regard to developments in Iran.

4. PRC-Japanese Economic Cooperation was discussed in NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 4), pegged to the news briefing in Peking by Toshio Komoto, Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry, in which he said that the two countries have reached a preliminary agreement to cooperate in developing China's oil and coal resources. The program gave background on the status of Japanese-Chinese economic relations, with particular emphasis on bilateral cooperation in exploring oil resources in the Bay of Po Hai and the significance of Japanese readiness to extend a close to two-billion-dollar loan to China to help finance the development of its oil and coal resources.

5. Portugal. NOTE (Bensi, M 5) discussed the political situation in Portugal where a non-party government is running the country. The importance of the land reform question was emphasized. A CND report of September 13 from Munich was used.

6. Ethiopia. Pegged to Mengistu Haile Mariam's statement, made at the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie, that his ultimate objective was to build a communist society in Ethiopia, NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 6) said the situation in the country was no better, and in many respects even worse, than under Lenin's "war communism." The program quoted the Neue Zuercher Zeitung on Mengistu's reign of terror, and observed that when faced with the choice of democracy and a loss of personal

power on the one hand, and a dictatorship under pressure from outside, he chose the latter. The program said the sufferers will be not only the Ethiopian people, but the Soviet people as well, who will have to foot the bill for supporting Ethiopia.

7. Puerto Rico. WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 5) noted official US reaction to the latest resolution by the UN Decolonization Committee calling for state independence for Puerto Rico. Hodding Carter was quoted that the future status of Puerto Rico had to be based on the constitutional provisions of the US and Puerto Rican governments, and reference was made to President Carter's July statement that the US government would respect the Puerto Rican people's right to self-determination. It was noted that a referendum on the question may be held after the Puerto Rican elections in 1980.

8. Terrorism. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 6) reported on the discovery of terrorist conspiratorial apartments in the FRG, the arrest of "Red Brigades" leader Alluni in Italy, the reciprocal demands for the extradition of terrorists by the FRG and Yugoslavia (a voice cut of FRG Justice Minister Vogel was included), and Genscher's statement on aircraft hijacking before the European Parliament (of which a voice cut was also given). A CND report from Bonn of September 12 was used.

\* 9. The Markov Affair. PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 4:30) quoted comments on the mysterious death in London of Bulgarian anti-communist journalist Georgi Markov in The Times (London), The Guardian, The Daily Telegraph, L'Aurore, l'Humanite, La Libre Belgique, and France-Soir.

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

1. The 1980 Winter Olympics. CONTRIBUTION TO THE RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Storozhenko, NY 10) discussed Lake Placid's difficulties in financing the 1980 Winter Olympics despite the fact that the city is planning to stage the games on a very modest scale.

2. A. Weinstein's Recent Book on the Alger Hiss Case was reviewed in BOOKS, JOURNALS, AND IDEAS (L. Dudin, NY 10:30).



3. The Rise and Fall of the British Empire was the subject of MODERN BRITAIN (Kuznetsov and Floyd, L 15:10), which suggested that it obeyed a universal historical law to which the Soviet "empire," now itself the world's largest, is also subject. In this connection the opinion was also expressed that the Soviet "empire" is past its peak.

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

WORLD TODAY (L. Machlis, M 59) featured programming on the following topics: the winding up of the Camp David summit (Savemark, W 2:30); the continued fighting in Nicaragua (Savemark, W 3:30); the Polish press agency PAP's explanatory statement on the pension plan for private farmers (A. Vardy, M 3); the USSR's draft guarantee to non-nuclear countries (Bykovsky, NY 3:30); US-Angolan relations (Orshansky, W 2:30); protests in Sweden against visiting Soviet psychiatrists (Matusevich, M 2:30); the 10th issue of the information bulletin of the Working Commission for the Investigation of the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes (Gendler, NY 2:30); Polikanov's receiving permission to leave for Denmark (Fedoseyev, M 5); Israel Zalmanson's press conference in Paris (Mirsky, P 1:30); EEC-Japanese economic cooperation (Shilaeff, NY 2); US-Soviet relations following Edward Kennedy's visit to Moscow (Dudin, NY 2); the government crisis in Portugal (Bensi, M 3); and the Ethiopian road to communism (Predtechevsky, M 5).

vr/JR

### NEWS COVERAGE

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

The official spokesman at the Middle East summit says it has so far failed to achieve a framework for peace despite progress on some issues.

The Portuguese government has been defeated in its first parliamentary vote.

Ian Smith says guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo is a monster and that as far as he is concerned the door to further talks between them is no longer open.

Andrei Sakharov opposes a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Another Bulgarian exile in the West, Vladimir Kostov, says he thinks someone tried to poison him.

The rebels in Nicaragua are still holding out in some towns.

The U.N. Security Council is considering whether to extend the mandate of its peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

The leaders of France and Germany have discussed their differences on plans for a new European monetary system.

\*A move has been made to give the U.S. Congress a role in approving licenses for transferring technology to communist countries.

Iran's new government announced the arrests of two more senior politicians in its continuing crack-down on corruption.

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

# RFE-R

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 258

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 258  
for Friday, 15 September 1978  
Felton/Romano/Einfrank/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. NEW YORK REPORT (Bykovsky, NY 4) dealt with the protest note of the Soviet UN mission concerning American plans to restrict the number of foreigners in the US who enjoy diplomatic immunity.

2. Soviet-Norwegian Relations. NOTE (Matusevich, M 2:30) gave the substance of a speech by Norwegian Foreign Minister Frydenlund in Oslo in which he said that recent conflicts with the USSR, e.g., Soviet violations of Norwegian territorial waters and Soviet attempts to build a mobile radar station and a helicopter landing site on Spitzbergen, were interconnected and the result of growing Soviet activity in the North Atlantic and the Barents Sea. They were in particular related to the Soviet-Norwegian dispute over the demarcation of the continental shelf in the Barents Sea. Frydenlund said the Norwegian government would take a firm stand and inform Norway's allies on developments.

3. The TU-144. NOTE (Levin, M 5:30) was pegged to a Reuter report quoting an Aeroflot spokesman that the supersonic TU-144 airliner had been taken out of regular service until at least the end of this year. The program recalled the aircraft's teething troubles and major modifications made under the pressure of time, the Le Bourget disaster, and the beginning of regular flights between Moscow and Alma-Ata. Observers noted that the boosters had to be kept going during the entire flight. The program observed that the Concorde has proved technically much more successful, although it is being operated at a commercial loss.

4. The Nationality Question. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fedoseyeva, M 28:30) continued to read from The Punished Peoples by historian Alexander Nekrich. This program featured the chapter on "Special Resettlement," which describes the military-type operation used in the deportation of the Crimean Tatars and other nationalities from the Northern Caucasus in 1943-1944.

NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 6:30) dealt with an article in The Jerusalem Post about unrest in Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan.

5. Oil. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 5) referred to an analysis by the Swedish industrial consultants firm "Petro Studies," a petroleum consulting firm, on oil production prospects in the USSR which contradicts the conclusions of studies by the CIA and the US Library of Congress that Soviet oil production will soon reach its peak.

6. Dissidents and Human Rights. SPECIAL FEATURE (Schlippe, M 28:30) featured the second part of an interview in Vienna with Leningrad writer Sergei Dovlatov including excerpts from his autobiographical Invisible Book, published in Israel in the journal Vremya i My and broadcast this spring by RL.

THE SOUND OF STRINGS (Mitina, M 2:30) presented a song by Yuri Kukin called A Fairy Tale Book.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Zuckerman, NY 3) reported on Senator Kennedy's Washington press conference during which the Senator said Soviet authorities had told him in Moscow that they would reconsider the case of 18 families who have been refused permission to emigrate.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Zuckerman, NY 15) featured an interview with Dov Storch, head of the Soviet section of the New York "Aliya" Center, which helps Jews in the US to emigrate to Israel. Storch noted that some Soviet Jews who had originally decided to settle in the US had changed their minds and had chosen to live in Israel.

8. Zinoviev. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4:30) gave the main points of an interview given by Soviet philosopher Alexander Zinoviev to Les Nouvelles Litteraires. Zinoviev said he was shocked at the presence at the World Philosophy Congress in Duesseldorf of a large Soviet delegation including such Stalinist veterans as Fedoseyev, Konstantinov, and Mitin, who, moreover, were greeted by Western philosophers with open arms. When told that Fedoseyev had been

elected a member of the International Philosophy Institute in order to be able to defend repressed Soviet philosophers, Zinoviev replied that this was like electing the head of the KGB as a member of the international organization for the defense of human rights. Zinoviev said he felt that Western philosophy was capitulating before Soviet ideology. Zinoviev also spoke of the existence of a solid intellectual opposition in the USSR, whose fate, however, largely depended on contacts between people in the USSR and people in the West.

- \* 9. Patriotism. Dying for one's fatherland was the subject of KUZNETSOV TALK (Kuznetsov, L 15) which pointed out inconsistencies and absurdities in the Soviet official treatment of this theme. The program recalled the case of Alexander Matrosov, who is celebrated in the Soviet Union as a World War II national hero for allegedly having thrown himself against a German pill-box in order to block up its gun-port - a totally useless, if not impossible, action in the view of military experts. This raised problems for the producers of a film on Matrosov, who had to modify the official version of his death in order to make it plausible to Soviet movie-goers. The program also recalled the case of the heroic defenders of Brest-Litovsk who were shipped to Soviet camps after their release from German PW camps and then rehabilitated before being rewarded for their deeds.

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

- \* 1. The Markov Affair. PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 3) quoted comment on the mysterious death of Bulgarian emigre journalist Georgi Markov in The Guardian, Le Matin de Paris, and France-Soir.

2. The GDR. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) quoted from an article written by Drew Middleton for The New York Times on the completion of the East German fence running from the North Sea to Czechoslovak border, noting the lethal devices installed on the fence to deter East Germans from defecting to West Germany.

NOTE (A. Vardy, M 4:30) reported a run on the "Intershops" by East Germans in possession of West German marks following rumors that access to these shops, which sell luxury goods for hard currency, will be restricted to Western tourists starting next year. The program was based on a dpa report from Karl-Marx-Stadt dated September 14.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS (S. Vardy, M 5:30) gave the substance of the August 30 Bild am Sonntag article exposing the Nazi past of high SED party and government functionaries.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 2:30) referred to Jody Powell's latest statements on the Camp David summit, saying they indicate that no changes have occurred in the talks situation in the past few days.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 1:30) quoted comment on the Camp David summit in The Washington Post.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Gordin, M 4) discussed Israeli writer Efraim Kishon's open letter to Austrian Chancellor Kreisky rebutting Kreisky's criticism of Prime Minister Begin and Israeli society. The open letter appeared in the West German magazine Der Spiegel.

2. Nicaragua. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) gave a detailed account of the latest fighting in Nicaragua, which has now assumed the dimension of a civil war. The program was based on a CND report from Munich dated September 14.

3. The Portuguese Government Crisis was analyzed in NOTE (Bensi, M 4:30) in the wake of the collapse of Premier Alfredo Nobre da Costa's government of technocrats, after a Socialist motion to reject its program was passed by a majority.

4. US-PRC Relations. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS (Gendler, NY 4) gave details on the congressional bill passed by the Senate which is aimed at expanding American agricultural export markets and which would make China eligible for short-term US credit programs to purchase US agricultural products.

5. US-Cuban Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 4:30) dealt with the repatriation from Cuba to the US of persons holding US citizenship and persons who are dependents of US citizens.

6. PRC-Japanese Relations. NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) noted that a number of preliminary agreements have been reached between the PRC and Japan during the visit of Japanese Foreign Trade and Industry Minister Komoto to the PRC, in particular an agreement to prolong the trade agreement concluded earlier this year until 1990 instead of 1985. The PRC is to import from Japan industrial equipment and export oil and coal. Japan has been asked to help the PRC in the development of coal and mineral deposits, and electric power generation.

7. The US Congress' Bill Regulating the Sale of Technology to Communist Countries was the subject of NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 4). The program noted that the bill, now being examined by Congress, calls for the possibility of a Congressional veto against the sale of technology which could be used for military, police, or intelligence purposes. It was observed that the bill was clearly prompted by recent debate over the sale of oil drilling equipment to the USSR.

8. The Arrest of Italian "Red Brigade" Leader Alunni, believed to have masterminded the abduction of Aldo Moro, was discussed in NOPE (Bensi, M 4:30).

9. The United Nations. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 4:30) gave the contents of Waldheim's annual report to the UN General Assembly, in which the UN Secretary General urged the big powers to stop their struggle for spheres of influence since they could be drawn into regional conflicts and pose a major threat to world peace.

10. Additions to the Staff of the US National Security Council were discussed in WASHINGTON REPORT (Beloborodov, NY 5:30).

11. Britain. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 4) noted the difficult situation of the Liberal Party, whose just-ended Congress took place in a kind of political vacuum following Callaghan's announcement that early elections would not be held. The proceedings were also troubled by the Jeremy Thorpe affair.

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

1. Canadian Jews. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Gordin, M 5) featured a discussion with singer Mikhail Aleksandrovich, who left the Soviet Union three years ago, about Jewish life in Canada. The program emphasized the cultural and religious activities of Canadian Jews.

2. Cultural Miscellanea. SPECIAL FEATURE (Meneker, Isr 9:30) focused on the highlights of the summer part of the Israel Festival which opened on May 11 and will last until December, to mark the 30th anniversary of the State of Israel.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Maltsev, B 3:30) reported briefly on music festivals in Cremona and Torre del Lago, and a modern art festival in Montepulciano.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Zinik, L 10:30) described the performance in London's Albert Hall of a circus from the CPR, which was said to be quite different from anything Soviet circus-goers are used to.

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

WORLD TODAY (Vovchok, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the situation in Nicaragua (Predtechevsky, M 3); the situation in Iran (Perouansky, M 3:30); the fall of the Nobre da Costa government in Portugal (Bensi, M 3:30); the British Liberal Party's conference (Chuguyev, L 3:30); Waldheim's annual report to the UN General Assembly (Gendler, NY 3:30); Soviet reaction to the US bill restricting the immunity and privileges of foreign diplomats (Bykovsky, NY 3:30); the Norwegian Foreign Minister on conflicts with the USSR (Matusevich, M 2:30); the arrest of "Red Brigades" leader Alunni (Bensi, M 3:30); the GDR's completion of her frontier fence (Predtechevsky, M 3); the flood of customers in GDR "Intershops" (A. Vardy, M 3); the unrest in Dushanbe (Fedoseyev, M 3); press reaction to the Camp David summit (Glasenapp, M 2); and the extension of the PRC-Japanese trade agreement until 1990 (Shilaeff, NY 3).

SL/dg/JR



### NEWS COVERAGE

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

A spokesman at the Middle East summit says it is expected to continue through tomorrow. There is still no word on its progress.

Senator Edward Kennedy says he still expects the USSR to review the cases of 18 families wanting to travel to the West.

The U.S. has urged the Nicaraguan regime to accept a truce in the fighting with rebels but denied it is taking sides.

The West German and French leaders have agreed on a proposal for European monetary stability to be presented to other EEC leaders.

ETA has criticized British media for their reports on the mysterious death of Georgi Markov.

A woman who says she is the wife of convicted Soviet spy Anatoly Filatov has written to President Carter asking him to help her husband.

The wife of convicted Soviet human rights activist Yuri Orlov has been allowed to visit him at his strict-regime labor camp.

Portuguese Premier Alfredo Nobre da Costa, whose government was beaten yesterday, says he is willing to stay on as caretaker as long as he is needed.

The USSR has taken its supersonic airliner off its only regular passenger route.

A Soviet observer is to attend some of next week's NATO maneuvers in West Germany.

**RFE-RL**

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 259

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 259  
for Saturday, 16 September 1978  
Romano/Felton/Riollet/Einfrank

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

1. The Economy. DIALOGUE (Belotserkovsky, M 20:30) presented the views of Solzhenitsyn, Sakharov, and Agursky on the changes which should be made in the Soviet economic system. While all three are for varying degrees of denationalization, Solzhenitsyn differs in calling for the USSR's isolation from world economic life with its emphasis on increasing production and accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The economic development of Siberia and the Far East was discussed in RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Belotserkovsky, M 6:30). The program was based on Research Report No. 136/78.

- \* CULTURE AND POLITICS (Igoshina, P 8) contrasted the demagogic appeals in the USSR calling on the general public to help bring in the harvest and otherwise assist in stopping the gaps in the national economy, with the genuine, spontaneous solidarity shown in the West in such disasters as the oil spill in Brittany early this year.

WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Tenson and Belotserkovsky, M 7) dealt with efforts in the USSR to encourage private garden plots in urban and suburban areas to supplement the food supply.

2. The Nationality Question. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Nekrich and Fedoseyeva, M 26) continued to read the 14th installment from The Punished Peoples by emigre Soviet historian Alexander

Nekrich. This program proceeded to treat the book's chapter "Special Resettlement" which describes Lavrenti Beria's role in the deportation and forceful resettlement in 1943-1944 of Crimean Tatars, Kalmyks and other nations from the Northern Caucasus to Siberia and Uzbekistan.

In connection with the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of Armenia into Russia, THE WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Belotserkovsky, M 1) read the text of a samizdat appeal by Edward Arutyunyan, the chairman of the Armenian Helsinki Group, calling on the Armenians abroad to support the Group's action for the liberation of Armenian political prisoners in the Soviet Union, in particular R. Nazaryan and Sh. Arutyunyan.

3. Religion. Atheistic education in the Soviet school system was dealt with in NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 6). The program was pegged to an article in the Lithuanian party publication, Kommunist Litve, calling for intensified efforts in inculcating atheism in youngsters, particularly in grades one and two. The program was based on Research Report No. RS 127/78.

The religious element in the works of Gogol, Dostoyevsky, and Tolstoi was explored by Father Shmeman in RUSSIAN WRITERS AND RELIGION (Shmeman, NY 9), a contribution to NOT BY BREAD ALONE.

A religious chronicle in NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 6) featured the following brief reports: the letter to President Carter by seven Pentecostals, who have sought refuge in the US Embassy in Moscow, asking him to help them emigrate abroad; the US State Department position on the Pentecostals as expressed by Patricia Derian; the three years prison sentence in Riga of Baptists preacher Josif Bondarenko for his religious activities; the 85th German Catholic Church Congress in Freiburg, as well as the itinerary planned for Cardinal Wyszynski's visit to the FRG.

4. The Theater. REVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE FOREIGN PRESS (Schajovicz, M 6:30) gave the slightly abridged text of an article by Boris Filippov entitled "Recollections of an Old Theater-Goer," published in the Paris-based Russkaya Mysl, in which the author recalls the adaptation of the opera in the USSR to the party's propaganda requirements.

- \* WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Matusevich, M 7) dealt with the background of Soviet theater director Anatoly Efros who arrived in Minneapolis to stage a production. The program pointed out the controversial productions that Efros has staged in Moscow.

- \* 5. Poetry. CULTURE AND POLITICS (Vasili Betaki, P 8) discussed the first collection of lyrics by Moscow poet Genrikh Sapgir, particularly known for his children's poetry, which has just been published in Paris under the title of Sonnets on Shirts. The title is a reference to the author's gag of displaying two of his sonnets on a pair of his old shirts at a Moscow art exhibition; the shirts were removed by the authorities before the exhibition opened on the grounds that the sonnets had not been cleared by the censors.

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

1. Church-State Relationship in Poland (S. Vardy, M 8) discussed the second and final part of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung article by Bader entitled "Poland's Church Uses Stiffer Language," which examined the growing authority of the Polish Church in expressing the legitimate demands for a more generous measure of religious and human rights in Poland.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. WORLD THIS WEEK (Savemark, W 6) reviewed the following key political developments in the US: the results of Senator Kennedy's trip to the USSR and Pravda's rebuke of the Senator for publicly suggesting that the Kremlin would probably grant exit visas to 18 families seeking to leave the USSR; Marina Oswald-Porter's testimony before the special congressional commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy; primary elections in 14 US states; and the US call on the Nicaraguan regime to accept a truce in the fighting with insurgent forces.
2. Iran. ROUND TABLE TALK (Percouansky, Bensi, and Nadirashvili, M 19:30) discussed some of the causes of the current turmoil in Iran. Positive and negative aspects of the Shah's reforms were discussed. The main strength of the reforms was seen to be in the economic sphere while the primary weakness had to do with the organizational and psychological preparation that accompanied these reforms. Urbanization was also seen as a contributing element to a feeling of dissatisfaction. The paradox of clergy combined with communist and other left-wing elements standing in opposition to a program of modernization and democratization was noted.

3. United Nations. WORLD THIS WEEK (Bykovsky, NY 5) covered Waldheim's Annual Report to the UN General Assembly in which he cautioned that the big powers can be drawn into regional conflicts and pose a major threat to world peace. The program also treated the US State Department reaction to the UN Cuban-sponsored resolution which demanded that the US grant Puerto Rico immediate independence.

4. The FRG. WORLD THIS WEEK (Krassovsky, B 3) summarized the following key political events in the FRG: the results of the Schmidt-Giscard consultative summit talks in Aachen; the results of the 65th Inter-Parliamentary union Conference; West Germany's refusal to extradite three Yugoslav exiles who the Belgrade government says are terrorists.

5. Developments in Civil Air Transport were the subject of SPECIAL BROADCAST (Levin, M 29), pegged to the Farnborough Air Show. The program featured an interview with Boeing's chief projects director on the corporation's new models 757 and 767, the trend toward more economical, quieter aircraft, and the economy problem regarding supersonic aircraft. Peter Norman of The Times (London) was quoted on the need for cooperation among European aircraft industries, and the air show's official journal was cited on the absence of the Soviets, the unattractiveness of Soviet civil aircraft on world markets, and the difficulties plaguing the TU-144.

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

1. Italian Writer Rodolpho Doni's New Novel "If There Isn't, There Isn't" was discussed in CULTURE AND POLITICS (Maltsev, R 7:30). The novel, which has political, religious, psychological, and philosophical connotations, deals with the life of Italian Catholic cultural and political personalities, an aspect of Italian life officially ignored in the USSR.

SL/vr/JR

### NEWS COVERAGE

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

The Camp David summit is due to end Sunday.

Government troops reportedly are consolidating their hold on Nicaragua's second largest city.

A major earthquake hit central Iran today.

Irani Premier Sharif-Emami says he intends to complete a national modernization program without disturbing the country's Moslem traditionalists.

Rhodesia announced tonight it will start conscripting blacks into its military forces.

Romanian President Ceausescu today called for better military discipline.

The U.S. Ambassador to Moscow suggests patience and persistence in dealing with Soviet authorities.

Filipino President Marcos has urged peaceful cooperation in Southeast Asia despite ideological differences.

\*General Zia ul Haq has been sworn in as Pakistan's head of state.

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



RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO 260

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 260

for Sunday, 17 September 1978

Romano/Riollet/Felton/Einf Frank

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 6) gave the substance of an article in Newsweek by three of the journal's correspondents, two accredited in Moscow and one in Washington, which points to signs of a thaw in US-Soviet relations; namely the comparatively humane treatment of Francis Crawford; the visits of Paul Warnke and Edward Kennedy to the USSR; and the postponement of the trial of two Soviet UN officials in the US to prevent it from coinciding with Gromyko's visit.

2. Foreign Policy. PANORAMA (Matusevich, M 4:30) gave the text of a September 14 article in the Finnish newspaper Huvudstadsbladet on the desirability of cooperation with social democrats and Eurocommunists. The article noted that workers' parties in the West could be allies of Moscow in opposing arms exports to the PRC.

3. Soviet Merchant Fleet and Shipping Rates. ROUND TABLE TALK (Gregory, Roitman, Predtechevsky, M 20) discussed western charges that Soviet shipping rates are artificially low and unfairly undercut western shipping, and Soviet claims that such charges are unfounded. Participants weighed the pros and cons of the arguments presented by both sides with particular attention to Soviet non-participation in numerous international maritime organizations where shipping rates are negotiated, Soviet wages for maritime personnel, and the question of the possible military implications of an extensive Soviet merchant marine.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. TEN YEARS OF THE CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS (Alexeyeva, NY 10:30) outlined the "Chronicle's" documentation of the plight of the Crimean Tatar nations and their aspirations and activities aimed to effect a return to their homeland. The program noted the close ties between the Crimean Tatar movement and the Soviet human rights movement in general, recalling General Grigorenko, Ilya Gabai and other dissidents' actions in the defense of the Crimean Tatar cause.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Dovlatov and Schlippe, M 28) presented part three of an interview with Sergei Dovlatov, a Soviet writer who emigrated to the West recently. The program also included readings from parts of Dovlatov's latest work entitled Invisible Book which were published in the Israeli-based Russian language journal Vremya i My prior to the publication of the book.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Nekrich and Fedoseyeva, M 29:30) read the 15th installment from The Punished Peoples by Alexander Nekrich, a Soviet historian who now resides in the US. This program concluded the book's chapter "Special Resettlement" which described the deportation and forceful resettlement of various nations from the Crimea and Northern Caucasus to Siberia and Central Asia.

5. History. FIFTY YEARS AGO (R. Dudin, NY 14:30) cited two Pravda articles of 18 and 30 September 1928 which constituted the first public attacks against Bukharin and were decisive in Stalin's battle against Bukharin's so-called "right opposition." In this connection the program provided comments on the September 30 article taken from the book The History of the CPSU by the prominent British Sovietologist Leonard Schapiro.

6. Warsaw Pact Maneuvers. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 12:30) discussed the strategic aims of the latest Warsaw Pact land, and air maneuvers, based on the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung analysis by the well-known military expert Adalbert Weinschtein. This was supplemented by the author's own commentary on the military potential of the US and USSR airlift capabilities.



- \* 7. The Ukrainian Minority in Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 4:30) read excerpts from a letter by Pavel Murashko, a Ukrainian national living in Slovakia, complaining to Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak premier, about the harassment of the Ukrainian minority in Czechoslovakia. Murashko is a well-known specialist on Ukrainian philology, who lost his job at the Czechoslovak Art Literature Publishing House after he signed Charter 77. His letter was circulated in samizdat before it was published in the Czechoslovak emigre journal Listy.

8. Soviet Relations with Yugoslavia and Romania. Continuing Yugoslav and Romanian reaction to Soviet criticism of Hua Kuo-feng's recent tour of Eastern Europe was reviewed in EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 8). The program gave excerpts from a speech by Tito in Slovenia expressing surprise at unexpected attacks by the Soviet press and from a speech by Ceausescu reaffirming his country's sovereignty in the face of outside criticism.

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

1. The Nationality Question in East Europe. NATIONALITIES PROBLEMS IN THE WORLD TODAY (Silnicki, NY 6:30) was the first of a two-part series discussing the nationality question in Yugoslavia.
2. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (S. Vardy, M 6) continued to give the substance of a report on the economic situation in Poland prepared by a group of Polish economists headed by Prof. Edward Lipinski. The study was sponsored by the Polish Social Self-Defense Committee. This was the last in a series of three programs on the subject.
3. GDR. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (S. Vardy, M 3) gave the gist of an article by the American journalist John Vinocour in the West German newspaper Die Welt describing his impressions from a recent visit to the GDR, during which he was struck by the very cool attitude of the East German population toward Soviet troops stationed in the country.
4. CHINA AFTER MAO (Shilaeff, NY 11) examined an article by the Chinese Defense Minister, which was published in the Chinese press on August 1 on the occasion of the 51st anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army. The program noted that the article was revealing in that it publicly stated the tactics which China would follow in the event of war and that it pointed to China's need to modernize its army so that the concept of modern warfare can be incorporated into the "people's war" strategy. This, the program stressed, represents the military-political concept of the post-Mao leadership.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Iran. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 6) gave the substance of an interview given by the Shah to Time centering on the recent disturbances in the country. Among other things, the Shah expressed concern that a legalized Iranian CP could at a time of political crisis request the "brotherly assistance" of the USSR.

2. The Interparliamentary Union's Conference in Bonn. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 5) gave the substance of an article by Thomas Loeffelholz in the Stuttgarter Zeitung attributing the lack of public interest in the meeting to the parliamentarians' inability to solve such urgent world problems as hunger, terror, and the arms race.

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

1. The Environment. THE FUTURE OF THE PLANET EARTH (Patrushev, NY 8) discussed the aims and tasks of a new US organization "Resolve," set up to mediate ecological and environmental conflicts between the private enterprise, environmentalists, and a number of governmental institutions. A telephone interview with the President of "Resolve," John Basterood, who assessed the differences between the US and Soviet mechanisms established to deal with environmental protection problems, was presented.

2. Religion. SUNDAY TALK (Shmeman, NY 9) began the first part in a series of discussions exploring "Symbols of Faith" and their role in Christianity.

3. AMERICAN HUMOR (Konson, NY 2) continued to feature a sampling of anecdotes culled from the US press.

gk/JR

#### NEWS COVERAGE

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

Jimmy Carter, Anwar Sadat and Menahem Begin are to make a joint announcement in a few hours on the results of their Middle East summit talks at Camp David.

Thousands of persons are reported dead in the Iran earthquake.

Costa Rica has denied that Venezuelan combat aircraft based on its territory have aided Nicaraguan rebels.

Iran's new premier has won parliamentary approval for his government's martial law decree.

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko has arrived in New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly session and for SALT talks with U.S. officials.

A senior Japanese cabinet official says Japan will try to improve its relations with the Soviet Union.

Poland's Roman Catholic Church has renewed its demands for greater access to the mass media and for an easing of censorship.

Bulgarian head of state Todor Zhivkov starts an official visit to Austria Monday.

The President of Cyprus has rejected the demands of a group of prisoners who are holding seven hostages.

# RFE-RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 261

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 261

for Monday, 18 September 1978

Felton/Einfrank/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 1:30) quoted The Times (London) on the different interpretations of detente by the US and the USSR.

NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 4) dealt with the dispute between the US Federal Maritime Commission and the Soviet Baltic Shipping Company over cargo rates.

BOOKS JOURNALS AND IDEAS (Navrozov, NY 6:30) continued to discuss and quote from Richard Barnett's book on Soviet-American relations entitled The Giants: Russia and America.

2. Soviet-British Relations. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 3:30) was a follow-up story on a previous report which dealt with the case of British tourists who came down with typhoid after a cruise on the Soviet ship Litva. This report noted that a British health investigation found no concrete evidence of typhoid aboard the Litva.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. COPENHAGEN REPORT (Matusevich, M 3:30) reported on the reaction in Copenhagen to the news of Sergei Polikanov's expected arrival in Denmark. The program quoted from Jyllands-Posten and Politiken.

PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 3:30) gave excerpts from Alexander Zinoviev's interview with the French newspaper Sud-Ouest-Dimanche, in which he praised efforts in the West in defense of human rights in the Soviet Union.

SOUND OF STRINGS (Mitina, M 4) featured Bulat Okudzhava's song The Last Trolleybus.

4. The Economy. THE SLOWING DOWN OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE USSR (Dreyer, NY 10:10) noted that the USSR is now having difficulties with the exploitation of its natural resources since many of the latter are in remote and inhospitable areas of the Arctic and Siberia.

5. The Nationality Question. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fedoseyeva, M 27) featured a further instalment of Alexander Nekrich' book The Punished Peoples, on the deportation of Soviet national minorities during World War II on the grounds that they had collaborated with the Germans. The present installment featured the chapter on the return of North Caucasian peoples and the Kalmyks to their homelands following Stalin's death.

6. Society. Favoritism in Soviet science was the main theme of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 14), which featured an interview with Dr. Vladimir Golyakhovsky, a former Soviet specialist in the field of traumatology and orthopedics at the Moscow Stomatological Institute now living in the US. Dr. Golyakhovsky shows how party membership and personal relations helped a person obtain degrees and positions within the Soviet medical establishment.

In WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Gladilin, P ) a former Soviet writer took as his point of departure an article in Pravda by I. Lukin entitled "Greasing the Inspectors' Palms" on the trial and sentencing of a band of illicit vodka producers. In connection with the fact that the legal organs failed to establish where the accused had procured the necessary alcohol, the program author asked what had happened to the "professional skill" which they showed in proceedings against dissidents, for example.

\* 7. Literature. In SPECIAL FEATURE (Yurenen, P 9:30) a young Soviet writer now living abroad described his experience with secret police control of literary circles in Moscow.

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

1. Comecon. NEW YORK REPORT (Dreyer, NY 4) noted that in the first half of this year the Comecon countries drew down 2.1 billion dollars worth of new credits from Western commercial banks, of which the USSR accounted for 400 million dollars. This year, they aim to accept a further 1.5 billion dollars worth of credits. The program observed that the credits were used not for financing imports, but for paying off previous debts.

2. Poland. NOTE (A. Vardy, M 4) gave excerpts from a pastoral letter signed by Poland's cardinals and bishops calling for access to radio and television and denouncing the one-sidedness of the state-controlled mass media.

3. Hungary. EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONIES (Gorbanevskaya, P 15) continued to read from the book Mini-Passport, published in Paris and written by a Hungarian author under the pseudonym of Tibor. The book deals with the problems of Hungarian young people.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 6:30) highlighted President Carter's speech before both houses of Congress on the outcome of the Camp David summit, in which he spoke of the importance of Middle East peace for the US and the rest of the world, and announced that King Hussein of Jordan and King Khalid of Saudi Arabia had agreed to receive Vance. Voice cuts were included.

NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 9) featured voice cuts of Carter, Begin and Sadat on the outcome of the Camp David summit. The statements were made on Sunday evening, September 17, at the conclusion of the summit.

WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 5) noted the overwhelmingly positive reaction in the US to the outcome of the Camp David summit, including by Kissinger and Senators Jacob Javits and Howard Baker. Reference was also made to the praise by Begin and Sadat of Carter's efforts.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 3:30) gave comment on the Camp David summit by Reuter, The Washington Post, The New York Times, and The Times (London).

ROUND TABLE TALK (Rahr, Roitman, and Bensi, M 19) was also devoted to the results of the Camp David summit.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Voronel, Isr 7:30) told how a controversial Israeli film about an episode in the Arab-Israeli conflict overcame the obstacle of Israeli censorship thanks to public opinion pressures.

2. Nicaragua. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 4) focused on the US government's appeal to President Anastasio Somoza to agree to a mediation of the bloody conflict in Nicaragua, which many Washington observers see as a sign that the Carter Administration has begun to distance itself from the Somoza regime. Reference was also made to the Nicaraguan charge that Venezuelan military aircraft had assisted a partisan unit which had entered Nicaragua from Costa Rica.

3. Iran. NOTE (Perouansky, M 3:30) discussed the situation in Iran, noting the vote of confidence the Iranian parliament gave to the new government. The program also reported on the devastating earthquake, saying that religious fanatics and leftists would probably try to exploit the situation.

4. The UN. NEW YORK REPORT (Bykovsky, NY 4:30) outlined the procedure and agenda of the upcoming 33rd session of the UN General Assembly, which among other things will discuss a peace-keeping force for Namibia, and the question of human rights.

5. The Information Problem in Third World Countries.

NOTE (Roitman, M 5) pointed to growing complaints by third world representatives on incomplete and one-sided reporting on their countries in both East and West. Reference was made to the Commonwealth Press Association's conference in Toronto at which a Nigerian delegate made a complaint along these lines, and an Indian delegate criticized the Soviet resolution restricting the free transmission of information by satellite. The program also referred to the conference of the International Telecommunications Union in Dubrovnik, at which Western delegates acknowledged the third world countries' demands for more home-produced information. Former USIA Director Leonard Marks called for a communications satellite to be placed at their disposal. The program also pointed to the third world countries' legitimate demands for a more equitable allocation of radio frequencies.

6. US Affairs. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 3) discussed US Congressional legislation imposing restrictions on the official tapping of telephone lines. The program explained the legal procedure that the authorities would have to go through in order to get court permission to listen to private telephone conversations.

7. Italy. NOTE (Bensi, M 5) reported on the arrest by Italian police of "Red Brigades" leader Alunni.

8. The FRG. BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 4:30) reported on the 85th congress of German Catholics in Freiburg on September 16-17, whose final session was addressed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

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

1. Against Prostitution in New York City was the subject of NEW YORK, NEW YORK (Konson, NY 7:30).

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

WORLD TODAY (Rahr, M 59) featured programming on the following topics: the Camp David summit (a round-table discussion by Roitman, Rahr, and Bensi, M 13:30, and Fedoseyev, M 4:30); the Italian police's recent successes against terrorism (Bensi, M 3); the situation in Iran (Perouansky, M 1:30); economic prospects in the USSR (Dreyer, NY 5:30); increased borrowing by Comecon countries from Western banks (Dreyer, NY 2:30); the Ali-Spinks fight (Geichman, M 2); the Polish Bishops' protest against the state's information monopoly (A. Vardy, M 3); the anti-telephone tapping law in the USA (Gendler, NY 1:30); bootlegging in the USSR (Gladilin, P 3); and an interview with former Soviet doctor Golyakhovsky on favoritism in Soviet medicine (Muslin, NY 4:30).

lks/JR



#### NEWS COVERAGE

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

The United States, Israel and Egypt have released details of the two accords reached at the Camp David summit.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mohammed Kamel, has resigned.

Thousands of Israelis have celebrated the Camp David accords. Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation have rejected them.

The mandate of the U.N. peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon has been extended for another four months.

There are unconfirmed reports that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev will visit Hungary next month.

The Organization of American States will hold a meeting on Thursday to discuss the fighting in Nicaragua.

A Soviet translator at the United Nations has defected.

\*Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak is back at work after his eye operation.

In Iran, some 5,000 bodies have been recovered from the rubble of last Saturday's earthquake in the town of Tabas.

The British government tomorrow publishes the results of an enquiry into the breaking of Rhodesian sanctions by British oil firms.

Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov is in Austria.

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

**REF ID: A66111**

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 262

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 262  
for Tuesday, 19 September 1978  
Felton/Einfrank/Riollet/Romano

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT (Muslin, W 3) discussed a statement made by Paul Warnke in Philadelphia expressing optimism about a SALT II agreement.

\* 2. Lesinskis. NEW YORK REPORT (Bykovsky, NY 2:30) referred to the US State Department statement that Soviet Latvian UN translator Imants Lesinskis and his wife and daughter had been granted political asylum in the US. The program also quoted The Washington Post that, according to Latvian emigre circles, Lesinskis was a KGB Major; however, normally reliable sources express skepticism on this.

3. Solzhenitsyn. NOTE (Krassovsky, B 4:30) reported on the Zurich court ruling that Solzhenitsyn has to pay 146,000 Swiss francs in taxes on the income from his literary works, and not 3 million as originally demanded. The program noted that the tax authorities originally failed to take account of the fact that Solzhenitsyn had waived fees for Gulag Archipelago in favor of the Russian Social Fund for aid to Soviet political prisoners and their families. Finally, the program remarked that an incident has thus ended which had been seized on by certain Western newspapers in order to cast aspersions on Solzhenitsyn.

4. The TU-144. NOTE (Levin, M 5:30) reported on a Reuter story from Moscow that a Soviet TU-144 supersonic airliner crashed, giving background information on the plane.

- \* 5. Dissidents and Human Rights. NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 6:30) discussed Soviet Interior Ministry statistics that five-million Soviet citizens have been given visas to travel abroad since the Helsinki Agreement in 1975, most of them as tourists. The program pointed out that this is a very small number of tourists by Western standards. It was also noted that many Soviet citizens went only to socialist countries.

SPECIAL BROADCAST (Schlippe, M 28:30) featured the first part of an interview with writer and linguist Kirill Kostsinski, who recently emigrated from the USSR. Kostsinski reminisced about his past, including his parents who were active in the Soviet communist movement, his impressions of the purges of the 1930s, and his experiences in the war, during which he served as an intelligence officer. He described his difficulties with the authorities in the postwar period, noting that he spent five years in prison.

6. The Nationality Question. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fedoseyeva, M 29:30) featured a further installment of Alexander Nekrich' book The Punished Peoples on the deportation of Soviet national minorities accused of collaborating with the Germans during World War Two. The present installment dealt with the return of North Caucasian peoples and the Kalmyks to their homelands.

7. Soviet Jewish Humor. SPECIAL FEATURE (Voronel, Isr 7) reviewed a satirical work by Igor Garik, a Soviet emigre now living in Israel. The book is entitled Jewish Ta Tsi Paos and derided Soviet attitudes toward the Jews.

8. The Russian Library in Rome. SPECIAL FEATURE (Pinsker, M 7) told the story of the 76-year-old Russian Library in Rome which was founded in the year of the Gogol Jubilee in 1902 by the Russian colony in the Italian capital.

B. CROSS-REPORTING: None

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. NOTE (Rahr, M 9) outlined the provisions of the Camp David agreements, pointing out that the Israeli Knesset has to approve the part about Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian territory.

WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 4:30) briefly analyzed the Camp David accords, noting the difficulties still ahead and the question of getting the support of Saudi Arabia.

NOTE (Perouansky, M 5:30) discussed the adverse reaction in many parts of the Arab world to the Camp David agreements. The program pointed out that the Egyptian Foreign Minister resigned and that Syria and the PLO were strongly against the agreements.

NOTE (Perouansky, M 4:30) updated the previous program on the Arab reaction to the Camp David agreements to point out that Saudi Arabia and Jordan had reacted adversely to them.

TEL AVIV REPORT (Perelman, Isr 4:30) discussed favorable Israeli reaction to the Camp David summit results, but also noted that hawkish and ultra-conservative elements voiced opposition.

PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 3:30) noted the positive reaction to the outcome of the Camp David summit by Israeli Ambassador to France Mordechai Gazit, and the negative reaction by the chief PLO representative in France, Ibrahim Sus, who spoke of a separate agreement which ignored the rights of the Palestinians. The exuberant reaction of the French media was contrasted with the cautious reaction of French official circles.

PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 3) gave French press reaction to the outcome of the Camp David summit, namely in Le Figaro, L'Aurore, l'Humanite, (which said the agreements made no mention of the PLO, the "sole recognized representative of the Palestinian people"), and Le Monde (on Soviet hostility to the agreements).

LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 2:30) gave British press reaction to the outcome of the Camp David summit, namely in The Times (London) on the generally positive reaction to the agreements, The Daily Mail on the significance of the Begin-Sadat embrace, The Guardian on Carter's achievement, and The Daily Telegraph on whether the agreements can be turned into reality.

NOTE (A. Vardy, M 6:30) wrapped-up the reaction in Eastern Europe and the USSR to the Camp David agreements. While noting that the communist media were hostile to the agreements, the program pointed out that the Hungarian and Polish media were more balanced in their coverage than other communist countries. It was further pointed out that Romanian media refrained from commentary.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 6:30) quoted comment on the outcome of the Camp David summit in Al-Akhbar, The Jerusalem Post, Haaretz, The Washington Post, The New York Times, Repubblica, La Libre Belgique, and the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

3. The Opening of the 33rd Session of the UN General Assembly was discussed in NEW YORK REPORT (Bykovsky, NY 5). The program cited the opening statements made by the outgoing President Lazar Mojsov and the formal election of Colombian Foreign Minister Lievano as the president for this session, whose first action was to welcome the Solomon Islands as the world body's 150th member. The program noted that the most important issues to be covered at next week's debate will be the Middle East and problems concerning Southern Africa, such as apartheid, Rhodesia and UN troops to supervise Namibia's transition towards independence.

3. The Currency Agreement Reached by French President Giscard d'Estaing and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Aachen was the subject of PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 3).

4. Southeast Asia. NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 3:30) discussed an article in The Washington Star on the situation in Southeast Asia. The article, which was pegged to the Thailand visit of Vietnam's Premier Pham Van Dong, discounted the "domino" theory in view of the conflicts among the communist states in the area.

5. Pakistan. NOTE (Bensi, M 6:30) backgrounded the political situation in Pakistan, noting the role of the new President, Zia-ul-Haq. The program also discussed the question of former President Ali Bhutto, who has been condemned to death. A CND report from Munich of September 18 was used as source.

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

1. Impressions of Japan. SPECIAL FEATURE (Matusevich, M 9) described the impressions gained by an RL Russian Service staff member during a recent visit to Japan.

2. The Increase in the Number of Artisans Running Small Businesses in France was the subject of MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS (Mirsky, P 6:30).

3. Cultural Miscellanea. MULTI-STORIED AMERICA (Storozhenko, NY 10) backgrounded the founding and growth of Walt Disney Productions, describing the career of Walt Disney and his creations.

CULTURAL CHRONICLE (Kafanova, NY 7) featured brief items on autobiographies by US actresses Ethel Merman and Lauren Bacall; a book on US photographer Dorothy Lange; Peter Matthiessen's new book The Snow Leopard; and the first film produced by the satirical US journal National Satiricon.

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

WORLD TODAY (Predtechevsky, M 59) featured programming on the following topics: the outcome of the Camp David summit (Rahr, M 4:30); Arab reaction (Perouansky, M 2); Israeli reaction (Perelman, Isr 2); East European reaction (A. Vardy, M 2:30); actualities (Predtechevsky, M 18); Paul Warnke on the SALT talks (Muslin, NY 1:30); Pham Van Dong's visit to Thailand (Shilaeff, NY 1); Nekrich' The Punished Peoples (Fedoseyeva, M 3); Soviet Jewish humor (Voronel, Isr 3); the crash of a TU-144 (Levin, M 1); and USSR Deputy Interior Minister Shumilin on exit and entry visas (Fedoseyev, M 3).

gk/vr/JR

#### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 19 September 1978:

Jordan and Saudi Arabia have issued statements critical of the Middle East summit accords. But U S Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will visit both countries this week to try to get their support.

The U N General Assembly has opened a new session.

South African Premier Vorster is to make a statement tomorrow on the U N scheme for Namibia and about his own reported plans to resign.

Nicaraguan troops are preparing to attack the last town still in rebel hands.

East German church authorities say a pastor burned himself to death before his congregation last Sunday.

Andrei Sakharov says his wife has been threatened.

A British Government report has confirmed that oil companies sent oil to Rhodesia despite the United Nations sanctions.

The Iranian death toll has risen to 16,000.

Poland's Cardinal Wyszynski arrives in West Germany tomorrow.

Two Czechoslovaks are on trial in West Germany for hijacking a plane.

**RFE-RL**

**RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 263**

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 263

for Wednesday, 20 September 1978

Felton/Romano/Einfrank/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS (Gandler, NY 4:30) quoted from the Philadelphia speech of US Ambassador to Moscow Malcolm Toon on Soviet-American relations. Among other things, Toon noted the lack of public opinion as a meaningful force in influencing Soviet government policies. Toon called for patience and persistence on the part of the US in dealing with the USSR as a means of making Soviet leaders realize that their self-interest is not served by military buildups or adventurism.

2. Soviet Relations with India and Japan were analysed in NOTE (Rahr, M 7), pegged to Kosygin's statements that the USSR was again ready to discuss a draft "friendship and cooperation" treaty with Japan and the news that Brezhnev had accepted the Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee's invitation to visit India. The program observed that the Soviet overtures to Japan and India can be seen as an attempt by the USSR to strengthen its ties with these major powers in Asia in the wake of Sino-Soviet frictions and the PRC's growing authority in Asia and elsewhere. An advance copy of an RL Research paper of September 19 was used.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 5) cited Sakharov's statements made to Western correspondents that his wife and friends had been anonymously threatened via mail and telephone calls by a mysterious group calling itself "The All-Union Inter-Ideological Union" which warned the Sakharovs and the Russian Social Fund to stop their activities. The program noted that this is not the first time that the Sakharovs have been threatened, and recalled sporadic incidents since 1973 of threats and harassment against the Sakharovs and other Soviet dissidents.



PARIS REPORT (Salkazanova, P 6:30) focused on a discussion held in Paris by the editorial board of Kontinent in connection with Solzhenitsyn's upcoming 60th birthday. Besides Russian emigre writers, the meeting was attended by French, Vietnamese, Romanian and Polish writers, philosophers and scholars. The program referred to tributes to Solzhenitsyn made by Paul Goma, Vietnamese emigre poets An Phuong and Ai Vo Van, Yefim Etkind, Jean Elleinstein, Henri Levi, Anatoli Gladilin, and Vladimir Maximov.

LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 4) drew attention to a BBC TV series on human rights violations prepared with the assistance of Amnesty International. The program briefly referred, among other things, to statements made by Maria Voykhanskaya, who exposed the abuse of psychiatry against dissidents in the USSR, and by Vladimir Bukovsky.

THE SOUND OF STRINGS (Mitina, M 5:30) featured a song by the late Alexander Galich entitled Unhappy Magicians or Eins, Zwei, Drei!

4. The Navy. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30). Pegged to the visit of Soviet Admiral Gorshkov to Sweden the program discussed Soviet naval power in the Baltic and Sweden's concern over Soviet submarines armed with nuclear missiles.

5. Soviet Working Women was the topic of MODERN WOMAN (Meniker, M 11). The program cited the Novosibirsk journal EKO (Economy and Organization of Industrial Production) and other Soviet sources which pointed to the entire complex of problems resulting from a situation in which 90 per cent of Soviet adult women are either working or studying. The program noted the inequalities between the sexes at work and at home, the marital breakdowns and the high divorce rate, and the steadily falling birth rate which is of great concern to Soviet demographers. A great deal of the program was devoted to the exploitation of Soviet working women. It was observed that their salaries are lower than those of their male counterparts and that their working day is longer, taking into consideration the additional burden of housework and family care.

6. Brezhnev. RADIO SEMINAR (Shragin, NY 13) continued to read from John Dornberg's biography of Brezhnev. The present excerpts concerned Brezhnev's career in the 1930s, during the war, and after his assumption of power following the fall of Khrushchev.

7. The Nationality Question. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fedoseyeva, M 30) continued to read from The Punished Peoples by Alexander Nekrich. This program discussed the gradual rehabilitation, after Stalin's death and especially after the 20th Party Congress, of some of the deported North Caucasian nations and their partial return to their homelands. The program focused particularly on the restoration of the Chechen-Ingush people to their homeland and on their socio-economic and cultural problems.

8. Science. SPECIAL FEATURE (Khodorovich, P 10) gave linguist Prof. Yevgeni Filin as an example of a scientist who makes a brilliant career in the USSR by choosing his facts to fit (Marxist) theory.

9. Medicine. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 11) was the second part of an interview with medical doctor Vladimir Golyakhovsky about practices in Soviet medical research institutes. Golyakhovsky, who emigrated to the US, recounted Soviet medical malpractices such as officials taking credit for research they had not done and medical treatment which turned out to be harmful to patients.

10. Philosophy. PHILOSOPHY IN RUSSIA: IDEAS AND PROBLEMS (Pyatigorsky, L 14:30) discussed the late Semen Lyudvigovich Frank's reference to the extreme negativism of the October Revolution, the terrible vacuum between spirituality and empiricism in Russia which in the West was bridged by morality and law, and the consequent meaninglessness of the terms "rightist" and "leftist."

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

1. China-Vietnam. NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, M 2) discussed China's September 18 protest note to Hanoi about border violations by the Vietnamese, and gave the background of the violent border incidents between the two countries in the context of their dispute over the ethnic Chinese living in Vietnam.

2. Yugoslavia. EAST EUROPEAN CHRONICLE (Pusta, M 6) was devoted to the Yugoslav tourist trade, noting that one of the reasons for its prosperity is state encouragement of private enterprise in this sector although there is some opposition within the party on the grounds that it results in the undue enrichment of certain individuals. The program noted the boost to light industry which tourism has given in Yugoslavia, and observed that large numbers of Yugoslavs spend their holidays abroad, in West European rather than in socialist countries.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. Israeli reaction to the Camp David agreements was analyzed in NOTE (Perouansky, M 5:30) on the basis of two articles from Jerusalem by Farrell of The New York Times. The program cited Dayan's and Defense Minister Weizman's statements at the airport news conference on their return from the Camp David summit, that the choice for the Israeli people is a clear one and that they should decide between retaining Israeli settlements in the Sinai or signing a peace treaty with Egypt. The program focused mainly on the heated "settlements issue" which will be placed before the Knesset for a vote so that the Camp David agreements can be endorsed. It covered the views of the ultra-nationalist Israeli "Gush Emunim" movement which opposes the abolition of Israeli settlements, and noted the US-Israeli disagreement on what was decided at Camp David about these settlements.

WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 4:30) discussed US disagreement with Israel over Begin's interpretation of the Camp David agreements as expressed in his statements on US and Israeli television the day after the summit. The program said Begin's statements seem to have conflicted with some major provisions of the Camp David agreements with regard to the timing of the freeze on new Israeli settlements and the rights of the Palestinian people.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 7:30) quoted comment on the outcome of the Camp David summit in a dispatch to The New York Times, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Die Welt, the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, Die Weltwoche, The Guardian, The Times (London) and Radio Bucharest, which described the summit as a "most significant development" and noted positive reaction in the world press.

2. South Africa. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 5) gave the contents of South African Prime Minister John Vorster's press conference in which he made two major announcements: his resignation from office because of poor health, although he would be available as a candidate for the vacant State Presidency post, and his statement that South Africa will unilaterally call an election in Namibia by the end of the year. The program examined the problems that might result in the wake of Pretoria's decision to reject the United Nations' and the Western powers' plan for a peaceful solution of the Namibian conflict. A CND report from Munich of September 20 was used.

3. Cardinal Wyszynski's Visit to the FRG. NOTE (A. Vardy, M 4:30) pointed to the importance of the visit as a symbol of reconciliation between the Polish and German peoples. The program outlined Wyszynski's itinerary, gave a brief biography, and noted the major role he plays in Poland as a representative of the Polish people.

4. Southeast Asia. Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong's tour of ASEAN countries was the object of NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 6). The program attributed Vietnam's current attempts to improve relations with ASEAN countries to the deterioration of Vietnam's relations with China and Cambodia.

5. The East-West Military Balance. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) explained the reasons for the current NATO maneuvers, citing statistics testifying to a massive Soviet military build-up in Eastern Europe. The program quoted from a West German TV interview with General Khnyrkov, the Soviet observer at the maneuvers. In answer to the question whether he considered these maneuvers a "provocation," as Soviet media try to present them, the General said: "It is difficult to say. I am not familiar with NATO plans as a whole."

6. FRG Regional Elections. BONN REPORT (Krasovsky, B 4:30) discussed the heated pre-election campaigns in Bavaria and Hessen for state parliament (Landtag) seats.

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

1. AMERICAN HUMOR Nos. 41 and 49 (Konson, NY 2:30) featured further samplings of anecdotes and jokes culled from the US press.

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

WORLD TODAY (Vovchok, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: Arab reaction to the outcome of the Camp David summit (Perouansky, M 2:30); Israeli reaction (Perouansky, M 3:30); international press reaction (Glasenapp, M 1:30); Malcolm X's speech in Philadelphia on US security in the face of the Soviet threat (Gendler, NY 3); a conference on Solzhenitsyn held by Kontinent (Salkazanov, F 3:30); threats against Sakharov and his wife (Fedoseyev, M 3:30); a BBC TV series on human rights (Chuguyev, L 3); the defection of Soviet UN translator Lesinski (Bykovsky, NY 2); Cardinal Wyszynski's visit to the FRG (A. Vardy, M 3); South African

Premier Vorster's resignation (Predtechovsky, M 3); the violation of Rhodesia sanctions by British oil companies (Chuguyev, L 2:30); the NATO maneuvers (Predtechovsky, L 3:30); Admiral Gorshkov's visit to Sweden (Predtechovsky, M 3); and Soviet relations with Japan and India.

lks/JR

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 20 September 1978:

South Africa says it is withdrawing from the U N plan for Namibia and will go ahead with elections there in November.

American Secretary of State Vance is in Amman tonight, urging Jordanian officials to join the negotiations for a Middle East peace.

Yet another Soviet citizen has been stripped of his citizenship while abroad. This time its the philosopher Alexander Zinoviev.

Andrei Sakharov has appealed to a leading U S scientist to speak up for imprisoned dissidents when he gets a USSR award next week.

● The U S has asked Chile to extradite its former secret police chief and two others allegedly involved in a political murder.

Rhodesian troops are attacking guerrilla bases in Mozambique.

The Polish Primate, Stefan Wyszynski, is visiting West Germany.

The EEC has proposed more talks with COMECON next month on normalizing relations.

The Austrian Chancellor is going to Hungary on Friday.

NATO Commander General Haig says he sees no sign of Soviet restraint in response to the U S stop in production of the neutron warhead.

Two Soviet cosmonauts have set a space endurance record.

● Italian terrorist alleged to be involved in the Moro kidnapping-murder has been sentenced on another charge.

**RFE-RL**

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 264

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 264

for Thursday, 21 September 1978

Romano/Riollet/Einfrank

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

- \* 1. Soviet-US Grain Shipping Agreement. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 2:30) discussed the provisions of the US-Soviet agreement signed in Washington on September 18 which calls for increased shipping rates on US grain to the Soviet Union as of 1979. The program noted that this agreement is an addendum to a general agreement on shipping signed in Moscow in July 1978.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. NOTE (Zinoviev, M 3) featured a brief interview with philosophy professor Alexander Zinoviev which was made shortly after he was stripped of his Soviet citizenship. Zinoviev stated that the measure shocked him, although he had expected it.

Pegged to the Soviet decision depriving Prof. Alexander Zinoviev of his citizenship, SAMIZDAT REVIEW (Zinoviev and Schlippe, M 29:30) featured a discussion with Zinoviev, who described his own case history as documented in The Chronicle of Current Events, No. 48, in the section dealing with "Non-Juridical Persecutions."

- \* NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 6) reported on a letter by seven inmates of the Sosnovka special regime camp in Soviet Mordovia to President Carter praising him for his human rights activities. Copies of the letter were shown to Western newsmen in Moscow at a press conference organized by members of the Helsinki monitoring group.

SPECIAL BROADCAST (Schlippe, M 28) was the second part of an interview with writer-linguist Kiril Kostsynsky who recently emigrated from the USSR. Kostsynsky discussed the book on Russian linguistics which he plans to publish and also commented on his experiences in prison where he spent five years for a political offense. He noted that in prison he encountered a number of Christian believers who were sentenced for religious reasons. He also expressed shame over the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

3. The Nationality Question. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Nekrich and Fedoseyeva, M 29) continued to read the 19th installment from The Punished Peoples by Alexander Nekrich which dealt with Stalin's deportation and the forced resettlement of various nations from the Crimea and Northern Caucasus to Siberia and Central Asia. This program reviewed the book's final chapter "Decisions One Cannot Avoid" which discussed the "formal" rehabilitation of the deported nations and stressed the fact that not all nations were permitted to return to their homelands.

4. Karpov-Korchnoi. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4) gave the substance of an article in the French weekly L'Express by Fernando Arrabal, a Spanish playwright and amateur chess player living in Paris, in which he took a critical view of the "psychological war" led against Korchnoi by the Soviet delegation at the chess world contest in the Philippines.

B. CROSS REPORTING AND OTHER TOPICS OF COMMUNIST AFFAIRS:

1. Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski's Historic Visit to the FRG was the topic of BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, Bonn 5) which saw the visit as an important step toward Polish-German reconciliation. The program cited parts of West German Roman Catholic Primate Cardinal Hoeffner's welcoming statements at the Bishop's Conference in Fulda as well as Wyszynski's remarks.

2. Polish and Czechoslovak Dissidents. NOTE (Vardy, M 5) discussed the second meeting held between Polish and Czechoslovak human rights activists, pointing out the determination of both groups to cooperate. The program also noted the Warsaw talks held between Polish officials and a visiting Czechoslovak delegation led by head of the ideological section of the Czechoslovak Central Committee Secretariat. An advance copy of a RAD paper of September 21 was used.

3. Czechoslovakia. FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS (Silnitskaya, NY 10) featured part two of an interview with Eugen Loebel, a former official of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Trade and one of the last survivors, together with Arthur London, of the Slansky trials. Loebel recalled the circumstances leading to his arrest in 1948 and gave his views on the Prague Spring and "socialism with a human face."

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. NOTE (Perouansky, M 4:30) backgrounded Vance's Middle East trip, pointing out Jordan's decision to keep open the dialogue with the US on the Camp David accords.



TEL AVIV REPORT (Perelman, Ier 4:30) backgrounded the political situation in Israel, pointing out that while most Israelis favored the Camp David accords there was also significant opposition to them, particularly from religious groups who do not want to give up the settlements in the occupied territories. Articles in the Israeli press were cited.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 7) cited comments from the NYT wire service, The Washington Post, The Journal of Commerce, The Daily Telegraph, The Indian Express and the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on the Arab reaction in the wake of Jordanian and Saudi Arabian reservations about the Camp David agreements.

2. The US. WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 3) cited a public opinion poll showing Carter's support has increased following the Camp David talks.

NEW YORK REPORT (Dudin, NY 4) pointed out that following Carter's Camp David success, the President is still faced with many international problems, including American-Soviet relations (i.e., SALT and the hostile Soviet reaction to the American Middle East peace initiative), the fall of the US dollar, and the situation in Iran, Nicaragua, and southern Africa.

Carter's Energy Program. NEW YORK REPORT (Muelin, NY 3:30) discussed the Senate vote in favor of the most important part of Carter's energy package providing for gradual deregulation of the price of natural gas. It was noted that this victory for Carter's domestic policy came in the wake of his success in the Camp David negotiations. The program pointed out that if the total energy bill is passed, it is expected to have a significant effect in making domestic natural gas available as a substitute for imported oil.

US-Cuban Relations. NEW YORK REPORT (Gandler, NY 2:30) noted the presence in Havana of an American delegation which is trying to determine whether all the political prisoners that Cuba has said it will release are indeed political prisoners.

3. United Nations. NEW YORK REPORT (Bykovsky, NY 4) discussed the problem of the "mini-states" in the UN, noting the question has been raised of establishing some form of weighted voting to offset the voting power that these numerous small countries enjoy.

4. Canada. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) backgrounded the political situation in Canada, discussing the ruling Liberal Party's defeat in the provincial elections in Nova Scotia and also the question of Quebec separatism. A CND report from Ottawa of September 20 was used.

5. Indochina. NOTE (Rahr, M 5) dealt with various reports pointing to a further deterioration of the situation in Indochina, in particular in Laos where, according to still unconfirmed reports, pro-Chinese guerrillas are operating against the Vientiane regime.

The UN-sponsored British government report on mass murder and persecution in Cambodia was the topic of NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4). The program detailed the international concern about massive human rights violations and alleged genocide in Cambodia on the basis of the British report and articles in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, Readers Digest, Der Spiegel, and a dispatch from AFP.

6. France. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanova, P 4:30) discussed the French government's reorganization plans for the French steel industry, providing background on the reasons for the government action.

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

1. Education. MODERN BRITAIN (Kuznetsov, Floyd, L 10) described the possibilities which adults in Britain have to further their education. An institution in London offering 70 different courses was cited. The program also recalled that education in Britain is free up to university level.

2. Religion. The nativity of the Virgin Mary was celebrated in SPECIAL BROADCAST (Semyonova, M 27).

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 7) was featured in C-1.

WORLD TODAY (Panich, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: Vance's trip and other Middle East developments (Perouansky, M 2); the mood of the Knesset after Camp David (Perelman, Isr. 3); the Press Review on the Middle East (Glasenapp, M 4); Vorster and the future of South Africa (Predtechevsky, M 4:30); Sakharov and Malva Landa's press conference (V. Fedoseyev, M 4); an exclusive interview with Prof. Zinoviev on his loss of Soviet citizenship (A. Zinoviev, M 2:30); an original recording of a nationwide televised concert given 17 September 1976 by Mstislav Rostropovich at the White House with an introduction by Rosalyn Carter (Panich and Nicolaeff, M 7); the meeting between Czechoslovak and Polish dissidents (A. Vardy, M 3); Cardinal Wyszynski in West Germany (Krassovsky, Bonn 3); US officials in Havana on the potential immigrants issue (Gendler, M 2); the British government reports on mass death in Cambodia (Predtechevsky, M 4); Carter's energy program (Muslin, M 2); and the l'Express article on the Karpov-Korchnoi duel (Mirsky, P 2).

#### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 21 September 1978:

A spokesman with Secretary of State Vance in Saudi Arabia said tonight the Saudis were interested in further talks about the Camp David peace agreements.

Israeli troops moved in today to remove a group of Jews who had set up an illegal settlement on the West Bank of Jordan.

U S Secretary of State Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko are to meet again next week for talks on limiting strategic arms.

Polish and Czechoslovak human rights activists have expressed solidarity with others in East Europe and discussed organizing a seminar.

The U S is trying to salvage the U N plan for Namibia.

The Organisation of American States has begun discussing the Nicaraguan rebellion.

Reports from Paris say Hungarian leader Janos Kadar is expected to visit France in November.

\*Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov has ended his trip to Austria.

Iranian officials now say the earthquake toll could rise to 25,000.

Cardinal Wyszynski has addressed the closing session of the West German Bishops Conference.

\*The wife of exiled Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn has denied that dissidents misused the fund he set up to help political prisoners.

Yugoslavia has protested against West Germany's refusal to extradite three alleged terrorists.

\* ) The Polish Service did not use these items.

# RFE-RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 265

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 265

for Friday, 22 September 1978

Romano/Einfrank/Riollet

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

- \* 1. Brezhnev's Speech. NOTE (Finkelstein, M 5:30) took a critical look at both the internal and foreign policy aspects of Brezhnev's speech in Baku. The program noted the moderate tone of the part of the speech devoted to world affairs and expressed the view that this will be assessed abroad positively.
2. Economy. DIALOGUE (Belotserkovsky, M 21:30) was the second part of a series on the options for changing the present economic system in the communist states. This program quoted from a Soviet samizdat document which was published in the West. The document was written by a writer with the pseudonym "Bourgeoisdemov," which can be translated as "bourgeois-democrat." "Bourgeoisdemov" argued in his essay for the establishment of a form of capitalism in the USSR. The program ended with a critique of the views of "Bourgeoisdemov" citing the positions of Andrei Sakharov and Mikhail Agursky which were discussed in the first part of the series.
3. Soviet Aid to Developing Countries. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 3) discussed the statements made by the British Ambassador to the United Nations Ivor Richards indicating that the flow of money and resources from the developing countries to the USSR now outstrips Soviet aid to them. The program cited figures presented by Amb. Richards which showed that repayments by recipients of Soviet aid exceeded Soviet aid disbursements by 14 million dollars. The program further cited Amb. Richards to the effect that aid and trade links between the third-world countries and Eastern Europe are similar to the USSR-Third World relationship.

4. Society. KUZNETSOV TALK (Kuznetsov, L 14:30) featured the author's recollections of hunger, famine, and shortages in peace as well as in war in the Soviet Union. The program recalled that to the question: "What is happiness to you?" Karl Marx answered: "Struggle." The author of the program concluded that, according to this definition, the Soviet people must be the happiest people on earth.

5. The USSR and Fast-Breeder Reactors. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 6) gave the substance of The New York Times dispatch by Paul Hoffman citing statements made by Ivan G. Morozov, the USSR's representative at the Vienna nuclear conference, that the Soviet Union intends to go ahead with the development of "fast-breeder" reactors. The program explained that "fast breeders" recycle plutonium and mentioned the controversy over the hazards of using plutonium in commercial plants. It noted that the US had made plain its misgivings about peacetime plutonium technology and cited statements made at the nuclear conference by supporters and opponents of the commercialization of "fast breeder" reactors.

6. Dissidents and Human Rights: The Russian Social Fund. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 2) quoted from a statement by the wife of exiled writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn denying charges that some Soviet dissidents misused the fund set up by her husband to help the families of Soviet political prisoners. Natalya Solzhenitsyn said the source of the charges was the KGB.

The 10th anniversary of the samizdat publication abroad of Andrei Sakharov's essay Reflections on Progress, Peaceful Coexistence and Intellectual Freedom was marked in DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIMES (Burshtein and Schlippe, M 29) in a RERUN of Part I broadcast on 10 October 1975.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Gladilin, P 8) reviewed a novel by Andrei Bitov, a leading Soviet writer from Leningrad, which has just been published by the Ardis publishing firm in the US. The book entitled Pushkin's House did not make it through Soviet censorship, which only allowed the publication of excerpts from the novel in 1977.

7. Bukharin. WORLD TODAY (Chuguyev, L3) gave the substance of an article in the British weekly Tribune by Zhores Medvedev, who cited Khrushchev's disclosures that his attempts to proceed with the rehabilitation of Bukharin, along with Rykov and others, had been strongly opposed by the French Communist leader, Maurice Thorez. It was noted that Thorez was afraid that Bukharin's rehabilitation would result in the loss of membership of the French Communist Party.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Maramzin, NY 7:30) gave a profile of Boris Vakhtin, a Soviet writer from Leningrad and a sinologist, whose works are circulating in samizdat because Soviet censorship refuses to let them be published.

\* A young Soviet emigre writer in SPECIAL FEATURE (Yurenen, P 9) talked about the liberal policy of the Soviet literary journal Student Meridian under its first chief editor Vladimir Tokman. This policy came to an end under his successor, Stanislas Samsonov, a former "apparatchik" of the central committee of the Komsomol. The author of the program contributed to this journal before he emigrated to the West.

B. CROSS-REPORTING: None.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Middle East. NOTE (Rahr, M 7) discussed the controversy caused by Israeli Premier Begin's position on the settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan. Differences between the US and Israel were noted. A CND Washington report of September 21 and a David Binder article to The New York Times (September 21) were used.

WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 4:30) discussed the release by the White House of the texts of nine letters exchanged between Egypt, Israel, and the US as adjuncts to the Camp David accords on the Middle East. The program analyzed the contents of the letters which dealt with Israeli settlements in the Sinai, the status of the city of Jerusalem, and the Palestinians and the role they might play in future peace negotiations.

NOTE (Perouansky, M 5) backgrounded the situation in the Middle East following the Camp David accords, noting the opposition of hardliners to the accords as well as the hesitation of Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 7:30) quoted contrasting views and assessments on the Camp David accords and the Arab confrontation summit conference from The New York Times wire service, The Washington Post, The Baltimore Sun, Le Figaro, The Guardian and the Italian newspaper La Repubblica.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Gordin, M 15) dealt with the Camp David summit agreements, providing extensive voice cuts by the participants, particularly President Carter's statement explaining the agreements.

2. The US. WASHINGTON REPORT (Beloborodov, W 6:30) cited a CBS poll showing an increase in President Carter's popularity following the Camp David talks. The program discussed the influence of this popularity on domestic politics in the US.

WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 7) noted Congressional approval of legislation restricting diplomatic immunity of persons attached to diplomatic missions in the US. The program referred to Soviet protests over the legislation and stated that the question of diplomatic immunity of Americans in the USSR and Soviet personnel in the US will now have to be negotiated by the two countries.

NEW YORK (Gendler, NY 4:30) discussed Congressional approval of changes in the US emigration laws, noting that the legislation will make it easier for refugees from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union to acquire US citizenship.

The Kennedy Assassination: WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 8:30) discussed the hearings of the special congressional commission investigating the shooting of President Kennedy. The program reported that the investigation was prompted because of public cynicism that the findings of the Warren Commission Report were inadequate and inconclusive. The program discussed the testimonies by the following: former Texas Governor John Connally, Marina Oswald Porter, former Cuban Consul in Mexico Alfredo Mirabal, and CIA representative John Hart. The program also briefly noted the theory on the assassination proposed by Soviet writer Semyonov in the latest issue of Ogonyok.

\* 3. Nicaragua. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) discussed the latest developments in Nicaragua in the wake of Nicaraguan government claims that they have retaken all the towns held by the rebel insurgents.

4. Namibia. NEW YORK REPORT (Bykovsky, NY 4:30) discussed the three-stage action plan to salvage the UN proposal for Namibian independence agreed upon in urgent UN consultations between the US and its Western allies as well as with major black African states. It was noted that the action course will be presented to the UN Security Council.

5. Asia. NOTE (Rahr, M 6:30) was pegged to the Southeast Asia tour of Vietnam Premier Pham Van Dong, pointing out that the communist states are no longer hostile to the concept of a "zone of peace" and "neutrality" in the area, a concept previously initiated by the ASEAN states with the backing of the US.

6. The North-Rhine Westphalia Election of Social-Democrat Johannes Rau as New State Premier was seen as a victory for the coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats in BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, Bonn 5).

7. Philippines. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 3) gave a summary of a lecture by the Chairman of the Union for the Defense of Civil Liberties in the Philippines, Jose Diokno, on the human rights situation in the Philippines. The lecture was delivered at the recent session of the International Council of Amnesty International in Cambridge (Britain).

8. France. WORLD TODAY (Salkazanov, P 3:30) discussed the dispute between the French Lucien Bichet company and the French Ministry of Labor over the company's decision to introduce a four-day working week in its factory.

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

1. The Musical Accomplishments and Public Activities of American Jazz Player and Environmentalist Paul Winter were discussed in SPECIAL REPORT (Storoshenko, NY 13:30).

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

WORLD TODAY (Tumanov, M 59) featured programs on the following topics: the Camp David summit (Perouansky, M 3); Camp David summit aftermath (Savemark, M 3); Israeli settlements issue (Rahr, M 4); Brezhnev's speech at Baku (Finkelstein, M 4); Nicaragua (Predtechevsky, M 3); Elections in North-Rhine Westphalia (Krassovsky, M 3:30); Natalia Solzhenitsyn on the Russian Social Fund (Gendler, NY 2); the Philippines and human rights (Chugunov, L 3); the four-day-work-week dispute in France (Salkazanov, P 3:30); Carter's popularity on the rise (Beloborodov, W 3:30); the US emigration law (Gendler, M 3:30); Zhores Medvedev on Bukharin's rehabilitation (Chugunov, L 3); fast-breeder reactors in the USSR (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) and Press Review (Glasenapp, M 2:30).

lks/JR



#### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 22 September 1978:

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev today attacked the Camp David summit agreements.

The White House today released nine letters setting forth the Israeli, Egyptian and American positions on a number of topics on which agreement was not reached at Camp David.

Nicaraguan national guard troops have regained control of the last town held by rebels.

Rhodesian ground and air troops are continuing their attack on black nationalist guerrilla bases in neighboring Mozambique.

Portuguese President Eanes has warned that early general elections are inevitable unless parliamentary backing can be found for a new government.

A West German industrial group has signed a 4,000 million dollar deal to develop China's coal industry.

Poland's Cardinal Wyszynski, who is visiting West Germany, tonight appealed for world peace and disarmament.

Afghan President Noor Mohammad Taraki has charged that foreign agents are trying to subvert his government by exploiting religion.

Italian Premier Andreotti says his country's communists appear to be turning more to western style democracy.

China and Greece today signed a cultural agreement - the first such document China has signed with any western country.

Dissident Soviet mathematician Yuri Gastiev has been detained briefly.

# RFE-RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 266

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 266  
for Saturday, 23 September 1978  
Romano/Riollet/Einfrank/Felton

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

1. Dissidents and Human Rights. WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Belotserkovsky, M 4:30) reported on Sakharov's appeal to Nobel and Lenin peace prize winner Linus Pauling to speak on behalf of Yuri Orlov, Alexander Solonkin and Sergei Kovalev during his visit to the Soviet Union to receive the Lomonosov Prize of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Soviet Psychiatry on Trial was the subject of SPECIAL FEATURE (Levin, M 28) which quoted extensively from an article in the August issue of Harper's by Walter Reich, a professor of psychiatry at Yale University. Prof. Reich pointed out trends in Soviet psychiatry, in particular, in the theory of schizophrenia developed by the Snezhnevsky school, which have opened the door to the misuse of psychiatry by Soviet authorities.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Yefimov and Schlippe, M 20) presented an interview with Igor Yefimov, a Soviet writer from Leningrad who recently emigrated to the West. Yefimov described the difficult conditions under which writers work in the Soviet Union and talked about his works.

LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS (Schlippe, M 8) read excerpts from The Chronicle of Current Events, No. 48, including the text of a letter to the secretariat of the Writers' Union dated December 12, 1977, by Vadim Nechaev, a Leningrad writer, complaining that many talented writers are unable to publish their works in the Soviet Union, or at best have to wait five to seven years before obtaining a decision to publish from the authorities.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Sakharov and Burstein, M 29) read the second installment of Andrei Sakharov's Reflections on Progress, Peaceful Coexistence and Intellectual Freedom. The program is a repeat from October 11, 1975.

\*2. The Nationalities Question. In connection with preparations for the 325th anniversary of the incorporation of the Ukraine into Russia, WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 8) pointed out signs of revival in the Soviet Union of the Stalinist idea of the "progressive expansionist policy of the Tsarist government" which served to justify Stalin's nationalities policy. The program also read from an appeal to the Belgrade conference by the Ukrainian Helsinki Group complaining about discrimination on the part of Soviet authorities against Ukrainians who wanted to emigrate.

3. The Army and the Harvest. WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 3:30), noting the use of the army in collecting the harvest in the Soviet Union, remarked that in other countries, the army usually moves only in the case of natural catastrophes, such as earthquakes, floods, epidemics, etc. Therefore, it made the harvest in the Soviet Union look like some kind of natural catastrophe the program said in conclusion.

4. Culture. THROUGH THE EYES OF A CRITIC AND SPECTATOR (Igoshina, P 7) reviewed the US published memoirs of Mstislav V. Dobuzhinsky, one of the most prominent personalities in the Russian graphic art world, who died in America in 1957 at the age of 83.

THE WORLD OF POETRY (Betaki, P 8) presented a reading of the works of contemporary Ukrainian poets recently translated into Russian by Igor Kaczurovsky, and published in Kontinent, No. 16.

5. Religion. The Blessed Xenia of St. Petersburg. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 8) read an excerpt on the Blessed Xenia from a 1905 book by Poselyanin entitled The Russian Church and Russian Ascetics of the 18th Century. The program was pegged to Xenia's sanctification ceremony in New York by bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Gogol. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Shmeman, NY 8:30) discussed the religious aspect of Gogol's writing.

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

1. Poland. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (S. Vardy, M 12:30) gave the contents of the pastoral message promulgated by the Polish Catholic Episcopate on "Public Information Day." The message

emphasized the right of the individual to freely receive and impart information, and criticized the Polish party-state monopoly of the media, and in particular the denial of church access to the media. Accordingly, state censorship was described as the traditional instrument of totalitarian systems.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. ROUND TABLE TALK (Fedoseyev, Voronel, Perouansky, Rahr, M 20) discussed the prospects for peace in the Middle East in light of the aftermath of the Camp David summit. The settlements issue, Arab attitudes toward Sadat, countermeasures by the rejection front Arab states, and the status of Jerusalem were discussed.

The Camp David Summit was discussed in THE WORLD THIS WEEK (Orshansky, W 3:30) which noted that obstacles still remained in the path of a Middle East settlement, in particular, the West Bank and Jerusalem.

The Israeli reaction to the Camp David agreements was discussed in THE WORLD THIS WEEK (Perleman, Isr 3) which noted that there was general support for the accords but some opposition existed.

The French reaction to the Camp David accords was discussed in THE WORLD THIS WEEK (Mirsky, P 3:30), which noted the French government's reservations about the accords.

2. The United Nations. The opening of the UN General Assembly, reaction to the Camp David accords, and Namibia were treated in a UN report in THE WORLD THIS WEEK (Bykowsky, NY 4).

3. Great Britain. The controversy in London over the illegal shipment of oil to Rhodesia was discussed in THE WORLD THIS WEEK (Chuguev, L 3).

4. The FRG. THE WORLD THIS WEEK (Krassovsky, B 3) discussed the debate in the West German parliament over the budget, noting the attacks on the government by opposition politician Franz Josef Strauss.

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

1. Culture. THE BOOKSHELF (V. Meniker, 9:30) reviewed the book The First Victim: From the Crimea to Vietnam by British sociologist Phillip Nightly, who discussed the activities and heroism of war correspondents. This program reviewed the portions of the book devoted to the activities of war correspondents in the Spanish Civil War and on World War II battlefields in the Soviet Union.

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 23 September 1978:

King Hussein said today substantial changes must be made in the Camp David agreements if Jordan is to join Egypt and Israel in peace negotiations.

Rhodesia says its troops have completed a four-day operation against black nationalist guerrillas in neighboring Mozambique.

Nicaragua's President has rejected a proposal that three other Latin American countries be called on to mediate an end to the country's civil war.

The wife of Polish human rights activist Jacek Kuron believes her husband has been detained again by police.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the President of France, is in Poland for a weekend of talks with first party secretary Edward Gierek.

China today accused Moscow of increasing airlifts to Vietnam to help Hanoi launch a new offensive against Cambodia.

South African Defense Minister Pieter Botha, who is seeking the premiership, has pledged to continue the fight against communist expansion in Africa.

The American Congress has adopted a federal budget for 1979 calling for the smallest deficit in five years.

Poland's Cardinal Wyszynski was honored in Munich today as a symbol of the struggle for human dignity.

A delegation of bankers and industrialists from the nine countries of the European common market left Brussels today for China to look at prospects for increased trade.

East Germany's Protestant Church today reaffirmed its opposition to military education in schools and called on parents to bring up their children in a spirit of peace.

Fresh fighting has flared up in Christian districts of Beirut between Syrian forces of the Arab League peacekeeping force and Lebanese rightists.

Romania has appointed a new ambassador to the U S.

# RFE-RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 267

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 267

for Sunday, 24 September 1978

Romano/Riollet/Einfrank

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

1. The Nationality Question. TEN YEARS OF THE CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS (Alexeyeva, NY 10:30) discussed the Chronicle's documentation of the plight of the Meskhi nation, who were deported and forcefully resettled by Stalin in 1944, rehabilitated in 1956 and later allowed to return not to their own native Mekhitia (located on Georgia's border with Turkey), but to Azerbaijan. The program recorded the persecution and repressions of the Meskhis since 1964, when they organized to actively demand the right to return to their native homeland. In addition, the program cited an account of the forced resettlement in the 1960s of tens of thousands of Tajik Mountain people to the valleys to work in the cotton fields.

\* 2. The Soviet Armed Forces. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 10:30) offered the first in a series on the future of the Soviet armed forces. The program showed the extent of the present Soviet military effort which, in terms of gross national product, was said to exceed that of the US by some 40 per cent. This, the program also said, was detrimental to the Soviet economy and raised doubts about Soviet intentions among the western countries.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Sakharov and Burshtein, M 30) read the third installment of Andrei Sakharov's Reflections on Progress, Peaceful Co-existence and Intellectual Freedom. The program is a RE-RUN from 12 October 1975.

\* SPECIAL BROADCAST (L'vov, NY 9) was pegged to a New York conference of science fiction writers. The program discussed science fiction developments in the West and also related the views of the author of the program -- a science fiction writer himself -- who emigrated from the USSR.

4. History. FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK (Dudin, NY 14:00) discussed Stalin's struggle against "right deviationists."

5. Soviet Attitudes Toward the Middle East. ROUND TABLE TALK (Perouansky, Fedoseyev, and Predtechevsky, M 20) discussed Soviet reaction to Camp David beginning with the most recent official statement which was made by Brezhnev in Baku. Soviet hostility toward Egyptian-Israeli peace moves was seen in the context of a demonstrated Soviet interest in maintaining a state of controlled tension in the Middle East or, as one participant described it, a state of "no peace, no work." Emphasis was given to the point that the Soviet Union relies primarily on arms supplies for maintaining Soviet influence in the Middle East.

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

1. Czechoslovakia. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 6:30) discussed an article by Paris-Match correspondent Jean-Claude Alia who visited Czechoslovakia and held talks with a number of Charter 77 signatories, including Vaclav Havel, Pavel Levandovsky, Karel Bartosek and Rudolf Slansky Jr.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 6:30) reviewed the same article in Paris-Match as did the above PANORAMA program.

2. The GDR. A liberalization of the prison regime in the GDR was reported in EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (S. Vardy, M 2). East German convicts will be allowed to write home once a week instead of once a month, visits by relatives will be increased from 4 to 12 a year, etc.

3. Poland. Growing dissatisfaction with the new pension law among Polish farmers was reported in EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (S. Vardy, M 9). The program gave excerpts from statements and resolutions by the Polish Farmers' Defense Committee which have been circulating in Poland during the past few weeks.

4. Chinese Foreign Policy. PANORAMA (Shilaeff, NY 5) gave the substance of the Newsweek article by its Moscow correspondent Fred Coleman who returned to his post in Moscow after a two-week trip to China. The program noted that Coleman's rare interview with Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Wang Shu revealed three interesting pieces of information: first, that no progress has been made in the

nine years of Sino-Soviet border talks; second, next year the PRC intends to abrogate the 1950 Sino-Soviet Friendship Treaty, thirdly, that US aid to Vietnam is not an effective counter-balance to Soviet influence in that country.

CHINA AFTER MAO (Shilaeff, NY 10) presented the first in a series on Sino-Vietnamese relations. The program recalled that the first signs of disagreement between the two countries already appeared in the late 1960s when Peking refused to cooperate with the Soviet Union in helping the North Vietnamese. Further signs of an erosion of Sino-Vietnamese friendship became evident at the time of the rapprochement between Peking and Washington in the early 1970s.

5. Yugoslavia. NATIONALITIES PROBLEMS IN THE WORLD (Silnicki, NY 5:30) featured part two of a series on the nationalities problem in Yugoslavia. The program discussed how Yugoslavia adopted the Stalinist model of a multinational society after World War II, thus evolving the centralizing concept of "Yugoslavism" which had similarities with the "Soviet people" concept of today. After 1948 Yugoslavia began to move toward a system which left room for elements of self-management.

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

1. Camp David. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 4:30) presented a sample of East European reactions to the Camp David Agreements. While Czechoslovak, Hungarian, GDR and Bulgarian commentators generally followed the Soviet line and took a negative view of the agreements, Romania abstained from commenting on the event, the Poles called it a "success," and the Yugoslavs saw in it a solid basis for a settlement of the Middle East crisis.

PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 5) highlighted the Time article which noted that the results achieved at Camp David constitute a good framework and foundation for peace in the Middle East, and that all nations in the regime should show good will and cooperate in making peace a reality there.

2. Nicaragua. MAN AND HIS FREEDOM (Dudin, NY 8:30) recalled the sequence of events which since the beginning of the year have led to the current crisis in Nicaragua.



3. The UN Declaration on Press Freedom. PANORAMA (Predtechesky, M 4:30) highlighted The Economist article which discussed the controversy surrounding the UNESCO Declaration on the Mass Media to be reviewed at UNESCO's next general conference in Paris at the end of October. The program noted that the latest version of the draft media declaration which has just reached Britain is even less acceptable to those concerned with press freedom than were the previous revisions of the declaration pushed for by the USSR and its allies.

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

1. Environment. THE FUTURE OF THE PLANET EARTH (Patrushev, NY 9) reported on the following news from the world of eucology: Prof. Thomas Gold of Cornell University told a scientific conference in London that he has calculated that there are enough energy reserves to supply man's need for the next million years; a conference will meet in Houston in October to examine the results of the three-year old observation satellite program; NASA is experimenting in the field of solar energy for domestic use; a Canadian study has shown that the risks involved in the use of the atom as a source of energy is less than that of coal, oil and wind.

2. SOCIAL PROGRESS IN FRANCE TODAY (Muravina, P 10) described the French public medical care system which benefits French citizens as well as immigrant workers. Soviet propaganda claims that the Soviet Union enjoys the most democratic medical system in the world do not hold up when one compares the French system with the Soviet one, the program said.

3. Religion. SUNDAY TALK (Shmeman, NY 9) turned attention to the very first word to the symbol of faith, the word "I believe."

4. AMERICAN HUMOR (Konson, NY 3:30) continued to present a selection of anecdotes culled from the American press.

gk/JR

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 24 September 1978:

The Israeli Cabinet has approved the Camp David accords and agreed in principle to removing settlements in the Sinai desert as part of the price for peace with Egypt.

Arab opponents of the Camp David agreements have decided to cut all diplomatic and economic links with Egypt and develop ties with the Soviet Union.

Opposition to Nicaraguan President Somoza continues despite the apparent crushing of a leftist uprising.

It's been disclosed that Rhodesian troops clashed with Mozambique army forces during last week's strikes into that country.

The leaders of France and Poland say they want to expand relations between their countries.

French radical party leader Servan-Schreiber has been beaten in a parliamentary by-election.

West German authorities believe they may have captured one of the country's most wanted urban guerrillas.

Polish Cardinal Wyszynski spoke today of the meaning of suffering and the value of human life in a sermon at the former Nazi concentration camp in Dachau.

A high level common market delegation arrived in Peking today to explore possibilities for increased trade.

Swiss voters have approved the establishment of a new canton in the Jura region.

More than 20 people reportedly have been wounded in new Beirut fighting.

Iranian natural gas is again flowing to the Soviet Union after a stoppage caused by a pipeline mishap.

Austrian Chancellor Kreisky has returned from a visit to Hungary.

# RERUN

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 268

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 268

for Monday, 25 September 1978

Romano/Riollet/Einfrank

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

1. Dissidents and Human Rights. NOTE (Fedoseyev, M 4:30) discussed the detention of Yuri Gastiev, Soviet mathematician and philosopher, on charges of "parasitism." The program said Gastiev has contributed to several scientific works since he was fired from his last job in 1977, and thus he cannot be charged with parasitism. The program gave background on Gastiev's involvement in human rights activities and mentioned a five-year prison term which he served at the age of 17 in connection with the execution of his father as an "enemy of the people" during the Stalinist purges. It was observed that his father, a noted revolutionary, was rehabilitated posthumously after the 20th Party Congress.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Yefimov and Schlippe, M 27) gave part 2 of an interview with Igor Yefimov, a Soviet writer from Leningrad who emigrated to the West recently. The interview was made in Vienna shortly after Yefimov's arrival from the Soviet Union.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIMES (Rurshtein and Schlippe, M 27) continued to read Andrei Sakharov's Essay Reflections on Progress, Peaceful Coexistence and Intellectual Freedom (a RERUN from a 13 October 1975 broadcast) on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Samizdat publication of this work abroad.

THE SOUND OF STRINGS (Mitina, M 4:30) featured Vladimir Vysotsky's song The Far East.

- \* 2. Brezhnev's Speech in Baku. NOTE (Roitman, M 3) commented on Brezhnev's complaining in Baku that officials in some parts of the Soviet Union had banned a satirical film series dealing with their regions. The program pointed out the sensitivity of Soviet officials to criticism in general. It also quoted Brezhnev writing in his book Revival that "criticism is not something like chocolate that everyone likes."

3. Soviet-Japanese Relations. NEW YORK REPORT (Bykovsky, NY 3:30) was pegged to the planned meeting at the UN between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and the Japanese Foreign Minister. The program noted the Sino-Japanese treaty and the statement by the Tokyo government that Japan wanted to improve relations with Moscow.

4. Oil Production. NOTE (Predtechvsky, M 4:30) discussed an article in the West German financial publication Handelsblatt which pointed out the difficulties that the USSR is expected to face in oil production due to the fact that much of the country's unexploited reserves are situated in remote areas and in places where weather conditions are severe.

5. The Ruble. NEW YORK REPORT (Dreyer, NY 4) was a discussion of the ruble's value pegged to the Crawford case. The program noted that Crawford was charged with exchanging rubles at a rate which is not as high as the rate that can be gotten on foreign markets. The program cited an interview given to The Journal of Commerce by a member of the Soviet embassy in Washington who claimed that the exchange rate of the ruble in places like Zurich and New York was meaningless.

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

1. Polish Affairs. Cardinal Wyszynski's visit to the former Nazi concentration camp of Dachau was the subject of NOTE (Rahr, M 4) which quoted the Polish Primate's call for a religious revival in Europe.

Giscard's visit to Poland was the subject of PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 5) which highlighted the economic aspects of agreements reached during the visit.

EAST EUROPEAN TESTIMONIES (Gorbanevskaya, P 15) read excerpts from, and commented on, a report by Andzei Verblan, a secretary of the Polish CP Central Committee, and instructions of the propaganda department of the Central Committee on how to cope with the opposition. These documents were printed in the Polish samizdat journal Spotkanie.

2. Yugoslav-US Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 3:30) discussed the visit of Yugoslav Defense Minister General Nikola Ljubicic to the US at the invitation of his American colleague Harold Brown who visited Yugoslavia last October. The program noted the Ljubicic meetings with Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, as well as with some congressional leaders, and outlined the Yugoslav Defense Minister's one-week itinerary in the US.

3. China. NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 6) discussed China's stepped-up trade with non-communist countries, particularly Japan and West Germany.

4. The French CP. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 5:30) gave the gist of an interview in Le Nouvel Observateur by Jean Elleinstein, the deputy director of the Institute for the Study of Marxism of the Central Committee of the French CP. In this interview, Elleinstein explained the reasons for his open conflict with the PCF leadership.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 5) summed up the results of the Vance mission to the Middle East, noting the Arab world opposition to the Camp David accords. The program included a voice-cut of a statement by National Security adviser Brzezinski calling upon the USSR to take a positive position vis-a-vis the Camp David peace effort.

TEL AVIV REPORT (Perelman, Isr 4) discussed the Israeli cabinet's approval of the Camp David accords including the one calling for Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai as part of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. Articles in The Jerusalem Post and other Israeli papers were cited.

The results of the Damascus meeting which was attended by those Arab leaders opposing the Camp David accords was dealt with in NOTE (Bensi, M 6). The program discussed the divisions among those present in Damascus, as well as the role of the Soviet Union.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 6:30) quoted comments and opinion from The Washington Post, the Financial Times, the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, the Brussels newspaper Le Soir and the Sueddeutsche Zeitung on Sadat's problems with Arab hardline and moderate states; Begin's problems with the "settlements issue;" and Soviet policy towards the Middle East in the wake of Camp David results.

2. The US. NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 4:30) dealt with former President Gerald Ford's testimony before the House Committee probing the assassination of President Kennedy, and noted that Ford rejected charges that the Warren Commission Report was inadequate.

3. Great Britain. LONDON REPORT (Chuguev, L 3) discussed the simultaneous demonstrations in London of the right-wing National Front and the Anti-Nazi League, noting that the latter had far more participants.

4. Amnesty International. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 3:30) reported the results of Amnesty International's 11th Council Meeting in Cambridge. The program noted that the organization has reaffirmed that individuals should be able to petition international or regional human rights monitoring bodies. Amnesty's call on all nations to ratify the UN Human Rights Covenants was also noted as was a statement by Thomas Hammarberg, the Chairman of Amnesty condemning the international hypocrisy practiced by governments who publicly proclaim their support for human rights but whose state organs systematically violate the dignity of the individual.

5. Terrorism. BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, Bonn 3:30) described the capture in Dortmund of West German terrorists Angelika Speitel and Michael Knoll.

6. US Agriculture. How agricultural prices are set in the US was the subject of MAN ON EARTH (Popovsky, NY ). The program noted the price-support program was voluntary.

MAN ON EARTH (Popovsky, NY 3) cited statistics to show the high productivity of American agriculture.

Farmers' cooperatives in the US were discussed in MAN ON EARTH (Popovsky, NY 3:30). An article in Farmers Digest was

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

1. American Films. CINEMA IN NEW YORK (Gabai, NY 9:30) dealt with a new film telling the story of rock star Betty Holly.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Voronel, Isr 8) dealt with Woody Allen and his latest film production. The program described him as the Charlie Chaplin of the 1970s.

CULTURE (Kafanova/Orlov, NY 6) featured six short items of cultural news including Katherine Hepburn's latest movie, a festival of MGM films in New York, Edward R. Murrow's television work, the latest film from Walt Disney Productions, Liv Ullman's career in the US, and the use of Star Wars as a teaching aid in US schools.

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

WORLD TODAY (Rahr, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: Israeli Cabinet approves Camp David accords (Perelman, Isr 2); the results of Vance's visit to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria (Orshansky, W 2); the results of the Damascus confrontation summit (Bensi, M 3); Gerald Ford on the Kennedy assassination (Shilaeff, NY 2); demonstrations in London (Muguyev, L 2); religious celebrations in New York (Kahr, M 2:30); Shostakovich's 14th Symphony (Shafarevich, NY 9); Cardinal Wyszyński in the FRG (Rahr, M 3); the Yuri Gagarin case (Fedoseyev, M 2); the real value of the Soviet ruble (Dreyer, NY 10); and a follow-up on Brezhnev's Baku speech (Roitman, M 3).

ue/cmr/gk/JR

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 25 September 1978:

Israeli Premier Begin appealed to Parliament today to surrender Jewish settlements in occupied Sinai and accept the Camp David accords.

At least 140 people have been killed in the worst air disaster in American history.

China and the EEC have agreed to press forward with the expansion of economic relations.

China's Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is going to Japan next month to exchange ratification documents on the peace treaty.

World Bank President Robert McNamara appealed today for a coordinated global effort to combat poverty.

Vietnam claimed today that China had massed troops and deployed hundreds of tanks and aircraft along their common border.

Rhodesia has disclosed its forces have been in action against terrorists in Zambia as well as Mozambique.

Terrorists in Spain's Basque region killed two more Spanish policemen today.

Portuguese President Eanes has given political parties two weeks to agree on a new government.

Yugoslav Defense Minister General Ljubicic is in Washington on his first visit to the United States.

Poland's Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski is home after his West German visit.

The sons of two jailed Russian dissident scientists have appealed for support to a visiting American biochemist. Kuron and other Polish dissidents have reportedly been released.

There was another outbreak of fighting between Lebanese rightist militias and Syrian troops in Beirut today.

Ethiopia has accused Somalia of training thousands of guerrillas to launch a new attack in the disrupted Ogaden region.

**RFE-RL**

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 269

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 269

for Tuesday, 26 September 1978

Romano/Einfrank/Riollet

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

\* 1. Soviet-US Relations. SALT. WASHINGTON REPORT (Beloborodov, W 7) backgrounded the issues expected to take the center of the stage at the Gromyko-Vance talks in New York with emphasis on SALT and the Middle East situation.

2. Soviet Foreign Policy. NEW YORK REPORT (Bykovsky, NY 6) dealt with the various points made by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in his speech to the UN General Assembly, in particular stressing the Middle East and SALT.

NOTE (Krassovsky, B 4) dealt with Bonn's decision not to try to give the Soviet-FRG economic agreement the full formal parliamentary ratification normally granted international treaties in order to avoid a threatened domestic dispute.

3. The USSR and the World Trade Union Movement. NOTE (Roitman, M 4:30) reported on the decision of the Canadian Congress of Labor to break off cultural ties with Soviet trade unions because of Moscow's violations of human rights. The program also noted the dissatisfaction of Italian and British union groups with the Soviet unions.

4. The Nationality Question. RADIO SEMINAR (Shragin, NY 14) was the second part of a series discussing the book The Punished Peoples by Alexander Nekrich which describes how the Crimean Tatars and other Soviet nationalities were



deported from their Soviet homeland for alleged collaboration with the Nazis. The program quoted Nekrich to the effect that the charges against the deported nationalities were unjust, noting that cases of Russian and Ukrainian collaboration with the Nazis were glossed over while those of the deported peoples were exaggerated.

5. Dissent and Human Rights. The Sakharov, Turchin and Roy Medvedev letter of March 1970 to Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny was read in DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Burshtein and Schlippe, M 28:30). The program was a RERUN from 25 July 1974.

\* 6. The Problem of Divorce in the USSR was the topic of MODERN WOMAN (Gordin, M 10), which was based on a sociological study published in the Soviet journal Smena. The program noted that the USSR is becoming increasingly concerned about the rate of divorce, one of the highest in the world, and the consequent social problems. Smena cited alcoholism and inadequate housing as major causes of marriage failures. Comparative statistics on the Soviet divorce rate in large and small cities were provided.

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

None.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. TEL AVIV REPORT (Perelman, Isr 4:30) dealt with Prime Minister Begin's address to the Knesset, calling for approval of the Camp David accords, including the withdrawal of Israeli settlements from Egyptian territory in the occupied Sinai. The program also dealt with opposition Labor Party leader Peres' statement critical of some portions of the accords.

NEW YORK REPORT (Gerdler, NY 5:30) gave the substance of Terence Smith's article to The New York Times entitled "The Story of the Camp David Summit."

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 6) featured further discussion on the Camp David agreements carried by The Christian Science Monitor, the Frankfurter Rundschau, the Saudi Arabian newspapers Al Riyadh Daily and Al Medina and India's Hindustan Times.

2. Liberalization in Iran was the subject of NOTE (Perouansky, M 4:25) which discussed the Iranian government's plans to set up a multi-party system and to permit a free press.
3. Nicaragua. WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 5:30) gave the substance of Karen De Young's article in The Washington Post discussing the aftermath of the Nicaraguan civil war. The program noted the population's widespread distrust of the government and its soldiers and assessed the direction in which the struggle is likely to head after Somoza's political and military victory.
4. Rhodesia. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 2:30) noted continuing peace efforts by Britain and the US as the Rhodesian internal conflict intensifies.
5. Vietnam's Foreign Policy. NOTE (Rahr, M 6) examined the results of Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong's visit to non-communist states of Southeast Asia in the wake of deteriorating Sino-Vietnamese relations.
6. Portugal. President Antonio Eanes's efforts toward getting the political parties to form a new coalition government in Portugal was the subject of NOTE (Bensi, M 5).
7. France. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4) commented on France's decision to build a sixth nuclear submarine and noted the release by the French Ministry of Defense of the kind of technical data on the new submarine which would be considered a military secret in the USSR.
8. IMF Meeting. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 4) dealt with President Carter's speech to the 43rd annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank which focused on the administration's urgent priority to fight inflation, reduce its trade deficit, and support the dollar.
9. Inflation and Western Economies. NOTE (Roitman, M 9) focused on the complexity of economic mechanisms in the West and the difficulty of mastering them in time of crisis, and made the point that despite its extreme complexity, the system works.

10. Great Britain. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, M 3:30) discussed the Ford Motor Company strike in Great Britain which is posing the most serious challenge yet to the British government's wage restraint policy.

11. Yugoslav-US Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 3) discussed the visiting Yugoslav Defense Minister General Nikola Ljubicic first working day in Washington outlining his meetings with US State Department and Congressional leaders. The program cited US officials that the visit is partly symbolic and partly substantive and that the US would accommodate, at a modest level, the Yugoslav interest in purchasing arms from the US.

12. Chinese Foreign Relations. PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (Pusta, M 6:30) was pegged to the Sino-Japanese treaty, noting its importance for other Asian countries. The program said China's new, active foreign policy was designed to counter Soviet influence in Europe as well as Asia.

According to PARIS REPORT (Salkazanov, P 4), Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and the Gaullist leader, has returned satisfied from a visit to Peking.

13. Press Freedom. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 3:30) was pegged to the latest UNESCO draft declaration on the mass media which will come up for review in Paris at the end of October. The program compared this newest version with the original, controversial one submitted by the Third World countries in Nairobi two years ago. It was noted that no great improvement has been made since then and that one can anticipate a new wave of controversy in Paris between countries with an independent press and those whose media is under state control.

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

1. MULTI-STORIED AMERICA (Storozhenko, NY 8:30) featured a talk with Yaroslav Pleskin, an American of Ukrainian extraction, who founded a beauty salon chain and became a millionaire. The discussion focused on Pleskin's experiences and life-style changes in the US.

2. Theater. SPECIAL FEATURE (Gittelsohn, NY 7) reviewed Tom Stoppard's play Every Good Boy Deserves a Favor produced at the Kennedy Center in Washington.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Zinik, L 7) described some experimental plays staged by young or less known actors in London.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 6) was featured in C-1.

WORLD TODAY (Predtechevsky, M 59) featured programming on the following topics: the Rhodesian issue (Chugunov, L 1); debate in the Knesset (Perelman, Isr 2:30); the Soviet-FRG economic agreement (Krassovsky, Bonn 2:30); backgrounder on the Gromyko-Vance talks (Beloborodov, W 2); Phan Van Dong in Southeast Asia (Rahr, M 2); the Sino-Japanese friendship treaty (Pusta, M 2); the new Chinese economic front (Shilaeff, NY 3); the USSR and Canadian trade unions (Roitman, M 2:30); divorce in the USSR (Gordin, M 4); and The Punished Peoples, readings from the book by Nekrich (Shragin, NY 4).

gk/JR

#### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 26 September 1978:

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko became ill during a speech to the U N General Assembly today and had to be helped from the podium. However, about an hour later he returned and finished his speech.

King Hussein says the framework agreements on the Mideast fall far short of what he thinks should be in a peace accord.

President Jimmy Carter has signed a bill lifting the U S arms embargo against Turkey.

China today proposed an adjournment of its talks with Vietnam in Hanoi on the problem of Vietnam's ethnic Chinese.

Both houses of the U S Congress have now approved bills which could extend credits to buy American farm products to China.

The rightwing regime in Nicaragua has accepted a United States offer to mediate between the government and opposition groups.

Soviet authorities have reportedly completed their preparations for the trial of Robert Nazaryan, a founding member of the Helsinki monitoring group in Armenia.

West Germany's public prosecutor today cleared two members of the Social Democratic Party who had been linked to a spy investigation.

The East German Protestant Churches have again criticized new military education courses in the schools.

The Portuguese President has met with leaders of the Communist and Social Democrats.

Floods today struck parts of Thailand and India and threatened to cause more damage in Vietnam.

\*Romanian President Ceausescu has rejected as nonsensical any suggestion that his country might become China's instrument in the Balkans.

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

# RFE-RL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 270

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 270

for Wednesday, 27 September 1978

Romano/Einfrank/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 5:30) dealt with the statement to a Congressional committee by Marshal Shulman, special adviser on Soviet affairs to US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The program noted that Shulman found some positive aspects in recent Soviet behavior, including the dropping of charges against American newsmen in Moscow, the suspended sentence received by Francis J. Crawford, and the increase in Jewish emigration.

WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 4) discussed Henry Kissinger's NBC TV interview in which he hinted that he will run for the Senate in 1980 and voiced his strongest criticism to date of the administration's foreign policy. The program noted that aside from assailing Carter's policy on Africa, the former Secretary of State took issue with the Carter administration's handling of relations with the USSR. It was noted that he charged the administration with being needlessly compliant toward Soviet geopolitical expansionism and that the human rights policy has caused excessive tensions in bilateral relations. The program also covered Kissinger's views on SALT and Soviet policy toward the Middle East.

WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 3) dealt with the Vance-Gromyko talks on SALT at the UN, noting that further talks were scheduled for the White House later in the week.

\* NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4) provided a backgrounder to the SALT discussions of Gromyko and Vance, noting Congressional concern about the possibility of an unsuitable SALT agreement. A CND Washington report of September 27 was used.

NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 3) discussed the US Publishers Association decision to postpone the signing of an agreement of cooperation with the USSR State Committee on Publishing because of human rights violations. The program noted that the US association cited Soviet non-compliance with the Helsinki accords and the harsh sentences given to Orlov, Ginzburg, and Shcharansky. The program reviewed a similar action taken by the US publishers in November 1977 when they voted against signing the agreement until the Belgrade review conference was concluded and the fate of Orlov, Ginzburg, and Shcharansky was known.

In connection with the trial in the US, due to begin on September 27, of two Soviet UN employees charged with espionage, NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 4) gave the background on the Valdik Enger and Rudolf Chernyayev case. The program noted that the two Soviet citizens were arrested on May 20 after they were caught paying a US Navy officer to pass them classified documents on anti-submarine weapons and other secrets. It was also noted that the arrest of the two Soviet citizens led to the Moscow trial of Francis J. Crawford.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS (Schlippe, M 27) featured readings from the 48th issue of The Chronicle of Current Events dealing with police attempts in early 1978 to show dissident writers such as Kopelev and Georgy Vladimirov were "parasites" i.e. not employed in socially useful jobs. Among those mentioned by the Chronicle was mathematician-writer Yuri Gastiev who was briefly detained in September by Moscow police who questioned him about "parasitism."

SPECIAL FEATURE (Yefimov and Schlippe, M 16) was the third part of an interview with Igor Yefimov, a Leningrad writer who recently immigrated to the West.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Burshtein and Schlippe, M 24) read the second and final installment of the Open Letter to Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorniy from Andrei Sakharov, Turchin and Roy Medvedev which dealt with the interrelationship between problems of democratization and the Soviet Union's technical-economic progress. The program is a RERUN from 26 July 1974.

3. Soviet-British Relations. LONDON REPORT (Chugunov, L 3) discussed the case of Nikolai Sharygin who has been released from a Soviet labor camp after serving a ten year sentence for treason. The program noted that Sharygin was a "stateless" businessman of Ukrainian origin who went to the USSR in 1968 as the business representative of a British firm and was arrested there on charges of fleeing the Soviet Union. It was noted that the Nazis sent Sharygin as a young boy from his home in the Ukraine to Germany to do forced labor and at the end of the war he received asylum in Britain.

4. Culture. WE ABROAD (Sinyavsky, Sinyavskaya and Rubinstein, P 26) was devoted to the Russian poet Maximilian Voloshin and the memories associated with his house in Koktebel in the Crimea. The program carried quotes from recollections of Natalia Rubinstein who visited the poet's widow before her recent death.

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

1. The GDR. Unrest in the ranks of the East German Communist Party was the subject of an article in the Swiss weekly Weltwoche which was summarized by EAST EUROPEAN NOTE (S. Vardy, M 6). The article quoted a low-ranking SED functionary to the effect that there was much dissatisfaction within the party and that reform was inevitable.

\* 2. Chinese-Vietnamese Relations. NOTE (Rahr, M 6) was pegged to the collapse of the Sino-Vietnamese talks on the future of the ethnic Chinese in Vietnam after the Chinese delegation left Hanoi for home. The program reviewed the strains in relations between the two countries citing charges and countercharges by each country accusing the other of preparations for armed conflict. The program noted the PRC Peoples Daily assertion that Vietnam was being pushed by the Soviet Union into a large-scale invasion of Cambodia.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. NOTE (Perouansky, M 5:30) focused on several aspects of the Middle East situation, including the attitudes of Jordan and Syria to the Camp David accords and the question of the West Bank. A New York Times news service item and a Washington Star article were cited.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 5:30) dealt with the aftermath of Camp David quoting articles in The Baltimore Sun, Le Figaro, The Times of India and a column by Joseph Kraft in The International Herald Tribune concerning divisions in the Arab world

2. Hungarian-French Relations were discussed in PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4) against the background of Janos Kadar's planned visit to France in November. The program noted the two nations' desire to deepen political, economic and trade relations, and stressed that Hungary's liberal regime could make it possible for Paris-Budapest links to develop considerably.

3. Cuba in Africa. NOTE (Bensi, M 5:30). Pegged to Castro's African visit the program discussed Cuba's extensive involvement in Africa with particular emphasis on the situation in Rhodesia. A New York Times news service article was cited.



4. US-Turkish Relations. The lifting of the US arms embargo was dealt with in a WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 5) which quoted President Carter as saying the action was in the interest of the US and other NATO members.

5. US-Chinese Relations. NEW YORK REPORT (Gendler, NY 3) dealt with Congressional legislation which would permit China to receive credits to purchase American farm products.

6. The Political Significance of US Primary Elections was discussed in MULTISTORIED AMERICA (Storozhenko, NY 8:00).

7. The FRG. BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, Bonn 5) was pegged to West Germany's dropping the case against two members of the SPD who had been publicly linked to a spy investigation arising from information given by high-ranking Romanian defector Ion Pacepa. The program gave background on the affair and the political row which resulted when some SPD members accused the opposition of building up a story to defame the SPD in coming state elections.

8. Disarmament. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4) was pegged to the UN General Assembly speech of Sweden's Foreign Minister who called for further study of the effects of nuclear weapons' radiation as part of an effort to eliminate these weapons. The program noted that East German Defense Minister Hoffman had taken the view that the Communist world could win a nuclear war. The program said the effect of nuclear weapons is unpredictable as shown by the experience of the Bikini inhabitants who have had to be evacuated once against from their island.

9. The EEC's Climate Research Program was the topic of NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4). The program gave details on the EEC Commission's plan calling for a five-year research study of climatic changes and conditions and man's role in influencing them. A CND report from Brussels of September 26 was used.

\* 10. The American Farm Family was the subject of MAN ON EARTH (Popovsky, NY 1). The program noted that 95 per cent of American farms are run by one family.

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

1. MAN ON EARTH (Popovsky, NY 4) discussed the use of a new chemical which drives birds from the farmers' crops without harming the birds.

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

WORLD TODAY (Vovchok, M 59) featured programming on the following topics: The New York Times news service on Syria (Perouansky, M 3:30); Press Review (Glasenapp, M 3); Kissinger criticizes the Carter Administration (Savemark, W 2:30); Gromyko-Vance on SALT II; (Predtechevsky, M 2:30); the Swedish Foreign Minister on nuclear warfare (Predtechevsky, M 2:30); the trial of two Soviet spies in the US (Gendler, NY 3); the FRG closes case against two SPD members suspected of espionage (Krassovsky, Bonn 3); Sharygin released from Soviet labor camp (Chugunov, L 3); Cuba and Africa (Bensi, M 4); Janos Kadar to visit France (Mirsky, P 3:30); the breakdown in Sino-Vietnamese talks (Rahr, M 3:30); and the EEC's climate research program (Predtechevsky, M 2).

gk/JR

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 27 September 1978:

The Israeli Parliament is now debating the Camp David accords.

The Soviet and U S Foreign Ministers have begun talks in New York.

Leonid Brezhnev has told two U S businessmen he would like to see curbs lifted on trade with America.

Hua Kuo-feng has met a delegation from the EEC.

The U S Senate has approved a key part of the president's energy plan.

U S officials say Yugoslavia has been told Washington is prepared to sell it much of the military equipment it is interested in.

France today formally announced its return to regular international disarmament negotiations next January.

\* Portuguese President Eanes conferred with socialist party leader Soares today about the outlook for forming a new government.

\* The Orenburg pipeline has been completed.

\*\* The East German Protestant Churches have called for prayers for Jews who survived the nazi nightmare.

Unofficial reports say there will not be a Warsaw Pact summit meeting soon in Budapest.

\* Ian Smith says the war against guerrillas could go on for years.

Two Soviets have gone on trial in the U S on spy charges.

The Chinese delegation to the Sino-Vietnamese talks left Hanoi by train for home this morning.

Nicaragua's President Somoza has accepted one of the conditions set by opposition leaders for opening negotiations on ending the country's civil strife.

\*) The Polish Service did not use these items.

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

**RFE-RL**

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 271

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 271

for Thursday, 28 September 1978

Romano/Einfrank/Riollet

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

- \* 1. Soviet US Relations. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 8) backgrounded the issues at stake in the latest SALT talks between Gromyko and Vance, including new ICBM systems to be introduced by both parties, the "Backfire" bomber, the American cruise missile and the problem posed by low-trajectory missiles launched by submarines. Articles in The Philadelphia Inquirer and The Washington Star were used.

WASHINGTON REPORT (Beloborodov, W 4) discussed American efforts to get any new SALT agreement to include a ban on low-flying submarine-launched missiles in order to lessen the risk of a surprise attack. The program noted that two members of the Congressional advisory panel on SALT, Representative Bob Carr (D-Mich.) and Representative Thomas Downey (R-N.Y.) had raised the issue with President Carter.

WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 4) covered Carter's September 28 press conference with special focus on the President's statements on progress in the SALT negotiations.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 3) quoted The Philadelphia Inquirer and The Washington Star on the Vance-Gromyko talks on a SALT-II agreement and Marshal Shulman on the improvement in US-Soviet relations.

2. Soviet-Japanese Relations. NOTE (Rahr, M 7) reporting on the Gromyko-Sonoda meeting in New York on September 25, noted the current coolness in relations between Moscow and Tokyo.

\* 3. Consumer Goods Shortages. NOTE (Roitman, M 6) was pegged to a Radio Kiev report claiming that retail trade turnover has increased by 4 per cent in the first 8 months of this year in the Soviet Union. The program contrasted the variety of the goods offered in the mail order catalogue of "Sears and Robuck" of the year 1897 with recent Soviet press reports on shortages of the simplest consumer goods throughout the country.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev, L 3:30) discussed the press conference by the Presidium of the World Conference on Soviet Jewry which provided statistics illustrating that Jewish emigration from the USSR has increased over the past two years but was still lower than the 1972 figure when US-USSR relations had been particularly cordial. The program cited Jewish Agency Chairman A. Dulzin who expressed deep concern about growing anti-semitism and anti-semitic propaganda in the USSR and that Jews were the only nationality in the USSR deprived of schools, communal organizations and cultural facilities.

Sakharov. DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIME (Burshtein and Schlippe, M 28:30) continued to read Part Two of Andrei Sakharov's Memorandum to Brezhnev of 5 March 1971 and its Supplement written in the Summer of 1972. The readings of Andrei Sakharov's works commemorate ten years since the publication abroad of Reflections on Progress, Peaceful Co-existence and Intellectual Freedom.

SAMIZDAT REVIEW (Schlippe, M 29). The first segment provided documentation on Ginzburg, Orlov and Kiril Podrabinek's current experiences in prison and the second part dealt with Kiril Podrabinek's work The Unfortunate, describing the everyday life of a Soviet soldier.

5. Culture. Valentin Kataev's memories of literary contemporaries of his youth were discussed in SPECIAL FEATURE (Nekrasov and Gladilin, P 27) by two Soviet emigre writers who knew Kataev in the Soviet Union. Published in the journal Novy Mir in June 1978, My Diamond Tiara recreates the atmosphere of the 1920s and 1930s and includes critical portraits of gifted writers who were the author's contemporaries.

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

- \* 1. Czechoslovakia. FOR YOUR FREEDOM AND OURS (Silnickaya, NY 13) featured quotes from an interview by George Urban with former Assistant Secretary of State Eugene Rostow on the American government's position toward Czechoslovakia at the time of the Soviet invasion.

Czechoslovak-PCI relations. According to NOTE (Bensi, M 4) the already glacial state of relations between the Italian and Czechoslovak Communist Parties will not be improved by the fact that the PCI's own publishing house has published an Italian version of the book Prague 1968 by Jiri Hajek. The program was based on a RAD paper from September 27.

2. The GDR. BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, Bonn 4:30) cited the declaration adopted by the Synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR which underscored Christian co-responsibility for the persecution of Jews. The program noted that the declaration which was addressed to all protestant parishes in the GDR was released in connection with the 40th anniversary of the 9 November 1938 "Crystal Night." The program cited the church leaders' concern about the resurgence of fascist and racist attitudes among East German youth.

3. Comecon. Peking's growing contacts with the EEC was the subject of NOTE (Chianurov, M 4:30). The program was pegged to the opening of a Comecon meeting in Ulan Bator coinciding with the arrival of a Common Market delegation in Peking.

- \* 4. Polish-French Relations. PARIS REPORT (Salkazanova, P 4) discussed the French Justice Ministry decision not to extradite Jadwiga Jahnz, a Polish emigre woman living in France, who is being sought in Poland for criminal offense charges.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. TEL-AVIV REPORT (Perelman, Isr 5) dealt with the Knesset's approval of the Camp David accords, including the controversial issue of the withdrawal of Israel's Sinai settlements. The program quoted supporters and opponents of the action.

NOTE (Perouansky, M 5) pointed out the Egyptian government's statement applauding the Knesset vote which approved the Camp David accords. The program also discussed the West Bank problem. Articles in The Washington Post and The Christian Science Monitor were cited.

WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 3) noted the favorable reaction in the US to the Knesset vote approving the Camp David agreements. The program used voice cuts of President Carter's speech at a lunch for democratic local organization.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 31) continued to quote comments and opinions from The Washington Post, The Christian Science Monitor, and the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on the atmosphere in Israel and Egypt in light of preparations for direct negotiations on a peace treaty.

2. MBFR. Obstacles facing the force reduction talks in Vienna was the subject of NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30). The program pointed out that a key problem was that Western estimates of Warsaw Pact strength exceeded the official Pact figures.

3. Disarmament. PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4:30) dealt with France's decision to join disarmament talks in Geneva.

4. US-Chinese Student Exchange. NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 3:30) gave the substance of Fox Butterfield's article in The New York Times discussing plans for a Chinese-US student exchange program. It was noted that a high level Chinese delegation will be sent to Washington next month to prepare a broad bilateral agreement on sending Chinese students to the US and vice-versa.

5. Nicaragua. WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 4:30) focused on current peace efforts in Nicaragua and noted the major role played by the US in the search for a settlement of the conflict.

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

1. MODERN BRITAIN (Kuznetsov and Floyd, L 11) dealt with the expansion of the market for "do-it-yourself-equipment" in Britain noting how supply managed easily to adapt to demand.

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 6) was featured in A-1 (Glasenapp, M 3) and C-1 (Glasenapp, M 3).

WORLD TODAY (Machlis, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the Knesset vote and reaction in Israel (Perelman, Isr 3); Press Review: Middle East and Soviet-US relations (Glasenapp, M 5); the Arab reaction to the Knesset vote (Perouansky, M 4); Vance-Gromyko meeting (Savemark, W 2:30); US-Chinese student exchange plans (Shilaeff, NY 2); UN consultation on Namibia (Bykovsky, M 3:30); the GDR Protestant Synod (Krassovsky, Bonn 3); France to rejoin Geneva Disarmament Negotiations (Mirsky, P 3); retain goods in the USSR and the US (Roitman, M 4); World Conference on Soviet Jewry (Chuguyev, L 3); US publishers postpone concluding an agreement with the USSR (Gendler, NY 2:30); Italian CP publishes Hajek book on Prague Spring (Bensi, M 4); and the fate of a Polish refugee in France (Salkazanov, P 4).

gk/JSL



#### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 28 September 1978:

President Carter says the leaders of Israel and Egypt agree there are now no obstacles in the way of moving as quickly as possible to conclusion of a peace treaty.

The Foreign Ministers of the U.S. and the Soviet Union have completed two days of talks on the remaining problems of a new strategic arms agreement.

Pieter Botha is South Africa's new Premier.

There has been more heavy gunfire in Beirut.

Japan has stressed that it is doing its utmost to establish stable and friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

A trial in Tunis of 34 trade union leaders accused of provoking riots broke up again today when defense lawyers walked out.

Yugoslavia says any arms purchases from the U.S. will be based on costs and quality.

\*The Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly has expressed support for the Charter 77 movement.

The Socialist International is meeting in Paris.

Hanoi has called for a resumption of talks with Peking.

A jury has been selected for the espionage trial of two Soviets charged with paying an American naval officer for U.S. defense secrets.

Calcutta has been hit by bad flooding.

Walter Scheel says relations with East Berlin have made substantial progress.

\*\*A woman who forged a check to get out of Poland will not be extradited by France.

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

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

# RERL

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 272

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 272

for Friday, 29 September 1978

Romano/Einfrank/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. WASHINGTON REPORT (Savemark, W 3) dealt with the latest round of the Gromyko-Vance talks on SALT in New York, noting the discussions will be continued later at the White House with President Carter.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights: Mstislav Rostropovich's Concert at the White House was the topic of discussion in SPECIAL BROADCAST (Gittelsohn, NY 8) which highlighted Rosalynn Carter's welcoming statements.

Makarenko. LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS (Lubarsky and Schlippe, M 28) featured an interview with Soviet dissident Mikhail Makarenko who recently emigrated to the West. Makarenko described his arrest and imprisonment following his involvement in unofficial art exhibitions in Novosibirsk. The program also quoted from The Chronicle of Current Events concerning the Makarenko case.

DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIMES (Burstein, and Schlippe, M 29) featured a reading of the biographical work: A. Sakharov: The Introduction to His Collected Works "Sakharov Speaks." This program is a RERUN from 3 May 1974 repeated in conjunction with the 10th anniversary since the publication abroad of Andrei Sakharov's essay Reflections on Progress, Peaceful Coexistence and Intellectual Freedom.

Rudenko. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Kaczurowsky, M 4) featured a poem by imprisoned Ukrainian dissident Mikhail Rudenko entitled "At the Dam" dealing with the Babi Yar massacre.

Leonid Plyushch in SPECIAL FEATURE (Plyushch and Salkazanova, P 5) discussed the activities of the International Federation of Twin Cities, noting the action of some national federations in favor of human rights. A conference of the International Federation will take place in Tbilisi on October 7-14. It will deal with sport questions in connection with preparations for the 1980 Olympics.

\* Voronel. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOVIET LIFE (Nudelman, Isr 5) dealt with a production by a students group at Jerusalem's Hebrew University of a play by Soviet emigrant Nina Voronel entitled "Devouring Snakes" about life in Russia.

3. Soviet Writers' Union. SPECIAL FEATURE (Yurenen, NY 9) described the advantages of possessing the membership card of the USSR Writers Union. Those who want to write and do not possess this card run the danger of being sued as "parasites," the author, an emigre Soviet writer and former member of the Union, said. Moreover, there is one thing the card cannot do, he said, that is to protect one against slanders and illegal sanctions. The program recalled that Solzhenitsyn, also a former member of the Union, tried in the past to obtain the inclusion of such protection in the statutes of the Union.

4. Soviet Grain Imports. According to NEW YORK REPORT (Dreyer, NY 4:30) American experts have estimated that the Soviet Union is likely to buy some 18 million tons of grain for the year beginning October 1, representing 5 per cent of the expected Soviet harvest.

5. State Automobile Inspectorates. NOTE (Roitman, M 6) was pegged to the adoption of new statutes for the State Automobile Inspection (GAI), the body in charge of insuring safety on Soviet roads. The program made the point that more than administrative measures are required to make Soviet roads safer. The program noted that the traffic death toll rate in the Soviet Union was ten times higher than that in the US. The program also said that it will not be until the 1980s that the Soviet Union will have the number of cars that the US had in the 1920s.

6. Soviet Missile Testing. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) gave the substance of Charles Corddry's article in The Baltimore Sun which expressed surprise that the Soviet Union has failed to start testing new missile types known to be under development.

7. USSR-Japan. NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 6) examined the military significance of the giant floating dock which is being built in Japan for the Soviet Union.

8. British Week in Novosibirsk. LONDON REPORT (Chuguyev L 4) described the controversy over "British Week" activities in Novosibirsk, noting that authorities would not allow the distribution of a special issue of The Times and that a Scottish bagpiper had been prevented from performing.

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

1. East Europe. NOTE (Chianurov, M 4:30) discussed a Brookings Institution study which said that East European debts to the West may have to be rescheduled within the next two to three years. A CND Washington report of September 28 was used.

2. Yugoslav-US Military Ties were reviewed in NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 6) in the light of the US decision to approve arms sales to Yugoslavia. The program noted that since 1961 the US has not sold weapons to Yugoslavia other than spare parts, but that in the 1950's Washington shipped arms in a military supply program begun after the country's break with the Soviet Union. David Andelman's article for The New York Times analyzing Soviet-Yugoslav military ties was cited. It was noted that Yugoslavia was seeking an alternative source of military supplies because the USSR is withholding the sale of the most advanced equipment.

3. Military Training in GDR Schools was discussed in WORLD TODAY (Predtechevsky, M 3) on the basis of a Reuter report from East Berlin which provided data on a new ninth grade class book entitled "Civil Defense" which will be part of a compulsory 80-hour course in the new academic year. The program noted the outspoken opposition of the GDR churches to the militarization of East German youth and mentioned the adverse publicity this is getting abroad.

4. GDR-FRG. BONN REPORT (Krassovsky, B 4) reported on the delivery of credentials by the new permanent representative of the GDR in Bonn on September 28.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Pope John Paul I. NOTE (Bensi, M 5:30) gave details about the death of Pope John Paul I after a 33-day pontificate.

In a tribute to Pope John Paul I RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Storozhenko, Shmeman, NY 6) featured portions of an interview with Father Shmeman discussing the enthronement of the Pope and the aims of his pontificate.

PARIS REPORT (Mirsky, P 4) on the French reaction to the death of Pope John Paul I, quoted from statements by Giscard d'Estaing, Bishop Marty of Paris and communist trade union leader Seguy.

2. Israeli-Egyptian Peace Talks. NOTE (Perouansky, M 5) dealt with the planned Israeli-Egyptian peace talks, pointing out that the West Bank question posed an obstacle to achieving a comprehensive peace for the Middle East. US-Israeli disagreement over the West Bank settlements issue was discussed.

The Knesset vote on the Camp David accords was discussed in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Perelman, Isr 5).

PRESS REVIEW (Glasenapp, M 6:30) discussed the Knesset vote on the Camp David accord, quoting articles in The Washington Post, Britain's The Guardian, Switzerland's Tages Anzeiger, West Germany's Sueddeutsche Zeitung, The Wall Street Journal as well as an article carried by The New York Times News Service.

3. US. NEW YORK REPORT (Muslin, NY 3) dealt with the House of Representatives passage of legislation which would facilitate the stripping of citizenship and the expulsion of persons who emigrated to the US after committing Nazi crimes. The program noted the US government is investigating the cases of 200 persons suspected of having committed Nazi crimes before emigrating to the US.

NEW YORK REPORT (Shilaeff, NY 2:30) dealt with the US-Vietnamese talks in New York on normalization of relations between the two countries.

4. Nicaragua. WASHINGTON REPORT (Orshansky, W 4) dealt with current attempts at finding a settlement of the crisis in Nicaragua. The program noted the US role as well as the resignation of the deputy head of the Nicaraguan delegation to the UN in protest against Somoza's policy.

5. The Election of Pieter Botha as South Africa's New Premier was the topic of NOTE (Predtechevsky, M 4:30).

6. United Nations. NEW YORK REPORT (Bykovsky, NY 3:30) quoted from Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's speech at the UN General Assembly.

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

1. The Jewish Religious Festival of Rosh Hashana was commemorated in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Gordin/Abramovitz, M 10).

2. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Mirsky, P 10) featured an interview with writer Peter Ravich who discussed efforts in France to encourage and aid Jewish writers in that country.

3. Miscellaneous Themes. A contribution to RADIO JOURNAL "ABROAD" (Gittelson, Orlov, NY 3) featured a brief item on the Time magazine cover exhibit at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington and an item discussing plans on the construction of a monument to Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the nation's capital.

4. TELEVISION IN AMERICA (Gabai, NY 11) was about early morning TV newscasts in the US.

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

WORLD TODAY (Tumanov, M 59) featured programming on the following topics: Death of Pope John Paul I (Bensi, M 4); France mourns the Pope's death (Mirsky, P 3:30); US-Vietnamese talks (Shilaeff, NY 3); Egyptian-Israeli Talks (Perouansky, M 3:30); the Vance-Gromyko talks (Savemark, W 2:30); failure with rocket tests in the Pacific (Predtechevsky, M 3); Yugoslavia to receive US arms (Predtechevsky, M 3:30); East German military training in schools (Predtechevsky, M 3); the new South African prime minister (Predtechevsky, M 3); new regulations for state automobile inspectorates in the USSR (Roitman, M 3:30); British week in Novosibirsk (Chuguyev, L 3:30); and the Press Review on the Middle East (Glasenapp, M 2).

#### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 29 September 1978:

Pope John Paul died late last night of a heart attack.

The U.N. Security Council has approved a plan to send troops and observers to oversee the transition to independence in Namibia.

President Carter's special envoy in the Middle East, Alfred Atherton, conferred with Israeli Premier Begin today on the way Arab countries are reacting to the Camp David agreements.

The U.S. has been holding intensive consultations on ways to end the fighting in Lebanon.

South Africa's parliament today elected John Vorster the country's president.

The Socialist International today declared its support for the Charter 77 human rights movement in Czechoslovakia.

Thousands of young Italians demonstrated in Rome and other cities to protest recent violence.

British police say they are treating the death of Georgi Markov as a murder inquiry.

Venezuela has called on the U.N. to help those fleeing from the trouble in Nicaragua.

Zbigniew Brzezinski will visit Western Europe next week.

\*Robert Havemann has again criticized the East German government.

\*Roy Jenkins says talks on Greek membership in the EEC are on schedule but some rough going is ahead.

Anatoly Karpov has won his fifth game at the World Chess Championship.

\*) The Polish Service did not use these items.

**REF-RL**

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS NO. 273

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis No. 273  
for Saturday, 30 September 1978  
Romano/Einfrank/Riollet

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. The Vance-Gromyko talks and the American role in the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks were discussed in THE WORLD THIS WEEK (Savemark, W 3).

2. Society. SPECIAL FEATURE (Levin, M 27) dealt with the book Privilege in the Soviet Union by Mervyn Mathews of Britain's University of Surrey. The program featured extensive excerpts from the book which deals with class system in the USSR and special benefits the upper strata in the USSR enjoy.

\* 3. Economy. DIALOGUE (Belotserkovsky, M 20) was the third of a series on the possible alternative economic systems to the one which exists in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The views of Anatoly Fedoseev, a Soviet emigrant living in England, were quoted. Fedoseev favors a small-scale capitalist system which would not permit the "monopoly" of big corporations or big labor unions. The program said that on the basis of articles published in Soviet samizdat, there are few in the USSR who favor a return to capitalism. But the program said that in Eastern Europe, there are many who favor "democratic socialism," particularly of the "self-management" type. The views of Yugoslav dissident Mihajlo Mihajlov on democratic socialism were extensively quoted.



4. Agriculture. WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 5) gave basic figures on the share of private plots in agricultural production in 1976. The figures were taken from the journal Voprosy ekonomiki. The program was pegged to the current harvest campaign.

WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 2) reported on recent Soviet grain purchases under the US-Soviet agreement which will enter its third year in October.

5. Teachers' Day. WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 3) pegged to Teachers' Day, noted that if the lot of Soviet teachers has somewhat improved in recent years, salaries paid to them still remain below the average for industrial workers, engineers, and technicians.

6. Shortcomings in the Training of Engineers in the Soviet Union were discussed in WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 4). The program was based on RL research paper 142/78 of September 26.

7. Babi Yar. WEEKLY RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 6) read excerpts from an article in Kontinent by Prof. Naum Meiman on Babi Yar. The program was pegged to the anniversary of the massacre on 29-30 September 1941.

8. Sakharov. DOCUMENTS OF OUR TIMES (Burststein and Schlippe, M 27:30) continued to read Part 2 of the biographical work A. Sakharov: The Introduction To His Collected Works 'Sakharov Speaks'. The program is a RERUN from 4 May 1974 and is being presented in conjunction with the 10th anniversary since the publication abroad of Andrei Sakharov's essay Reflections on Progress, Peaceful Coexistence and Intellectual Freedom.

9. Soviet Non-Conformist Art. EXHIBITION HALLS OF THE WORLD (Shemyakin, P 4:30) described the Soviet "non-conformist" art exhibit at the National Museum of Tokyo. Shemyakin, whose works are also being displayed, noted that the Japanese government sponsored exhibit includes the works of some 50 Soviet artists the majority of whom still reside in the Soviet Union.

10. RUSSIAN WRITERS AND RELIGION (Shmeman, NY 8) was devoted to Dostoevsky.

11. Wrangel Island. FROM THE PAGES OF THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE PRESS ABROAD (Schaјovicz, M 7:30) excerpted from an article in the New York Russian language newspaper Novoe Russkoe Slovo on the history of Wrangel Island in the Arctic sea off Siberia. The island has at various times been claimed by Britain, Russia, and the US and is now part of the Soviet Union.

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

1. The GDR. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (S. Vardy, M 5) read from a statement of the Synod of the East German Evangelical Church on the need for a Christian education of East German youth.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. ROUND TABLE TALK (Bensi, Perouansky, and Roitman, M 20) considered Israeli, Arab, American, and Soviet reaction to the Knesset approval of the Camp David accords. The variety of reaction was noted with a brief characterization of each type. Differences among Arab states were mentioned. The negative Soviet attitude to Camp David was seen as an aggravating element hindering the search for peace in the Middle East. Prospects for a Geneva conference on the Middle East were considered unlikely given the differences that exist among the parties.

The Knesset approval of the Camp David accords was dealt with in THE WORLD THIS WEEK (Perelman, Isr 4).

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's speech to the UN General Assembly was dealt with in THE WORLD THIS WEEK (Bykovsky, NY 3), noting Vance's remarks on the Middle East.

\* 2. Great Britain. The British police statement that the Markov death was being treated as a murder case was discussed in THE WORLD THIS WEEK (Chuguyev, L 2).

3. The FRG. THE WORLD THIS WEEK (Krassovsky, B 2) noted that West German authorities have cleared those alleged to have been involved in espionage following the defection of a high-ranking Romanian security officer.

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

1. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Bensi, M 6) paid tribute to Pope John Paul I and his brief pontificate.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 5) reported briefly on the following: the seven Pentecostals who took refuge in the US Embassy in Moscow in June; Pavel Nicolescu, the Chairman of the Romanian Christian Committee for the Defense of Religious Freedom, who was again detained briefly by the police in Bucharest; there are 600,000 Baptists in the Soviet Union, according to a London-based Baptists Times interview with the general secretary of the USSR Council of the Evangelical Christian-Baptists Bychkov; Yugoslav priest arrested for violating the law which prohibits religious ceremonies outside churches; a meeting in Vienna between Catholic theologians and representatives of the Ethiopian, Egyptian, Syrian, Indian, and Armenian Christian Churches; and a meeting in Richmond (Virginia) between Pentecostalist, Baptist, and Jewish theologians.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Drobot, NY 3) gave a short biography of Saint Basil the Great.

2. Culture. EXHIBITION HALLS OF THE WORLD (Golomshtok, L 12) discussed the recent exhibit "The Invisible Art" at the International Art Festival in Edinburgh which attempted to illustrate that our 20th century abstract art movement had its source in, and is an extension of, the ancient occult and mystical tradition.

The Edinburgh Visual Arts Festival was the subject of discussion in EXHIBITION HALLS OF THE WORLD (Golomshtok, L 9).

vr/JSL

### NEWS COVERAGE

All RFE Services and RL/NS carried these stories in their newscasts of 30 September 1978:

Some progress has been reported at SALT talks in Washington between President Carter and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

A truce has halted the latest outbreak of fighting in Lebanon between Christians and Syrians. Both sides say they suffered heavy casualties.

The question of where and when Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations will take place will be answered in the next few days.

The Yugoslav Defense Minister has returned home after a visit to the U.S.

China has again warned about the need to prepare for war.

There's been a bizarre airplane hijacking in Finland.

South African Premier Botha has warned he won't allow anything to disturb the peace in Namibia.

A U.S. naval officer today told a court trying two Soviets on espionage charges that he infiltrated a Soviet spy ring by offering to sell vital information.

Nicaraguan President Somoza announced last night that he has accepted the mediation of the United States and two Latin American nations in the Nicaraguan political crisis.

There has been a let-up in the rains that have caused heavy flooding in northeast India.

Power restrictions are about to go into effect in Poland.

Alexander Zinoviev's wife has been barred from visiting Budapest.

Chess challenger Viktor Korchnoi holds a slight advantage in his latest match against champion Anatoly Karpov.