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DAILY BROADCAST
ANALYSES

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Sunday, 21 October 1984
Romano, Riollot, Felton, and Tolz

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Vainshtein, W 5) gave the substance of an article in The Wall Street Journal which reported on the US-Soviet agreement that was reached during the Shultz-Gromyko talks to hold consultations in Washington in early December on ways to curb the spread of nuclear weapons. The upcoming talks were seen as an encouraging development in US-Soviet relations.
2. Soviet-Swedish Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 6), a RERUN from October 18, backgrounded the tensions in Soviet-Swedish relations over sea and air violations of Sweden's territory and over a recently published Soviet book which sharply criticized Sweden's doctrine of neutrality and its unwillingness to work with the "real peace-loving forces" like the USSR. The program was pegged to the Swedish communications minister's talks in Moscow with Politburo member Aliiev and head of Soviet civil aviation Bugayev.
3. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 1, Malinkovich, M 6, and Alexeyeva, NY 13) began with the text of a statement by Ukrainian

human rights activist Yury Badzyo to the Chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, Vatchenko, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the famine in the Ukraine (AS-5294). In this statement, dated 22 January 1983, Badzyo described as immoral the political taboo imposed by the authorities on this tragedy. The program commented that Badzyo's proposal that the Ukrainian leaders admit to Stalin's responsibility is constructive. After this, veteran Soviet human rights activist Lyudmila Alexeyeva recalled recent instances of repression against yoga enthusiasts, citing material from The Chronicle of Current Events.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Alexeyeva, NY 11), a RERUN from October 20, read and commented on an article entitled "On the Meaning of the Russian Democratic Movement" by Moscow mathematician Vadim Yankov, who was arrested for his samizdat writings. The article was published in the Paris-based Russian journal Kontinent.

4. The Armed Forces. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky and Yudovich, M 15), a RERUN from October 20, featured a talk with a former Red Army officer, Prof. Yudovich, on the present role and status of Marshal Ogarkov following his removal as Chief of the General Staff.

SIGNAL (Gorshenin, M 7), a RERUN from October 20, commented on a letter in Krasnaya Zvezda by company-sergeant Naumenko criticizing the parents of servicemen who send their sons money.

5. The KGB. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Geller, NY 6:30), a RERUN from October 20, reviewed Richard Shultz's and Roy Godson's book Disinformation on KGB activities in the West.

6. The Economy. In HUMAN RIGHTS (Tolz, M 2 and Kaminskaya, W 6) emigre Soviet defense lawyer Dina Kaminskaya talked about the suppression of private economic initiative in the USSR. The program was a RERUN from October 20.

7. Corruption. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gladilin, P 6), a RERUN from October 20, commented on a case of corruption discussed in Literaturnaya Gazeta involving a trade official who was sentenced to a long prison term for a relatively minor offense.

8. Society. MODERN WOMAN (Galkina, NY 6) commented on Soviet press articles concerning the growing number of divorces in the USSR, rejecting as false the press's explanation that this is due to the emancipation of Soviet women.

In MODERN WOMAN (Kaminskaya, W 7:30) emigre Soviet defense lawyer Dina Kaminskaya spoke about violations of Soviet laws concerning protection for women in the work force. The program criticized unclear formulations in the laws.

In MODERN WOMAN (Dovlatov, NY 4:30) emigre Soviet writer Sergey Dovlatov ironically commented on a recent article in Literaturnaya Gazeta which reported that men have started to give up their seats to women in the Moscow metro more frequently.

9. Emigre Activities. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Orshansky, W 8) featured an interview with Yuz Aleshkovsky, a Soviet emigre writer living in the US, who answered questions about his life in the US and his works.

In US TODAY (Yung, NY 7) a Soviet emigre gave her impressions of campus life after her first month at Rutgers University.

10. Sports. IN THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 5) cited and backgrounded IOC President Samaranch's press conference statements in Lausanne in which he said he expected that next month the USSR will clarify its position on whether or not it will participate in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. The program noted the USSR's insistence that it will only make its position known immediately before the Olympics, and said this shows that the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics was for political, not security, reasons.

13. Sport. An item in RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Rubin, NY 5), a RERUN from October 20, on the rights and obligations of Soviet sportsmen, explained that they have many obligations and practically no rights.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7) gave Soviet figure skater Yelena Nodoretzova as an example of how in the USSR a top sports competitor's health is risked for the sake of an Olympic medal.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 5) referred to the life ban imposed on Soviet runner Tatyana Kazankina by the international athletics federation after she refused to submit to a doping test. The program noted that Soviet sources are silent on the question of doping in the USSR.

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

1. The PRC. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Shilaeff, NY 7) discussed the essence, the scale, and the significance of the sweeping economic reforms to be introduced in the PRC next year, stressing that if they prove to be successful they could fundamentally change the existing central planning and public ownership system in China. Deng Xiaoping, the driving force behind the economic reorganization in post-Mao China, was cited as terming the reforms "historic" and "socialism with a Chinese face." The program noted that Deng is doing his utmost to achieve the implementation of these reforms in his lifetime. Opposition to the reforms by Deng's political opponents, especially Mao supporters, was noted.

SIGNAL (Shilaeff, NY 7), a RERUN from October 20, pointed to the slow pace of modernization of the PRC's armed forces. Articles in Current History and Jane's Defence Weekly were cited.

2. The CPUSA. US TODAY (Paramonov, NY 8) explained why the chances of the US Communist Party of winning the presidential election are nonexistent. The program made the point that the party's lack of influence is not the result of discrimination and harassment by the authorities, as Soviet propaganda claims, but the lack of interest of US workers for the party's program. As a gauge of the party's influence, the program used official figures on the funds collected by the Communists and the Republicans during the election campaign.

3. An RL Interview with the Dalai Lama. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kushev, M 4) presented an exclusive RL interview with the Dalai Lama and cited his holiness' comments about the limited nature of China's liberalization policy in Tibet, the growing evidence from reports by Western journalists in Tibet that the overwhelming majority of the Tibetan people reject Chinese rule, and about a possible coexistence between communism and Buddhism. In the conclusion the Dalai Lama expressed a desire to visit Tibet and stressed that he is more concerned with the future of the Tibetan people than he is with the institution of the Dalai Lama.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Vainshtein, W 8) carried an update on the results of the Reagan-Mondale debate in Kansas City, stressing that despite their differences on foreign policy and security issues, both men underlined their commitment to the principle of freedom and democracy in the world and a strong America and pledged to do their utmost to preserve peace. The program cited divergent comments by Reagan and Mondale on such issues as US-Soviet relations, Central America, and space weapons defense systems. Audio Section voice cuts of Mondale's and Reagan's addresses to the American voters were used.

US TODAY (Rubin, NY 7) gave details of General Westmoreland's libel action against CBS for showing a film on the Vietnam war in which he was accused of having deceived the US public during preparations for the 1968 offensive against the Vietcong. The program stressed the importance of this case in connection with the question of freedom of the press guaranteed by the First Amendment to the US Constitution.

2. Grenada. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Orshansky, W 5), backgrounding briefly the events in Grenada prior and after the US landing, cited statements by Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam expressing the hope that democracy and stability will continue after the elections on December 3. Dam was speaking during a ceremony in Washington opening a display of captured Grenadan documents. A CND report from Washington of October 18 was used.

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

1. The "Challenger" Space Shuttle. US TODAY (Muslin, NY 7) described the main tasks accomplished during the latest flight of the Challenger, and quoted from President Reagan's message to the crew before landing.

2. The Cinema. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Gabai, NY 9) reviewed Milos Forman's film "Amadeus."

3. Sport. IN THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 2) cited IOC President Samaranch's press conference statements in Lausanne on the difficulty of punishing countries boycotting the Olympic Games and the question of achieving a reconciliation between the NOCs of South and North Korea.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 4) reported and commented on a meeting of the US Olympic Committee's medical commission on the subject of doping.

4. Religion. SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) concerned seeking the realm of God.

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NEWS COVERAGE

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**ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
21 OCTOBER 1984:**

**FRANCE IS STEPPING UP PRESSURE TO HAVE FRENCH JOURNALIST JACQUES
ABOUCAR FREED FROM AFGHANISTAN.**

**THERE HAS BEEN NO NEWS ON THE WHEREABOUTS OF KIDNAPPED POLISH PRIEST
JERZY POPIELUSZKO.**

**WEST GERMANY HAS DECLINED TO CONFIRM OR DENY A NEWSPAPER REPORT THAT
FOUR ~~EAST~~ GERMAN ASYLUM-SEEKERS HAVE TAKEN REFUGE IN THE WEST GERMAN
EMBASSY IN BUDAPEST.**

**IRAN AND IRAQ HAVE CLAIMED SUCCESSES IN THE RECENT HEAVY FIGHTING IN
THE GULF WAR.**

**ISRAEL HAS REJECTED A LEBANESE CONDITION FOR DISCUSSING A TROOP
WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTHERN LEBANON.**

THERE HAS BEEN MORE FIGHTING IN EL SALVADOR.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Monday, 22 October 1984
Riollot, Felton, Romano, and Tolz

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. In connection with the publication by the Soviet press of readers' letters protesting the arrest of Dr. Spock, HUMAN RIGHTS (Tolz, M 1:30 and Kaminskaya, W 6) explained that in fact Spock was only detained a short time and released after paying a fine for violation of regulations concerning demonstrations outside the White House. In conclusion the program recalled repressions against members of the Moscow underground peace group and the arrests and sentencing of participants in the Red Square demonstration against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

2. Soviet-Iraqi Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) discussed Iraqi Foreign Minister Tarek Aziz' visit to Moscow against the background of the latest Iranian offensive and Iraqi requests for additional Soviet arms. The political motives that led Moscow to abandon its policy of neutrality in the Gulf war were discussed and the program listed figures illustrating the magnitude of Soviet arms supplies to Iraq over the past two years.

3. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M 5:30, discussed the heightened Soviet-Iranian polemics over Soviet arms deliveries to Iraq and focused on Iranian protests over the heavy Soviet troop concentration on the Afghan-Iranian and Soviet-Iranian borders, as well as the Soviet concern over the stepped up military activities by Khomeini-backed militant Shiite groups operating in Khazaradzh and Herat Provinces.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Salkazanov, P 6:30) reviewed French press and public outrage over the 18 years prison sentence passed against French journalist Jacques Abouchar, captured in Afghanistan. Comment in Le Monde, Le Quotidien de Paris, Le Matin de Paris, and Liberation was cited, and appeals by the Abouchar committee and public figures, such as Yves Montand and Simone Signoret, were noted. It was pointed out that indignation extends even to the Franco-Soviet friendship society and the French CP.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 5:30) cited a speech by the Chairman of the national Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ), Morris Abram, urging Jewish communities to maintain pressure on Western governments on behalf of Soviet Jewry and suggesting that Soviet Jews are being held hostage for Soviet policies. Quoted also were statements by California State Assemblyman Tom Hayden and Jewish community activist in Washington Helene Karp, condemning the USSR's Jewish emigration policy. Figures on the decline in Jewish emigration were given and the program noted that the NCSJ awarded its humanitarian prize to Secretary of State Shultz.

In RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Lyubarsky, M 3) Kronid Lyubarsky, editor of the information bulletin Vesti iz SSSR, commented on the rearrest and rearraignment of political prisoner Vladimir Poresh under a new law on "willful disobedience" applied by the administrations of corrective-labor camps making it easier to give political prisoners consecutive sentences. Lyubarsky said this is the first known case of the law being applied.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Alexeyeva, NY 11) continued to review an article by imprisoned Moscow mathematician Vadim Yankov entitled "On the Possible Meaning of the Russian Democratic Movement" published in the 18th issue of the Paris-based Russian journal Kontinent. This time the program focused on passages from the article devoted to Soviet dissidents' appeals to Western public opinion.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva and Yasman, M 1 and 5, and Alexeyeva, NY 12) reported on a recent meeting held by the Frankfurt-based Human Rights Association at which the situation of ethnic Germans was discussed. The program featured the text of an appeal (AS-5289) to the UN Human Rights Commission and the Soviet government signed by 84 ethnic Germans seeking permission for emigration from the USSR to the FRG. Following this, the program focused on the case of Nikolay Krainik, arrested five years ago and sentenced to seven years of imprisonment followed by three years of internal exile for his participation in the underground "Ukrainian National Front."

5. Anti-Semitism. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Nudelman, Tel-Aviv 7) analyzed an anti-Semitic book by Soviet journalist Vadim Zuyev entitled Amplitude. Zuyev, who masquerades as an anti-Zionist, makes pejorative remarks about the Jewish character, speaks of the pathetic fate of Soviet Jewish repatriates in Israel, and alleges that the Soviet authorities have to prevent them from leaving for their own good.

6. The CPSU CC Plenum and Soviet Agriculture. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 4) discussed the expected convening of the extraordinary plenum on the subject of agriculture against the background of the USSR's colossal agricultural problems and the currently divided Politburo's inability to propose sweeping agricultural reforms. The program focused on the man responsible for the agricultural sector, Mikhail Gorbachev, and noted that although he is reported to favor a sharp turn in economic policy he would be unlikely to propose risky economic changes at a time when he is vying for Politburo leadership. The program cited a recent article by Robert Kaiser who reported that Gorbachev has allegedly asked to be briefed on the pre-revolutionary agricultural reforms and on Lenin's NEP. It was stressed that the

CPSU CC plenum is not likely to introduce radical reforms at this stage and will probably continue to tinker with the present system. The PRC was mentioned as a good example to illustrate that sweeping economic reforms are possible in a totalitarian system. An RLR Research Report of October 19 was used.

WORLD TODAY (Predtechesky, M 4) previewed the upcoming CPSU CC plenum at which the situation of Soviet agriculture will be the major topic.

7. Housing. WORKERS MOVEMENT (Voznesenskaya, M 4:30), a RERUN from October 16, included an item on the poor living conditions in communal apartment houses.

8. Civil Aviation. WORLD TODAY (Panich and Predtechesky, M 4) discussed the recent accident at the Omsk Airport on which the Soviet media failed to give information.

9. Awards. WORLD TODAY (Panich and Predtechesky, M 4) pointed to the present devaluation of the title of "Hero of the USSR" in connection with its recent conferment on Marshal Govorov on the occasion of his birthday.

10. Literature. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Rzhevsky, NY 9) a Russian emigre writer reminisced about the writer Ivan Bunin, and quoted excerpts from letters he received from him.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Henkina, M 29) featured the fifth installment of excerpts from a book entitled Letters: the Beginning of a Story by the late Soviet literature teacher Lyudmila Magon, who died in 1974 of a cerebral hemorrhage after having fallen afoul of the authorities.

11. Emigre Activities. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Gorbanevskaya, P 10) featured an interview with the Soviet emigre writer Anatoly Kopeikin, now living in Paris and working for Russkaya Mysl.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 5) pointed to recent alarming reports from Poland showing how far the country still is from "normalization." The program mentioned Walesa's call for a referendum on independent trade unions, and his call for the release of Pinior and Bednarz. The Catholic Church hierarchy's statement was quoted which expressed fear, in connection with the kidnapping of priest Jerzy Popieluszko, that kidnapping could become a means of settling political accounts. The authorities' failure to give permission for the private agricultural aid plan was mentioned, as was the Church's call for an amnesty for the remaining 22 political prisoners.

Pegged to the beginning of the trial in Katowice of six Solidarity activists charged with the theft of printing equipment for use in the underground, WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky, M 6:30) reported on Solidarity's campaign for the release of the remaining 22 political prisoners not covered by the amnesty. The program also noted that, following protests by Solidarity and the official newspaper Zycie Warszawy, the Polish authorities assured visiting Austrian Foreign Minister Gratz that Polish dissidents will not be expelled from the country.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Sadovskaya, M 10) gave the slightly abridged text of an article by Solidarity activist Jacek Kuron entitled "Notes on Self-Management" which was published by Aneks in London. Kuron advocates a parliamentary democracy based on self-managing associations.

2. The PRC. PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE, Muslin, NY 4) cited comment on the PRC's far-reaching economic reform program in The New York Times (Wren) and The Los Angeles Times (Mann).

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 3) reported on the poor turnout at the latest pacifist demonstrations in the FRG, and to the exchanges between West German armed forces commander General Altenburg and Soviet Academician Daniil Proyektor on SS-20s and related issues and between peace researcher Karl Friedrich von Weizsaecker and retired General Baudissin.

2. The US. PANORAMA (Mainshtein, W 8), a RERUN from October 20, reported on the results of the Reagan-Mondale debate in Kansas City and stressed that despite the candidates' different approaches to foreign policy and security issues, both men underlined their commitment to freedom, democracy, a strong America, and peace.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (R. Dudin, NY 7:30) included an item on the question of whether US organized labor will support President Reagan or Mondale in the upcoming presidential election.

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

1. RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Baiera, NY 7) talked about Gregor Mendel, the founder of modern genetics, who died 100 years ago. The program stressed that the fact that Mendel was a devout Catholic priest would demonstrate that science and religion are not incompatible.

An item in RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Paramonov, NY 6 and Rahr, M 3) was devoted to the Russian psychologist Ivan Pavlov who was born 135 years ago. The program rejected as unfounded the Soviet claim that Pavlov's teaching was on the side of materialism, and explained that science can in no way serve to demonstrate the validity of an ideological system. An introduction to the program recalled Pavlov's role in various attempts made after the revolution to save an ancient church in Leningrad from destruction.

A program for children in RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Kulomzina, NY 10:30) explained that science and religion are two different things and for that reason one cannot say that the two are incompatible.

SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) was about the need to love one's enemies.

2. Culture. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 4:30) gave an obituary of French movie director Francois Truffaut.

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WORLD TODAY (Panich, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the Reagan-Mondale TV debate in Kansas City (Weinstein, NY 5:30); the campaign in France in support of Abouchar (Salkazanov, P 5); the latest fighting in the Iran-Iraq war (Predtechevsky, M 4:30); the Afghan situation (Nadirashvili, M 4); pacifist demonstrations and arms debates in the FRG (Predtechevsky, M 2:30); the accident at the Omsk Airport; the upcoming CPSU CC plenum and the title of "Hero of the USSR" (Panich and Predtechevsky, M 13); the situation in Poland (Bensi, M 3); a conference in the US on the situation of Soviet Jews (Orshansky, W 3:30); the late French movie director Francois Truffaut (Matusevich, L 4:30); and US press comment on the PRC's economic reform program (Muslin, NY 3:30).

EVENT AND PEOPLE featured programming on the following topics: the latest developments in Poland (Bensi, M 5); the latest fighting in the Iran-Iraq war (Predtechevsky, M 5:30); the upcoming CPSU CC plenum (Predtechevsky, M 4); US press comment on the PRC's economic reform program (Muslin, NY 4); pacifist demonstrations and arms debates in the FRG (Predtechevsky, M 3); and the late French movie director Francois Truffaut (Marusevich, L 4:30).

NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 22 OCTOBER 1984:

THE US HAS URGED POLAND TO TRY TO GET KIDNAPPED PRIEST JERZY POPIELUSZKO FREED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

THERE HAVE BEEN MORE CALLS FOR THE RELEASE OF FRENCH JOURNALIST JACQUES ABOUCHAR, JAILED IN AFGHANISTAN

SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ SAYS THE SITUATION FOR JEWS AND OTHER MINORITIES IN THE USSR SEEMS TO BE WORSENING

THE US SAYS UKRAINIAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST YURY LITVIN HAS TAKEN HIS OWN LIFE IN A SOVIET LABOR CAMP

US DEFENSE SECRETARY CASPAR WEINBERGER SAYS NEW SOVIET SS-25 MISSILE ARE CLOSE TO BEING OPERATIONAL

RONALD REAGAN HAS RENEWED CHARGES THAT WALTER MONDALE WOULD BLOCK THE CHANCE FOR ARMS ACCORDS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

* THE POLISH AND GREEK PREMIERS HAVE MET IN WARSAW

THE ILO SAYS POLAND HAS THE RIGHT TO PUT ITS CASE AT A MEETING NEXT MONTH WHEN A REPORT CRITICIZING THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT IS TO BE DISCUSSED

POLISH PRIMATE JOZEF GLEMP IS IN EAST BERLIN

IT'S BEEN CONFIRMED THAT FOUR EAST GERMANS HAVE TAKEN REFUGE AT THE WEST GERMAN EMBASSY IN BUDAPEST

ISRAELI PREMIER SHIMON PERES SAYS SYRIA MUST DECIDE WHETHER IT WANTS TO ACHIEVE AN AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL OR ACCEPT ISRAELI FORCES NEAR DAMASCUS

SIX OPEC STATES HAVE DECIDED TO KEEP THEIR OIL PRICES UNCHANGED

THREE EEC FARM MINISTERS HAVE CRITICIZED THE SALE OF CHEAP BUTTER TO THE SOVIET UNION

*) RL NEWS SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

Felton

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Tuesday, 23 October 1984
Felton, Romano, Riollot, and Tolz

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (R. Dudin, NY 7:30) said this year's massive Soviet grain purchases from the US are benefiting US farmers and helping President Reagan's election campaign. Western Sovietologists, said the program, are of the opinion that, for political reasons, the Soviet leadership has decided not to reduce supplies of meat (grain fodder being short) at a time when leadership changes are pending. An article by Bill Keller in The New York Times of September 9 was used.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4) cited an article in US News and World Report on the scope of Soviet intelligence activities, thanks, in particular, to Soviet defectors.

2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M 8) spoke of the concern which young Soviet draftees must feel at the prospect of being sent to Afghanistan, where they face death at the hands of the partisans or assignments against the local population reminiscent of those carried out by the Nazis against the Soviet population in World War Two. The program noted that while the Soviet

press is trying to arouse the population's enthusiasm for the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan, it gives no concrete facts on casualties, etc. As regards the increase in Soviet troop strength in Afghanistan, the program attributed this to the unprecedented scope which partisan activities have reached this year and the disintegration of the Afghan Army.

Correcting the lies and omissions in the October 21 TASS announcement that an "open" trial in Kabul sentenced Abouchar to an 18-year prison term for attempting to misinform public opinion about the situation in Afghanistan, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 8) discussed the official French indignation and shock over the trial and the severe sentence, noting that politicians and commentators are blaming Moscow for this entire affair and the harsh sentence. The program mentioned, among other things, that Cheysson met with Soviet Ambassador Vorontsov, that Prime Minister Fabius cancelled a scheduled participation in a celebration marking the 60th anniversary of Soviet-French relations, and that the French CP suspended its relations with the Afghanistan Communist Party.

3. The USSR and the Third World. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Chianurov, M 4) gave the text of an article in Strana i Mir, No. 7, on the serious famine in Mozambique. The program pointed out that, in contrast to Western countries, the USSR is not giving any help at all to a friendly country pursuing a Marxist road of development. On the other hand, the USSR gives billions of dollars worth of military aid to such countries.

4. Soviet-British Relations. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Matusevich, L 5) quoted from an interview given by Valentina Tereshkova to The Guardian during her recent visit to Britain. It also quoted the interviewer on the stereotyped character of Tereshkova's answers.

6. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 5 and Malinkovich, M 15:30) was devoted entirely to the suicide of imprisoned Ukrainian Helsinki Group member Yuri Litvin. The program gave the text of US State Department spokesman John Hughes' statement and a tribute to Litvin by Vladimir Malinkovich, the representative abroad of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Malinkovich said that

Litvin was driven to sacrifice his life by the Soviet penal system. Malinkovich spoke of a return to Stalinist times. Audio section material was used.

7. Jews. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 6) cited Shultz's acceptance speech during a meeting of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry which presented him with its Humanitarian Award. Shultz condemned the intensified and alarming Soviet persecution against Jews and other minorities and pledged that the US will continue to call the USSR to account for its flagrant human rights abuses. Shultz noted that, despite Soviet intimidation, the US Embassy in Moscow and the Consulate in Leningrad are not severing contacts with refuseniks and that the US is raising human rights issues with Soviet officials including Gromyko, at the same level as questions of war and peace.

5. Foreign Trade. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Dreyer, NY 7) described how the USSR sells weapons to Third World countries in exchange for oil which it resells on the world market for hard currency needed, in particular, to purchase grain. The program noted that, as a result, the USSR has had to cut down on cheap oil supplies for her East European partners.

8. Emigres. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Kublanovsky, P 10:30) presented a talk on the latest poems by emigre Leningrad poet Iosef Brodsky which appeared in Russian emigre journals. It was mentioned that the Western press regards Brodsky as a candidate for the next year's Nobel Prize for Literature.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Figotina, NY 7:30) continued to review the autobiographical book by emigre Soviet singer Galina Vishnevskaya, entitled Galina: a Russian Story, recently published in the US.

9. The System. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Simis, W 6:30) noted a discussion in the Soviet press relative to the question of the division of functions between the party and the government. The program remarked that, in the Soviet tradition, the government has always been subordinated to the party and this situation is not going to change. The view

was advanced that the discussion was started to divert attention from the question of the party's opposition to economic reforms, which would mean decentralization and consequently a reduction of the party's monopoly of power.

10. The Economy. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Chianurov, M 6) cited from an article by Zbigniew Brzezinski in the Munich-based Russian-language journal Forum in which he points to the chronic inefficiency of the Soviet economy, as a result of which the USSR has the same relative position in the world's economy as did pre-Revolutionary Russia and would be incapable of assuming the role as one of the world's financial leaders.

11. Agriculture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gordin and Kroncher, M 9) presented a talk with RL Research staffer Allan Kroncher on the plenum of the CPSU CC at which the situation in Soviet agriculture was discussed. Kroncher emphasized that this unscheduled plenum was convened because this year's grain harvest in the USSR is very low and imports of grain have reached the record figure of 50 million tons. Analyzing the speech delivered by Chernenko at the plenum, Kroncher said that Chernenko proposed only technical measures to overcome the agricultural crisis, such as land amelioration, which was widely used under Khrushchev but did not produce satisfactory results.

12. Youth. HUMAN RIGHTS (Tolz and Kublanovsky, M 2 and 9), after noting the special attention being devoted by the Soviet press to the current school reform and problems of bringing up Soviet youth, presented a talk on Soviet labor colonies for young criminals.

13. Literature. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Henkina, M 29) featured a further installment of Letters: the Beginning of a Story by the late Soviet history teacher Lyudmila Magon, who died in 1974 of a cerebral hemorrhage after having fallen afoul of the authorities.

- * RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 7:30) commented on articles in Nauka i Religia and Pravda discussing ways of fighting against the religious revival in the Soviet Union. The program denied the party the right to "educate" people who are not members of the organization. People have the right

to believe as they wish. Schools should be neutral. The state should respect the law and be ideologically neutral.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Rahr, M 5) drew attention to a front page editorial in Pravda deploring the fact that a "significant part of the population is attracted by religious ideologies." The program indicated that many articles on the subject have appeared in the Soviet press recently, but Pravda's article shows that the problem has now caught the attention of the higher echelons of the party leadership. The means recommended in these articles to fight the trend show, in the Service's view, that freedom of conscience is inimical to the Soviet system.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 4) reported on Patriarch Pimen's visit to the Patriarch of Serbia. The program contrasted the subservience of the Russian Orthodox Church to the communist regime with the independent attitude of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

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

1. The PRC. WORLD TODAY (Chianurov, M 4) outlined the PRC's economic reform program calling for a relaxation of centralization and the introduction of elements of a market economy. The program noted that, while the reform plan has aroused considerable interest in the Western press, the Soviet press is silent about it.

2. Hungary. PANORAMA (Kushev, M 7) recalled the circumstances of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution, noting its far-reaching consequences for international communism in general and the Kremlin in particular. The events of 1956 also gave food for thought to the Soviet population, especially the younger generation. The program used Tibor Meray's Thirteen Days that Shook the Kremlin.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4) gave a roundup of US press and public reaction to the Reagan-Mondale debate in Kansas City. The program cited an article in The New York Times (Gwertzman) about the sharp differences between the candidates on issues concerning strategic weapons, Nicaragua, and the US Marines in Beirut. Reuter about Reagan's charges that Mondale has a record of weakness on national defense issues; and articles in The Washington Post, The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal and ABC-TV and USA Today public opinion polls indicating that Reagan could be considered the winner in the debate and that Mondale did not succeed in using the debate to overcome Reagan's popularity advantage. Reports by Western diplomats in Moscow were cited to the effect that while the Soviet press is sharply criticizing Reagan's statements, it is taking a relatively more neutral position on Mondale's comments.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 3:30) noted the President Reagan has ordered investigations into charges that an instruction manual said to have been prepared by the CIA has recommended the assassination of Sandinist political leaders. It was stressed that President Reagan signed an executive order in 1981 that forbids government employees from taking part in assassinations or causing anyone else to commit them. The program cited comments on ABC TV by National Security Adviser McFarlane that all preliminary evidence shows that a low-level contract employee of the CIA was the author of the instruction manual that President Reagan made it clear that if there were US officials involved they would be dismissed. The program said investigations are currently being conducted by the CIA's deputy inspector general, the intelligence oversight board, the Senate and House Intelligence Committees, and the General Accounting Office.

2. The Middle East. PANORAMA (Silnigskaya, NY 4:30) discussed President Gemayel's visit to Libya against the background of renewed clashes between Palestinian rival groups near Beirut and reports that Syrian-backed anti-Arafat PLO groups have recently returned to Lebanon to help with Syrian intelligence operations and to crush the pro-Arafat movement in PLO camps in Lebanon. John Kifner's article in The New York Times was cited.

3. Italy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 3) backgrounded the just-ended trial of leftist-extremist terrorists in Milan, noting their failure to win popular support.

4. France. HUMAN RIGHTS (Sezeman, P 7:30) reported on the recent rejection by the French National Assembly of a draft school reform which limited the rights of private schools. The program mentioned public protests against the reform.

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

1. Religion. An item in RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 4) was devoted to Pope John Paul's visit to the Santo Domingo and the problems of the Catholic Church in Latin America.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 10:30) read excerpts from Max Kampelman's speech at the recent congress on religious freedom in Rome.

SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) a RERUN from June 29, was about the world of Christ.

There was no PRESS REVIEW.

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WORLD TODAY (Fistejn, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: reaction to the Reagan-Mondale TV debate (Muslin, NY 4:30); the suicide of Ukrainian political prisoner Yury Litvin (Fedoseyeva, M 4:30); the Afghan situation (Nadirashvili, M 8); Gemayel's visit to Libya (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30); the CPSU CC plenum (Kroncher and Gordin, M 9); the PRC's economic reform program (Chianurov, M 4); Shultz on Soviet Jews (Orshansky, W 5:30); and the 28th anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution (Kushev, M 7:30).

EVENTS AND PEOPLE featured programming on the following topics: reaction in France to the sentencing of Abouchar (Salkazanova, P 8); KGB activities in the US (Silnitskaya, NY 4); Gemayel's visit to Libya (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30); Shultz on Soviet Jews (Orshansky, W 6); and the trial of terrorists in Milan (Bensi, M 3).

CORRECTION:

For Sunday, 21 October 184 DBA, please add the following summary to the Dissidents and Human Rights rubric on page 2:

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Henkina, M 29) presented the fourth and final installment of Letters: the Beginning of a Story, written by the late Soviet history teacher Lyudmila Magon, and compiled by Lev Kopelev and Raisa Orlov into a book which was published in 1983 by the US-based "Ardis Press."

sm/jcw/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
23 OCTOBER 1984:

SOVIET PRESIDENT KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO TOLD A SPECIAL CENTRAL
COMMITTEE SESSION THERE'LL BE A GRAIN SHORTAGE IN THE USSR BECAUSE OF
A POOR HARVEST THIS YEAR

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS DENOUNCED THE KIDNAPPING OF PRIEST JERZY
POPIELUSZKO

THE GREEK CONSERVATIVE PARTY HAS SENT A MESSAGE TO SOLIDARITY
CHAIRMAN LECH WALESA. IT COINCIDES WITH A VISIT TO POLAND BY GREEK
PREMIER ANDREAS PAPANDREOU.

FRENCH PREMIER LAURENT FABIOUS HAS CANCELED PLANS TO PARTICIPATE IN A
FRANCO-SOVIET CEREMONY THIS WEEK, REPORTEDLY BECAUSE OF THE
SENTENCING OF FRENCH JOURNALIST JACQUES ABOUCHAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

THERE HAVE BEEN MORE REPORTS ON THE FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN.

A SOVIET POLITBURO MEMBER IS ABOUT TO START A VISIT TO JAPAN

PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS OF THE PHILIPPINES HAS ORDERED THE ARREST
AND TRIAL OF SOME MILITARY MEN ACCUSED OF COMPLICITY IN THE MURDER OF
AN OPPOSITION LEADER

A US COMMISSION SAYS IT'S DEEPLY DISTURBED BY THE DEATH OF UKRAINIAN
YURY LITVIN

LEBANON'S PRESIDENT AMIN GEHAYEL HAS MET THE POPE AT THE VATICAN

SPANISH PREMIER FELIPE GONZALEZ SAYS SPAIN SHOULD REMAIN A MEMBER OF
NATO

THE US HAS CONDEMNED TODAY'S SOUTH AFRICAN ACTION AGAINST A BLACK
TOWNSHIP

A DECISION MAY BE ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK ON THE POSSIBLE TRIAL OF ONE OR
MORE BULGARIANS IN CONNECTION WITH THE 1981 ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON
THE POPE

THE FINNISH LOCAL ELECTIONS HAVE PROVED A MAJOR SETBACK FOR THE LEFT

SIX OPEC STATES HAVE PROPOSED PRODUCTION CUTS TO KEEP UP WORLD OIL
PRICES

REF-RL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Wednesday, 24 October 1984
Riollot, Felton, Romano, and Tolz

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 4) cited an interview in Der Spiegel with senior State Department official Richard Burt, who defended the Reagan Administration's policy toward the USSR and stressed that alliance unity and the belief in US ability to conduct open and constructive talks with the USSR is now greater than it was four years ago. Burt also commented on the political effect of the Reagan-Gromyko talks and observed that business-like diplomatic talks between the US and the USSR were continued, despite strained relations.

2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Nadirashvili, M 9), discussing the reasons for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, explained that the USSR's critical internal situation is forcing the regime to engage in risky ventures abroad. The program remarked that the "capitalists" at least are alleged to have derived economic advantages from their colonies, but Soviet expansion abroad only represents an additional burden for the Soviet people.

PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 5) cited an article in The Christian Science Monitor which discussed the difficulties and risks Western journalists face in attempting to provide balanced assessments of the war in Afghanistan and opined that the Soviet intention is to exploit the sentencing of French journalist Abouchar to intimidate other journalists from entering Afghanistan. It was mentioned that the Soviet Ambassador in Islamabad had reportedly warned that any journalists caught with the Afghan rebels would be eliminated. The program briefly commented on the TASS report of Abouchar's harsh sentence.

WORLD TODAY (Salkazanov, P 1:30) cited French Premier Fabius' statement before the National Assembly expressing indignation over the sentencing of French journalist Jacques Abouchar to 18 years imprisonment in Afghanistan.

3. Soviet-Japanese Relations. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 5) backgrounded the state of Soviet-Japanese relations in connection with the scheduled arrival in Japan of a high-level Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Politburo member Kunayev. It was noted that Kunayev is the first Politburo member to visit Japan since Mikoyan's visit to this country in 1964. The program examined the prospects for improved Soviet-Japanese relations citing, in this connection, recent comments by Japanese Foreign Minister Abe.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva and Gerstein, M 8 and Alexeyeva, NY 12:30) began by recalling the recent suicide of Ukrainian human rights activist Yury Litvin and US reaction and the State Department's and the American Helsinki Commission's statements. This was followed by a talk in which the severe sentences given to Soviet political prisoners were described as being in many cases "a slow death penalty." The program used the Paris-based newspaper Russkaya Mysl. The final item was pegged to the anniversary of the arrests of Estonian samizdat authors and distributors Tiit Madisson and Vaeljo Kalep.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Paramonov, NY 8) talked about American singer Joan Baez, who has lately directed her public efforts to the defense of East European and Soviet dissidents. Baez's song about the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics was broadcast, using a voice cut.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Tolz, M 6) talked about the continuing concern in the West over the plight of the Sakharovs, including the recent mention of the Sakharovs' case by Secretary of State George Shultz in a speech before "the American National Conference for the Defense of Soviet Jews," and a recent meeting between Sakharov's representative abroad, Yefrem Yankelevich, and West German President Weizsaecker.

4. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gladilin, P 4) noted a report in Izvestia on the case of a Soviet citizen who was caught for trying to leave the country with a false Dutch passport. The program author pointed out that the man was sentenced to a prison term, not for having used a false passport, which constitutes an offense, but for having tried to go abroad, which cannot be considered an offense. This was seen as evidence that serfdom exists in Soviet Russia 123 years after it was abolished by Czar Alexander II.

5. The CPSU CC Plenum and Soviet Agriculture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fistejn, M 8), commenting on the results of the CPSU CC plenum, said that it was interesting not only for what happened but also for what did not happen. The program remarked that, contrary to widely-held views, the plenum did not produce any important economic decisions nor did it make any important personnel changes. The program also noted that Soviet media failed to mention whether Gorbachev, the Politburo member in charge of agriculture, was present. Three possible reasons were advanced for his possible absence.

6. The Redirection of Soviet Rivers and the resulting loss of archaeological monuments was the subject of an article in Grani, No. 133, which was read, in part, in RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Rahr, M 10).

7. Chess. PANORAMA (Gladilin, P 7:30) excerpted an interview given to Le Nouvel Observateur by ex-world chess champion Boris Spassky on the present world championship series between Karpov and Kasparov.

8. Literature. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Lvov, NY 9:30) pointed to the ambivalent attitude to the Bolsheviks reflected in Mikhail Bulgakov's first novel, The White Guard, written 60 years ago.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Henkina, M 29) featured the seventh and final installment of Letters: the Beginning of a Story by the late Soviet literature teacher Lyudmila Magon, who died in 1974 of a cerebral hemorrhage after having fallen afoul of the authorities.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Paramonov, NY 8:30) talked about Koltsov and Nikitin, two Russian poets who were born 175 and 160 years ago respectively in Voronezh and share some common characteristics.

10. History. WORLD TODAY (V. Betaki, P 7) reviewed science historian Mark Popovsky's book The Case of Academician Vavilov, published by "Ermitazh" in New York on Lysenkoism and the destruction of Russian biological science under Stalin.

11. Emigre Activities. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Troll, NY 6:30) featured an interview with Prof. Mark Rayev of Harvard University who answered questions about the Bakhmetev Archives, a major collection of documents concerning the cultural and political activities of the Russian emigration. Prof. Rayev is curator of the archives.

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

1. The PRC. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 4), a RERUN from October 23, outlined the PRC's economic reform program calling for a relaxation of centralization and the introduction of elements of a market economy.

2. Poland. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Gabay, NY 9:30) reviewed the film Far From Poland, made by American documentary film maker Jill Godmillow, on the subject of the developments in Poland which led to the emergence of Solidarity. The program saw the main value of the film in the fact that it demonstrates the inapplicability of Western liberal standards to the social processes going in Eastern Europe.

WORLD TODAY (Belotserkovsky, M 4) commented on the kidnapping last Friday by unknown assailants of Polish priest Jerzy Popieluszko, criticized by the regime for his bold sermons. The program mentioned Pope John Paul II's statement on the incident. The program cited Solidarity representative abroad Milewski who suggested that the abduction of the priest could indicate a factional struggle between Jaruzelski and his supporters, who recently embarked on a certain liberalization, and the so-called "hardliners." Milewski sees the abduction as a provocation against the government.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Orshansky, W 6:30), based on a CND report from Washington of October 24, discussed the philosophies and party platforms of the minor political parties which are actively participating in the US elections, focusing on the Libertarian Party; the several leftist parties besides the CPUSA, such as the Socialist Workers' Party, the Workers' World Party, the Workers' League Party, and the left-leaning Citizens' Party; and on the far right the Independent Party of Lydon Larouche.
2. The UN. Based on a CND report from New York of October 24, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30) cited the main points of UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar's statement marking the 39th anniversary of the UN Charter.
3. Italy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 3:30) backgrounded the present controversy in Italy over the legalization of private TV stations.
4. Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Tolz and Yasman, M 6) summarized Western agency dispatches on the Amnesty International report concerning human rights violations in the world in 1983. The program mentioned that 400 Soviet political prisoners were mentioned by name in the report.

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

1. Orwell's "Nineteen Eighty-Four." EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 7) discussed the London premiere of the British film version of Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four, commenting on Soviet propagandistic attempts earlier this year to convince the world that Orwell's nightmarish predictions in his socialist-type of totalitarian state apply more to US reality today than they do to the USSR. The program praised the British film.
2. Religion. A program for parents in THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Kulomzina, NY 11:30) was about church holidays and the family.

THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Shmeman, NY 9) included a talk on the church liturgy by the late Father Shmeman. The program was a RERUN from 11 August 1979.

A feature in THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 6) was on Buddhism.

SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) was about the meaning of the word "temptation."

WORLD TODAY (Kushev, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: French Premier Fabius' statement on the sentencing of Abouchar (Salkazanov, P 1:30); the abduction of Popieluszko (Belotserkovsky, M 4); the CPSU CC plenum (Fistejn, M 6:30); Soviet-Japanese relations (Predtechevsky, M 5); the motives for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (Nadirashvili, M 6:30); a British film on George Orwell (Matusevich, L 7); Boris Spassky on the Karpov-Kasparov world chess championship series (Gladilin, P 7); and a book by emigre Soviet scholar Mark Popovsky on Lysenkoism (V. Betaki, P 7).

EVENTS AND PEOPLE featured programming on the following topics: the 39th anniversary of the UN (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30); Richard Byrd's interview with Der Spiegel (Predtechevsky, M 4); minor political parties in the US (Orshansky, W 6:30); a British film on George Orwell (Matusevich, L 7); and the debate about private TV stations in Italy (Bensi, Rome 3:30).

NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
24 OCTOBER 1984:

POLAND SAYS AN INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL HAS BEEN ARRESTED IN
CONNECTION WITH THE KIDNAPPING OF WARSAW PRIEST JERZY POPIELUSZKO.

CASPAR WEINBERGER SAYS THE SOVIETS APPARENTLY ARE AFRAID TO MAKE NEW
OVERTURES ON NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL.

BRITAIN IS SENDING AN EMERGENCY GRAIN SHIPMENT TO FAMINE-STRICKEN
ETHIOPIA.

RONALD REAGAN SAYS MOSCOW IS TRYING TO DESTROY FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND
SELF-DETERMINATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE US HAS URGED KABUL TO FREE AN IMPRISONED FRENCH JOURNALIST.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST PUBLICATION HAS LAUNCHED A CAMPAIGN FOR ANDREY
SAKHAROV AND HIS WIFE YELENA BONNER.

WASHINGTON HAS PRAISED THE PHILIPPINE BOARD THAT INVESTIGATED THE
MURDER OF OPPOSITION LEADER BENIGNO AQUINO.

SYRIA REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE WITH ISRAEL ON AN ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM
LEBANON.

SAUDIA ARABIA'S SHEIKH YAMANI IS TRYING TO PERSUADE NIGERIA TO
REVERSE ITS OIL PRICE REDUCTIONS.

GREEK PREMIER ANDREAS PAPANDREOU HAS ENDED A VISIT TO POLAND.

FRENCH PRESIDENT FRANCOIS MITTERRAND IS IN LONDON.

WEST GERMANY IS STILL NEGOTIATING OVER THOSE EAST GERMANS AT ITS
EMBASSIES IN PRAGUE AND BUDAPEST.

REF-RL

Felton

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Thursday, 25 October 1984
Felton, Romano, and Tolz

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gendler, NY 3) cited Weinberger's speech in Milwaukee calling on the USSR to abandon its inflexible position on medium-range and strategic missiles and to use the new opportunities to return to arms control negotiations with the US. Weinberger was responding to Chernenko's interview in The Washington Post.

2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M 4:30) reported briefly on Soviet military failures in Afghanistan and commented on the USSR's slanderous anti-US campaign in connection with the events in Grenada. The program cited President Reagan's statement condemning the USSR's continued occupation of Afghanistan, which he made at a White House ceremony marking the first anniversary of the US rescue mission in Grenada.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 4:30) noted that senior Soviet official Boris Ponomarev informed the head of a visiting French parliamentary delegation in Moscow that Kabul was ready to free French journalist Abouchar who was given an 18-year prison term for his attempt to report on the war in Afghanistan. The program reviewed the official protests from France, the FRG, the US, and the European Parliament over Abouchar's imprisonment, noting that unabated government and public pressure helped secure his release from an Afghan prison.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Galkina, NY 5) gave the gist of an article published in the latest issue of the US journal Readers Digest by Lawrence Eliot on the persecution of the Sakharovs. This was followed by a report on a meeting between members of the journal's editorial board with American journalists and Yelena Bonner's daughter Tatiana Yankelevich.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20:30) was devoted entirely to the case of political prisoner Anatoly Koryagin, sentenced in 1981 for his participation in the work of the Working Commission for Investigating the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes. The program began by citing from Andrey Amalrik's final word in court in 1970 in which he said the persecution of people in the USSR for expressing their views is reminiscent of the Middle Ages and is a sign of cowardice on the part of the regime. The program author explained why she thought the word "dungeon" was appropriate to describe present-day Soviet prisons. An excerpt was then given from a letter by Koryagin's wife to the International Psychiatric Association giving an emotional account of a meeting with her husband, who is in a state of poor health as a result of a hunger strike. The program concluded with a RERUN from 15 January 1983 of the texts of an appeal (AS-4785) by Koryagin to the UN Human Rights Commission and the World Health Organization on the conditions of the Perm camp where he was confined, and an appeal on behalf of Koryagin by a group of his fellow prisoners (AS-4793).

HUMAN RIGHTS (Matusevich, L 6) highlighted the latest Amnesty International report on human rights violations throughout the world in 1983. The program said that the section devoted to the USSR indicates an intensification of the persecution of Soviet dissidents, including psychiatric measures.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Tolz, M 9) reported on the recent arrest for draft dodging of Nikolay Khramov, a member of the Moscow Group for the Establishment of Trust Between the USSR and the US. The program said that proceedings against Khramov are illegal since he was declared ineligible for military service by a medical commission. The program, using samizdat materials, gave information on Khramov's activities in support of peace.

4. Jews. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gendler, NY 4) cited the text of a letter to Chernenko signed by former Presidents Carter and Ford, as well as four former secretaries of state and a number of US religious leaders, calling on the Soviet leader to improve the situation of Soviet Jews and allow increased Jewish emigration.

5. Emigres. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Glezer, NY 6) told how two emigre Russian artists in the US decorated a retired railroad car with a picture of the Statue of Liberty.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 7 and Paramonov, NY 7) featured readings of "Such a Cinema" by Ilya Suslov; "Choss," from Galina Svidenskaya's Diary of an Actress; and Yuz Aleshkovsky's "The Final Word of Defendant Kolunov." This latter was preceded by an analysis of Aleshkovsky's prose by philosopher and critic Boris Paramonov.

6. Agriculture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Belotserkovsky, M 8) discussed the ambitious land melioration program announced at the latest CPSU CC plenum. The program recalled that similar grandiose plans have repeatedly failed in the past, and contrasted the Soviet leaders' reluctance to carry out the necessary reforms in both agriculture and industry with the far-reaching reforms being implemented in the PRC.

7. Society. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Chianurov, M 6) commented on the latest Uzbek CP CC plenum at which attention was drawn to widespread corruption, embezzlement, abuse of authority, falsification of statistics, etc. in the Uzbek Republic. The program remarked that a plenum on the very same subject was held only four months earlier, in June, and suggested that corruption, etc., might be intrinsic to the system itself. Reference was also made to recent articles in the Georgian newspaper Zarya Vostoka. An RLR Research Report, RS 220/84, was used.

8. Language. CULTURE, FATES, TIMES (Barsky, M 13) included an item on the destruction of the Russian language by Soviet ideology along the lines of Orwellian "newspeak."

9. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 7:30), a RERUN from October 23, commented on Soviet press articles on combatting the religious revival in the USSR.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 4), a RERUN from October 23, reported on Patriarch Pimen's visit to the Patriarch of Serbia.

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

1. Poland. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fistejn, M 6:30) reported on the abduction of popular priest Jerzy Popieluszko, and the initial reaction by the public and particularly Solidarity, which issued a statement placing responsibility for further developments on the government if Popieluszko is not found alive. The program noted that there has long been talk in Poland of the existence within the regime organs of repression of extremist groups along the lines of Latin American "death squads." The concern expressed by the government, which is interested in Western credits, is understandable, the program said.

2. Yugoslavia. PANORAMA (Kushev, M 7) pointed to the present grave crisis of Yugoslavia's economic and federal systems, and to her diminished status in the Third World. The program noted the disunity within the party and the centrifugal forces in the individual republics. Reference was made to public calls for comprehensive democratization as a way out of the crisis. A RAD Background report of October 23 was used.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 7:30) drew attention to the publicization by the FRG Defense Ministry of classified recordings of conversations between Soviet staff headquarters during maneuvers which testify to the Warsaw Pact's "Blitzkrieg" military

doctrine vis-a-vis the West. The program said that West German pacifists, who recently tried to disrupt NATO maneuvers, close their eyes to the East bloc's tremendous military offensive might.

PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 2:30) discussed the planned activization of the Western European Union to enhance the role of the West European countries within NATO.

2. The US. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Dovlatov, NY 6) took issue with a report by TASS correspondent Menkes in Literaturnaya Gazeta in which he describes the upcoming US Presidential election as an "election without choice." The program suggested that if neither Reagan nor Mondale are to the taste of Menkes, perhaps communist Gus Hall, for example, is more to his liking. In the US, however, popular support for communist and other radical parties is negligible.

3. Grenada. PANORAMA (Gendler, NY 5:30) discussed the political and socioeconomic situation in Grenada one year after the US rescue mission and cited President Reagan's anniversary statement stressing that there is a fundamental moral distinction between the US rescue mission and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

4. Democracy. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Serebrennikova, NY 7:30, Osman, NY 7:30, and Shragin, NY 13:30) described the functioning of three Western legislative bodies: the British Parliament, the US Congress, and the French National Assembly. An introduction pointed out a number of differences between these three institutions, saying that while dictatorships look alike, democracies are characterized by diversity.

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

1. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 4), a RERUN from October 23, reported on the pope's visit to Santo Domingo.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 10:30), a RERUN from October 23, excerpted Max Kampelman's speech at the recent congress on religious freedom in Rome.

SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5), a RERUN from July 2, was about the word of God.

There was no PRESS REVIEW.

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WORLD TODAY (Belotserkovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the abduction of Popieluszko (Fistejn, M 6); the Afghan situation (Nadirashvili, M 4:30); Reader's Digest on the Sakharovs (Galkina, NY 7); Amnesty International's report on human rights violations in 1983 (Matusevich, L 5); the arrest of Moscow pacifist Nikolay Khranov (Tolz, M 6); the CPSU CC plenum on agriculture (Belotserkovsky, M 7); and the first anniversary of the US rescue mission in Grenada (Gendler, NY 5:30).

EVENTS AND PEOPLE featured programming on the following topics: the announcement of Abouchar's impending release (Salkazanova, P 4:30); the abduction of Popieluszko (Fistejn, M 6:30); Soviet military doctrine (Predtechevsky, M 7:30); the appeal to Chernenko by Carter, Ford and other US public figures on behalf of Soviet Jews (Weinstein, W 4); and Weinberger on arms control talks (Gendler, NY 3).

NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
25 OCTOBER 1984:

AFGHANISTAN REPORTEDLY FREES A JAILED FRENCH NEWSMAN.

POLISH AUTHORITIES SAY THEY HAVE NOW ARRESTED THREE SUSPECTS IN THE
KIDNAPPING OF WARSAW PRIEST JERZY POPIELUSKO.

THE US SAYS THE GREEK PREMIER'S CRITICISM OF SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND
SHOW HE DOES NOT UNDERSTAND THE REALITIES.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT IS EXPECTED IN ROME ON WHETHER ITALY WILL TRY THREE
BULGARIANS OVER THE ATTEMPT TO KILL THE POPE IN 1981.

THE HEAD OF THE US ARMS CONTROL AGENCY SEES NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR
PRODUCTIVE ARMS TALKS WITH MOSCOW.

US VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH SAYS EAST EUROPEANS HAVE A RIGHT TO
CHOOSE THEIR OWN POLITICAL SYSTEMS.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN AID CHIEF SAYS THE SOVIETS ARE SHOWING CALLOUS
INDIFFERENCE TO THE ETHIOPIAN FAMINE.

THOUSANDS OF FILIPINOS HAVE MARCHED IN MANILA DEMANDING THAT
PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS RESIGN.

IRANIAN GUARDS AT A WAR PRISONER CAMP ARE SAID TO HAVE KILLED SIX
IRAQI INMATES.

US VOTER OPINION SURVEYS SAYS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN IS STILL
FAVORED TO WIN A BIG VICTORY IN NEXT MONTH'S ELECTIONS.

A JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY LEADER URGES EXPANDED DIALOGUE WITH THE
SOVIETS.

* A MEMBER OF AN UNOFFICIAL SOVIET PEACE GROUP REPORTEDLY IS DETAINED
IN MOSCOW.

PROMINENT WEST GERMAN WRITERS HAVE APPEALED FOR IMPRISONED SOVIET
PSYCHIATRIST ANATOLY KORYAGIN.

*) THE CS BD DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

Felton

REAL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Friday, 26 October 1984
Felton and Riollot

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

1. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gordin, M 3) reported on the Bundestag session on the sentencing of French journalist Abouchar at which an appeal was made for an immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. Special reference was made to speeches by Todenhofer, who exhibited a Soviet boobytrap bomb disguised as a toy, and Genscher.

PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M 7:30) commented on the release of French journalist Jacques Abouchar, captured in Afghanistan. The program said Abouchar's release is primarily the result of powerful protests in France and other free-world countries. The Abouchar affair has again demonstrated to the world the true face of the Soviet occupiers and the Karmal regime, and constitutes an admission by Moscow and Kabul that the war they are conducting against the Afghan people is a crime against humanity like that for which the Nazi leaders were condemned in Nuremberg. Reference was made to President Reagan's latest condemnation of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and to the resolutions passed by the FRG Bundestag and the European Parliament. Even the French CP, it was noted, has broken off relations with the Afghan CP.

WORLD TODAY (Mirsky, P 3:30) also reported on the release of French journalist Abouchar from a Kabul prison, mentioning the French National Assembly's statement. The program said the release of Abouchar is a lesson both to the USSR, which underestimated the strength and scope of Western solidarity, and to the West, which has been shown that it can be effective in countering the spread of Soviet imperialism. The program cited comment in La Depeche du Midi, L'Est Republicain, and the Journal Rhone-Alpes.

2. USSR-Sweden. PANORAMA (Matusevich, L 5) reported on the latest development in the Soviet-Swedish conflict over the August 9 incursion of a Soviet fighter aircraft into Swedish airspace: namely a meeting between a Dagens Nyheter correspondent and Soviet party official Vadim Zagladin in the latter's office in which Zagladin presented a secret document and a military map from his safe purporting to disprove the Swedish version of the incident. Zagladin refused, however, to let the correspondent take a copy of the map or to even take notes. The program cited a Dagens Nyheter editorial on the USSR's "impertinent and shameless" behavior towards Sweden.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 2), quoting Western correspondents in Moscow, reported that Nikolay Khramov, a Soviet pacifist, has been arrested and that the Moscow Group for the Establishment of Confidence between the USSR and the US has protested his arrest. The program explained what the group is about and who Khramov is.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva and Malinkovich, M 2:30 and 18) was devoted to the cases of Ukrainian Helsinki Group members Iosif Zisels, arrested on October 19 in Chernovtsy, and Nikolay Gorbali, who has not been released from imprisonment despite the fact that his sentence was completed on October 23. The program included the text of Zisels' final word in court in April 1979 (AS), and a RERUN from September 10 of a profile of Gorbali by the Ukrainian Helsinki Group's representative abroad, Vladimir Malinkovich.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Lyubarsky, M 2:30) reviewed information in the latest issue of the bulletin Vesti iz SSR concerning the forcible confinement in psychiatric hospitals of Viktor Tsurikov, Oleg Okhapkin, and Mikhail Berdnikov.

4. Jews. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Orshansky, W 4:30), a RERUN from October 22, cited a speech by Morris Abram, chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, and other US public figures condemning the USSR's Jewish emigration policy.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Tel-Aviv 8:30) reported on the present intense efforts by the Israeli government, press, and public in support of Soviet Jews, especially refuseniks, in the light of a massive Soviet anti-Jewish, anti-Israeli campaign.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Gordin, M 6) featured the text of a samizdat appeal of last February (AS-5300) by an anonymous author to a candidate-deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Nikolay Tikhonov, asking that Moscow Jews be allowed to be buried in accordance with their faith.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Gordin, M 2) gave the text of a samizdat statement (AS-5273) by 20 Soviet Jewish refuseniks to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, dated last February, demanding the free repatriation of Soviet Jews to Israel.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Gordin, M 3) gave the abridged text of the foreword to the first issue of the samizdat Leningrad Jewish Almanac (AS-5290) dated September 1972, in which the compilers speak of a process of national renaissance among Leningrad's 140,000 Jews.

5. The System. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Voinovich, M 13:30) Soviet emigre writer Voinovich, drawing on his own experience, talked about job applicants filling out forms destined to facilitate the elimination from responsible jobs of politically undesirable elements.

In HUMAN RIGHTS (Panich, M 7) the author recalled meeting Supreme Soviet deputies when he was a member of a children's choir in 1947, and remarked that he has now realized that these deputies were no more than the members of a choir group who do not represent the people. The author contrasted this meeting with scenes of a meeting between West German deputies and young people in the Bundestag which were shown on German television, and during which a free exchange of questions and answers took place.

6. Agriculture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Chianurov, M 7) said that the land melioration program called for by the recent CPSU CC plenum will hardly solve Soviet agriculture's problems. While decisive and far-reaching changes are needed in the agricultural system, the Soviet leadership is evidently reluctant to make them. The program contrasted this with the bold approach being shown by the Chinese toward economic reforms.

7. Society. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Voznesenskaya, M 5:30) commented on the time wasted by standing in line in the USSR, noting that, as "experiments" reported on in the Soviet press demonstrate, private enterprise is a solution to the problem.

8. Ideology. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 4:30) drew attention to an article, distributed by APN, by leading CPSU ideologist Vadim Zagladin, confirming the new line introduced under Andropov according to which the implementation of communism is no longer defined as an immediate goal but is relegated to a remote future. While thus avoiding the risk of having to explain why the promises of a communist paradise remain unfulfilled, Soviet citizens will have even less motivation to work conscientiously. Zagladin's insistence on the continued validity of the experience of the October Revolution, said the program, sounds more like a helpless attempt at self-consolation.

9. The Media. Pegged to the present subscription campaign for newspapers and journals in the USSR, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 6) spoke of their inefficient and tardy distribution, the lack of demand for most publications, their dull and restrictive formats, the selection of journalists according to political reliability rather than talent, and excessive censorship. Improvements could be made here, said the program, within the framework of the system.

10. Literature. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Dovlatov, NY 5) reviewed a photobiography of Russian writer Mikhail Bulgakov by the late Carl Proffer's wife, who has now succeeded her husband at the head of the Ann Arbor-based Ardis press.

11. Religion. THE MILLENIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rahr, M 17:30, and Potapov, W 11:30) began with the second installment of an essay by the late Prof. Vladimir Rozov of Zagreb University on the depiction of St. Vladimir in Russian literature. The program concluded with an account by archpriest Viktor Potapov, dean of St. John the Baptist Church in Washington, of a pilgrimage to places in Alaska with Russian Orthodox connections.

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

1. The GDR. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Peterson, M 7) cited an article by US researcher Pedro Ramet in Problems of Communism on the independent stand taken by the Lutheran Church in the GDR in defense of peace and against the militarization of society.

2. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Gorbanevskaya, P 10) gave the contents of a Polish underground pamphlet by Andrzej Sadowski entitled Communism and Fascism: A Common Origin and Common Principles.

3. Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Silnitskaya, NY 6:30) gave the contents of an article by Czechoslovak playwright Vaclav Havel, read out at

a recent conference on Czechoslovakia in Cologne, in which he expressed optimism regarding the parallel, non-official culture in Czechoslovakia.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29:30) featured excerpts from Irena Brezna's Slovak Fragments published in Kontinent, No. 41, in which she recalls the Prague Spring of 1968, the Soviet invasion, and her emigration to the West.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. PANORAMA (Silnitskaya, NY 4) gave the contents of an interview given by US Vice-President George Bush to US journalist Jan Nowak in which Bush outlined the US government's interpretation of the Yalta agreement to mean that the East European countries have the right to freely choose their own social and political systems and pursue an independent policy.

2. Disarmament. In connection with "Disarmament Week" proclaimed by the UN, PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) asked how military expenditures can be reduced and arms reduction treaties can be concluded as long as the USSR practices a policy of secrecy in these areas. The program pointed, by way of contrast, to the openness concerning military expenditure and arms in the US and other democratic countries. A CND report from New York of October 25 was used.

3. US-Philippines. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 4:30) reported on the US government's satisfaction over the report by the special commission in the Philippines on last year's assassination of opposition leader Aquino.

4. Puerto Rico. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 4:30) reported on the debate in Puerto Rico over the island's future status as a major issue in the upcoming Puerto Rican elections. A CND report from Washington of October 26 was used.

5. France. HUMAN RIGHTS (Maizel, P 5) described the attitude of French youth toward peace and pacifism. The program said that young people in France show no

interest in the peace movement, feeling that they have been deceived by the political parties and that they simply want to live. The only organized pacifist movement in France, the program indicated, is that of the Communist Party, but in order to win supporters for the movement the party has to resort to American advertising methods.

6. The Papal Assassination Attempt. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kushev, M 4) detailed the Italian announcement that three Bulgarian and four Turkish citizens will be arraigned for complicity in the papal assassination attempt, some in absentia. The program cited state prosecutor Albano on the political nature of the assassination attempt.

7. Democracy. An item in HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 2:30) explained the fundamentals of democracy: free elections, free circulation of information and ideas, etc. The program was pegged to a recent statement by Elliott Abrams to the effect that democracy is the best way of preventing the violation of human rights.

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

1. Religion. SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) talked about temptation in the biblical sense.

There was no PRESS REVIEW.

*

WORLD TODAY (Machlis, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the cases of Soviet political prisoners Zisels and Gorbal (Fedoseyeva and Malinkovich, M 9:30); the release of Abouchar (Nadirashvili, M 3:30 and Mirsky, P 2:30); the Soviet land melioration program (Chianurov, M 5:30); the exacerbation of Soviet-Swedish relations (Matusevich, L 5); the latest developments in the case of last year's assassination of Philippine opposition leader Aquino (Orshansky, W 4:30); George

Bush and the US interpretation of the Yalta agreement (Silnitskaya, NY 4); disarmament and Soviet military spending (Predtechevsky, M 4:30); and the papal assassination attempt (Kushev, M 4).

EVENTS AND PEOPLE featured programming on the following topics: the release of Abouchar (Mirsky, P 7:30); the debate in Puerto Rico over the island's status (Tarasenzov, W 4:30); the papal assassination attempt (Kushev, M 4); Soviet ideology on the implementation of communism (Bensi, M 4:30); and the sale of newspapers and journals in the USSR (Predtechevsky, M 6).

ws/vg/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
26 OCTOBER 1984:

CARDINAL JOZEF GLEMP URGES POLES NOT TO REACT WITH FEELINGS OF HATE
OR REVENGE TO THE KIDNAPPING OF A WARSAW PRIEST.

THREE BULGARIAN CITIZENS HAVE BEEN INDICTED IN ROME ON CHARGES OF
COMPLICITY IN THE 1981 ATTEMPT TO KILL THE POPE.

US SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ HAS HELD TALKS WITH SOVIET
AMBASSADOR ANATOLY DOBRYNIN.

WEST GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER SAYS THE WEST HAS
DONE ALL IT CAN TO PROMOTE A DIALOGUE WITH MOSCOW.

WESTERN DIPLOMATS THINK THE SOVIETS PRESSURED AFGHANISTAN INTO
FREEING A JAILED FRENCH JOURNALIST.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S EXECUTIVE HAS PROPOSED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
IN FAMINE RELIEF FOR ETHIOPIA.

SWEDEN'S MILITARY CHIEF RECOMMENDS DOUBLING NATIONAL SPENDING FOR
ANTI-SUBMARINE DEFENSES.

YASSER ARAFAT SAYS MOSCOW BACKS EFFORTS TOWARD PLO UNITY.

A CHINESE OFFICIAL SAYS SOME CONSUMERS HAVE GONE ON A BUYING SPREE
BECAUSE OF RUMORS OF SHARP PRICE INCREASES.

KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO RENEWS CALLS FOR CHINA TO NORMALIZE ITS
RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIETS.

EAST GERMAN REFUGEES ARE STILL IN THE WEST GERMAN EMBASSIES IN PRAGUE
AND BUDAPEST.

THE SAUDI ARABIAN OIL MINISTER SAYS MEXICO AND EGYPT AGREE TO CUT OIL
PRODUCTION TO HELP STABILIZE PRICES.

*) THE CS BD DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

REF-RL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Saturday, 27 October 1984
Romano, Riollot, and Tolz

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

1. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Salkazanov, P 6) noted that many Frenchmen attribute Abouchar's release from Afghan/Soviet captivity to the nationwide French protest and the French government's firm position on the case and view it as a devastating blow to all those who wanted to silence independent information on the war in Afghanistan. An editorial in Le Monde was cited that the Abouchar case illustrates that an important and just cause has to be defended in a resolute and uncompromising manner. Also mentioned was an appeal by French journalists that the UN or another international body adopt measures that would guarantee the security of journalists who attempt to provide uncensored information on events in Afghanistan and in other areas occupied by dictatorships. In a related development, the program discussed an AFP interview with French journalist Bertrand Galle who spend two-and-one-half months with Afghan partisan units and gave an eye-witness account of an embarrassing, large-scale Soviet debacle in a military operation during the Panjshir Valley offensive.

2. Soviet-Swedish Relations. Recalling Soviet submarine intrusions into Swedish territorial waters, SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 3) focused on the just released Swedish book entitled Industrial Espionage about Soviet espionage operations in Sweden since World War II.

3. Soviet-PLO Relations. Mentioning data published in the FRG journal Bunte about the military training programs for PLO guerrillas in the USSR, SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 7) backgrounded the history of Soviet-PLO relations since 1969 and noted a number of political reasons why Soviet support for Arafat has substantially weakened since the PLO's evacuation from Beirut. In another development, the program described as exaggerated Arafat's recent remarks in a Tunisian weekly that the PLO has just completed the development on a new fighter-plane.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20:30) featured the text of an autobiography of the recently arrested member of the Moscow Group for the Establishment of Trust Between the USSR and the US, Nikolay Khramov (AS).

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Nudelman, Isr 1) reported on the campaign in Israel on behalf of Soviet Jews and noted that Soviet emigres in Israel are blaming the government for not doing enough in defense of the Soviet-Jewish cause.

- * In HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 1 and Kaminskaya, W 7) emigre Soviet defense lawyer Dina Kaminskaya spoke about the Soviet All-Union Association of Psychiatrists' withdrawal from the World Psychiatric Association in February 1983, attributing it to the Western criticism of the abuse of psychiatry against dissidents in the USSR.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Polishchuk, NY 4) gave the gist of an article by the Moscow correspondent of The Chicago Tribune of October 25 on a hunger strike which was held in September-October by Siberian Pentecostals seeking permission to emigrate.

5. The Leadership. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Avtorkhanov, M 6) featured another installment of Prof. Abdurakhman Avtorkhanov's series entitled "The Kremlin's Second Cold War." The program was devoted to the case of Marshal Ogarkov, the Soviet Chief of the

Staff, who lost his post recently. In the professor's view, the rumors that Ogarkov was demoted for "Bonapartism" were planted by the KGB. In fact, Ogarkov appears to have fallen victim to an attempt to restore the independence of the army from internal party rivalries, as was the case before Zhukov decided to support Khrushchev against rival factions. The result of this led to Zhukov's demotion after Khrushchev's downfall.

6. Agriculture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Silnitskaya, NY 4) cited estimates of this year's harvest prepared by the US Department of Agriculture which anticipate results far below the planned targets. Agricultural specialists at the US Embassy in Moscow were said to be surprised by Chernenko's decision to improve the situation by increasing the area of land under cultivation, a decision which is reminiscent of Khrushchev's virgin lands campaign and which bears the mark of Chernenko's conservative thinking. This decision was said to constitute a reversal of Andropov's decision to try and raise the productivity of land already under cultivation.

7. Education. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky, M 24) featured the text of an interview given by a former teacher in a Leningrad Secondary technical school to the Frankfurt-based Russian journal Grani on the educational process at his school and the intellectual level of the students. In the introduction the program editor said that the interviewee seemed to be excessively pessimistic because he said that Soviet workers are incapable of social protest at present.

8. Computers. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Yasman, M 6) noted articles in Nauka i Zhizn and Uchitelskaya Gazeta showing that the Soviet Union is preparing to enter the computer age, but only slowly. One reason for this approach besides the technical lag, in the program's view is the fear that the regime could lose its monopoly on information by moving too fast in making computers more available.

9. Western Influence. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gladilin, P 7) drew attention to an article by Vitaly Korotich, a secretary of the board of the

USSR Writers' Union, in Nedelya, which is characteristic of the current propaganda campaign against Western influence on Soviet society. This campaign, the program said, has now reached the proportions of the campaign against "toadyism and foreign influence" during Stalin's last years.

10. Society. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29), a RERUN from July 13, featured the slightly abridged text of an anonymous samizdat article published in the Munich-based Strana i Mir, Nos. 1-2, entitled "Fascism in the USSR" which points to the appearance of Fascist-like youth groups in the USSR. The article linked this development to the discrediting of communist ideals, and gave evidence that the Soviet regime, which has been showing leniency towards such groups, are exploiting them for strategic ends.

11. The Legal System. Based on the archives of the Smolensk CP regional committee, now kept in the US, HUMAN RIGHTS (Simis, W 8) talked about the subordination of Soviet justice bodies to the party in the 1920s-1930s.

12. The Medical System. In RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Raivicher, M 5) a former Soviet doctor recalled his surprise at seeing how family doctors operate in West Germany and explained why that system was superior to the Soviet practice.

13. Literature. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Aksenov, NY 11) an emigre Soviet writer reminisced about the time when he was a member of the USSR Writers' Union. The program was pegged to the 50th anniversary of the organization.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Dovlatov, NY 6:30) reviewed a book of poems by Russian poetess Zinaida Gippius published by YMCA recently.

14. Norman Mailer on the USSR. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Galkina, NY 5) gave the gist of an article by Norman Mailer in The Boston Sunday Globe in which he described his impressions of a recent visit to the Soviet Union.

15. Religion. SUNDAY MASS (Rahr and Kholodnaya, M and NY 55) presented a Russian Orthodox religious service.

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

1. PRC-Vietnamese Relations. PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM (Shilaeff, NY 6) included a backgrounder on the territorial dispute and border conflicts between the PRC and Vietnam since 1973.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Silnitskaya, NY 4) discussed the growing political involvement of America's blacks and listed figures showing that this year black voter registration is at an all-time high. Thomas Cavanaugh, a senior research associate of an institute specializing in black studies, gave a number of reasons that have encouraged blacks to get more involved in politics. The program presented an RFE-RL interview with Mr. Johnny Ford, the black Democrat mayor of Tuskegee, Alabama who said that he felt blacks would vote for Reagan because of the improved economic and employment situation in the US but that the black vote will be more important in races for congressional, state, and local seats. A CND report from Washington of October 26 was used.

Commenting briefly on the different approaches to arms issues by President Reagan and Walter Mondale, SIGNAL (Muslin and Silnitskaya, NY 12) presented a detailed discussion of the goals, the scope, and the technical and political aspects of President Reagan's controversial plan to develop a new missile defense system in space. The views of supporters and opponents of the "star wars" program were noted. A CND report from Washington of October 18 was used.

2. Grenada. Mentioning President Reagan's Grenada anniversary statement about the fundamental moral distinction between the rescue mission in Grenada and the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan, PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Gendler, NY 4:30) noted that the difference between totalitarianism and democracy is that war in Afghanistan has been raging without an end in sight for five years, while in Grenada there are virtually no traces of the events that took place there a year ago and the country is readying itself for free elections in early December. It was further stressed that US goals in Grenada were not territorial or designed to impose a certain type of regime but were aimed at creating conditions so that the Grenadian people could choose their own form of government. The Afghan people, it was noted, can only dream about such wonderful prospects.

Pegged to the first anniversary of the US rescue mission in Grenada, PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM (Peterson, M 11) cited an article in the journal Problems of Communism (July/August) which, on the basis of captured documents, analyzed the extent to which Grenada was threatened with becoming a military bastion for international communism's expansionist interests in the Caribbean basin. The Marxist-Leninist aims of Maurice Bishop's 1979 founded "New Jewel Movement" were outlined.

3. The French Reaction to the Abouchar Case. SIGNAL (Predtechesky, M 3) discussed the indignation in France over Abouchar's severe sentence and cited comments in The Christian Science Monitor and Die Welt about Afghanistan's refusal to permit Western journalists to enter the country legally and threats by Soviet Ambassador in Pakistan that Western journalists caught with Afghan rebels would be eliminated.

4. The Middle East. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Nudelman, Isr. 2) discussed the prospects of a possible Egyptian-Jordanian-Iraqi alliance and its threat to Syrian hegemony plans in the Arab world, noting Israeli attempts to use Syria's current political uncertainty to expedite its own troop withdrawal plans from Southern Lebanon. The program also discussed the Israeli cabinet review of two plans designed to lead the country toward economic recovery.

5. Britain. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Matusevich, L 3) noted a number of defeats suffered by head of the British Coalminers Union Arthur Scargill and his ultraleftist supporters in their attempts to incite what they themselves refer to as a "class war." The program cited the latest public opinion polls showing an increase in the ruling Conservative Party's popularity and a decrease for the Labour Party, which was said to have been tarnished by Scargill's actions.

6. Terrorism. PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM (Sezeman, P 10) cited an abridged version published in the French journal East-West of French publicist Jean-Francois Revel's speech entitled "Terrorism Against Democracy," which he delivered at an international conference on terrorism that was recently held in Washington.

7. Military Service. Correcting Soviet press distortions on the Bundeswehr decision to extend military service from 15 to 18 months, SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 4) surveyed the compulsory military service periods in all of the NATO countries as well as in Austria, Switzerland, Israel, Egypt, Vietnam, Cuba, the GDR, and the USSR.

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

1. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 6 and Rahr, M 9) commented on passages of St. Paul's epistles which were part of this week's and this Sunday's Orthodox liturgy. This was followed by a feature which gave the historical background of these passages.

A talk in NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Benigsen, NY 10) was on Christ's resurrection of the son of the widow of Naim.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 4:30) read a passage from St. Luke's Gospel relative to Christ's resurrection of the son of the widow of Naim. The passage is part of this Sunday's Orthodox liturgy.

SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) was pegged to Christ's resurrection of the son of the widow of Naim.

ER/vg/sm

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
27 OCTOBER 1984:

POLISH INTERIOR MINISTER CZESLAW KISZCZAK SAID HE HAS NO DEFINITIVE
KNOWLEDGE OF THE FATE OF KIDNAPPED PRIEST JERZY POPIELUSZKO.

FRENCH JOURNALIST JACQUES ABOUCHAR RETURNED TO PARIS AFTER BEING
RELEASED BY AFGHAN AUTHORITIES.

BULGARIA PROTESTED TO ITALY ABOUT THE INDICTMENT OF THREE BULGARIANS
SUSPECTED OF COMPLICITY IN THE ATTEMPT TO KILL THE POPE.

ETHIOPIA REJECTED A COMMISSION'S PLANNED EFFORT TO ENSURE THAT AID
REACHES FAMINE-RAVAGED AREAS CONTROLLED BY REBELS.

* CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER WU XUEQIAN HAD TALKS IN PEKING WITH SOVIET
SPECIAL ENVOY LEONID ILYICHEV.

MINISTERS OF THE SEVEN-NATION WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION DECLARED EUROPE
SHOULD BECOME A STRONGER DEFENSE PARTNER OF THE US.

OIL MINISTERS OF IRAN AND INDONESIA SAID THEIR COUNTRIES BACK A PLAN
TO KEEP OIL PRICES UP BY CUTTING PRODUCTION.

LEBANON DECIDED TO CRACK DOWN ON SMUGGLING BY TAKING CONTROL OF PORTS
NOW RUN BY MILITIAS OF THE COUNTRY'S VARIOUS FACTIONS.

*) THE CS BD DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

RERLRADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Sunday, 28 October 1984
Romano and Riollot

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

1. Soviet-Swedish Relations. Recalling Soviet submarine intrusions into Swedish territorial waters, SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 3), focused on the just released Swedish book entitled Industrial Espionage about Soviet espionage operations in Sweden since World War II. The program was a RERUN from October 27.

2. Soviet-PLO Relations. Using data published in the FRG journal Bunte about the military training programs for PLO guerrillas in the USSR, SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 7) backgrounded the history of Soviet-PLO relations since 1969. The program was a RERUN from October 27.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. MODERN WOMAN (Gordin, M 4:30 and Voznesenskaya, M 15:30) was entirely devoted to women political prisoners on the occasion of Political Prisoners Day in the USSR proclaimed on 30 October 1974 by political prisoners of the Mordovian and Perm camps. The program read the text of an open letter written by political prisoners to the International Democratic Federation of Women urging them to press the Soviet government to release women political prisoners and to allow the publication of their open letters and appeals describing the conditions of their

confinement. The program then presented a talk with former political prisoner Julia Voznesenskaya, who read excerpts and commented on an article written by veteran human rights activist Ivan Kovalev describing his visit to the Mordovian women's political prisoners camp in February 1981 when he tried to meet with imprisoned dissident Tatyana Velikanova. Kovalev's article was published in issue No. 7 of the Munich-based journal Strana i Mir, edited by Kronid Lyubarsky.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20:30), a RERUN from October 25, was devoted entirely to the case of political prisoner Anatoly Koryagin, sentenced in 1981 for his participation in the work of the Working Commission for Investigation of the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes.

In HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 1 and Kaminskaya, W 7) emigre Soviet defense lawyer Dina Kaminskaya spoke about the Soviet All-Union Association of Psychiatrists' withdrawal from the World Psychiatric Association in February 1983, attributing it to the Western criticism of the abuse of psychiatry against dissidents in the USSR. The program was a RERUN from October 27.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Polishchuk, NY 4) gave the gist of an article by the Moscow correspondent of The Chicago Tribune of October 25 on a hunger strike which was held in September-October by Siberian Pentecostals seeking permission to emigrate. The program was a RERUN from October 27.

4. The Leadership. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Avtorkhanov, M 6), a RERUN from October 27, featured another installment of Prof. Abdurakhman Avtorkhanov's series entitled "The Kremlin's Second Cold War." The program was devoted to the case of Marshal Ogarkov, the Soviet Chief of the General Staff, who lost his post recently.

5. The Legal System. Based on the archives of the Smolensk CP regional committee now kept in the US, HUMAN RIGHTS (Simis, W 8) talked about the subordination of Soviet justice bodies to the party in the 1920s-1930s. The program was a RERUN from October 27.

6. The Medical System. In RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Raivicher, M 5) a former Soviet doctor recalled his surprise at seeing how family doctors operate in West Germany and explained why that system was superior to the Soviet practice. The program was a RERUN from October 27.

7. Computers. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Yasman, M 6) noted articles in Nauka i Zhizn and Uchitelskaya Gazeta showing that the Soviet Union is preparing to enter the computer age, but only slowly. The program was a RERUN from October 27.

8. Literature. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Yurenen and Gladilin, M 13) featured a discussion between two emigre Soviet writers on the literary merits of Soviet writer Vadim Kozhevnikov, the chief editor of Znamya, who died on October 20. Kozhevnikov's work was judged unappealing and a paragon of socialist realism.

9. Soccer. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7) discussed the Soviet soccer team's relatively poor performance in international soccer competition in 1984 and commented on the assessment of the team's showing written by Viktor Ponedelnik in the Soviet weekly Football-Hockey.

10. Chess. In WORLD OF SPORT (Shamkovich, NY 6) RL's chess expert, international grandmaster Leonid Shamkovich, commented on the Karpov-Kasparov chess games in Moscow this past week.

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

1. Poland. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29), a RERUN from July 15, read an article by Polish philosopher Leszek Kolakowski entitled "Totalitarianism, or a Grandiose Lie" which was published in the third issue of the Russian-language Munich-based journal Strana i Mir.

2. The Bulgarian Intelligence Service. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Vainshtein, M 5) cited an article in The Wall Street Journal which discussed the Bulgarian intelligence service's terrorist operations abroad and its total subordination to the KGB, on the basis of disclosures made by Stefan Svirdlev, a former Bulgarian intelligence officer who defected to the West. The circumstantial evidence of the Bulgarian involvement in the shooting of the Pope was noted.

3. The FRG. EVENTS AND PEOPLE THIS WEEK (Shilaeff, NY 7) analyzed China's sweeping economic plan adopted by the third plenary session of the CCP CC, noting the goals and possible risks of a program which the PRC leadership has described as revolutionary. The program observed that both the PRC leadership and the press are stressing that the reforms should not be seen as an attempt by China to abandon socialism or the socialist planning system.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. US TODAY (Rubin, NY 7) explained the mechanism of the Reagan-Mondale TV debates. The program observed that the president is under no obligation to debate, but he usually agrees, feeling that he has an obligation to the public to answer questions about his administration. It also indicated that the president is at a disadvantage over the other presidential candidate, since it is easier to criticize an administration than a program which has not yet been tested. The results of polls following the debates were cited.

US TODAY (Krasin, NY 7) examined the economic results of President Reagan's administration. The program saw evidence of an improvement and noted the optimism of business circles. Republican politician Jack Kemp and critics of "Reaganomics" were cited.

Commenting briefly on the different approaches to arms issues by President Reagan and Walter Mondale, SIGNAL (Muslin and Silnitskaya, NY 12) presented a detailed discussion of the goals, the scope, and the technical and political aspects of President Reagan's controversial plan to develop a new missile defense system in space. The views of supporters and opponents of the "star wars" program were noted. A CND report from Washington of October 18 was used. The program was a RERUN from October 27.

US TODAY (Paramonov, NY 7) commented on Presidential assailant John Hinckley's letter to The Washington Post in which he described himself as a "political prisoner" and compared himself to Andrey Sakharov. The program noted the differences between Sakharov's isolation because of his human rights activities and

Hinckley's confinement to a psychiatric clinic after being found innocent by reason of insanity by a jury in the 1981 shooting of President Reagan and three other persons. The differences between the Soviet and US systems were discussed.

7. US-Ethiopia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE THIS WEEK (Tarasenkov, W 6) cited Congressional testimony by Peter McPherson, the Director of the US Agency for International Development, on the extent of US food and financial aid to Ethiopian famine victims. The program made the point that despite strained US relations with Marxist Ethiopia, US relief aid is higher than that of any other country and wondered why the USSR continues to ship arms instead of food to the starving people of its ally Ethiopia. Comment was also given on remarks by the Ethiopian spokesman in Washington who blamed the US for the strained relations with his country. A CND report from Washington of October 24 was used.

3. US-Pakistani Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE THIS WEEK (Silnitskaya, NY 4) cited an article in The Wall Street Journal which discussed the reasons behind the growing US uneasiness about Pakistan's controversial nuclear weapons development program, noting warnings by President Reagan that Pakistan risks losing US military assistance if it continues with this program.

4. The French Reaction to the Abouchar Case. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 3) discussed the indignation in France over Abouchar's severe sentence and cited comments in The Christian Science Monitor and Die Welt about Afghanistan's refusal to permit Western journalists to enter the country legally and threats by the Soviet Ambassador in Pakistan that Western journalists caught with Afghan rebels would be eliminated. The program was a RERUN from October 27.

5. Franco-British Relations. The 80th anniversary of the Franco-British "Entente Cordiale" and the Thatcher-Pompidou celebrations in London were the subject of an item in EVENTS AND PEOPLE THIS WEEK (Predtechevsky, M 5).

6. Military Service. Correcting Soviet press distortions on the Bundeswehr decision to extend military service from 15 to 18 months, SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 4) surveyed the compulsory military service periods in all of the NATO countries as well as in Austria, Switzerland, Israel, Egypt, Vietnam, Cuba, the GDR, and the USSR. The program was a RERUN from October 27.

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

1. Medicine. US TODAY (Gleizer, NY 7) dealt with the treatment of kidney diseases in the US.

2. Music. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Romadinova, NY 5:30) talked about the performance of Tchaikovsky's opera Eugene Onegin at New York's Metropolitan Opera.

3. Sport. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7) talked about the growing popularity of gymnastics in the US and commented on the countrywide tour by US Olympic gymnastic champions.

4. Religion. SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) was about the hospitality extended to Christ by a woman sinner at the home of Simon the Pharisee.

ER/sm

NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
28 OCTOBER 1984:

CHURCH SERVICES HAVE BEEN HELD IN POLAND FOR KIDNAPPED PRIEST JERZY
POPIELUSZKO

● THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT HAS RESTATED ITS AIM TO WITHDRAW ITS TROOPS
FROM SOUTHERN LEBANON AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

● FRENCH JOURNALIST JACQUES ABOUCHAR HAS GIVEN MORE DETAILS OF HIS
CAPTIVITY IN AFGHANISTAN

OPEC OIL MINISTERS ARE MEETING IN GENEVA

NICARAGUA SAYS IT WILL NOT ACCEPT MAJOR CHANGES IN THE CONTADORA
PEACE PACT FOR LATIN AMERICA

THE SOVIET UNION HAS JOINED BULGARIA IN CONDEMNING THE INDICTMENT IN
ROME OF THREE BULGARIANS FOR COMPLICITY IN THE ATTEMPT ON THE POPE'S
LIFE

SUDAN SAYS IT'S UNCOVERED A PLOT TO UNDERMINE STATE SECURITY. THE
PLOT IS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN SUPPORTED BY LIBYA AND ETHIOPIA

REF-RL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Monday, 29 October 1984
Felton, Riollot, and Romano

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Dovlatov, NY 5) told the story of a US couple who travelled to the Soviet Union with the intention of contributing to the cause of peace and mutual understanding by having their first child born in that country. The program wondered whether the couple realized how difficult it would be for a Soviet couple to do the same thing. It expressed doubts that a naive gesture of this kind will help solve the problem of war and peace today.

2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Vainstein, W 8) featured an interview given to RL's Washington correspondent by Afghan partisans hospitalized in the US. Noting that for the partisans "Russian" is another word for evil, the program author deplored the fact that the partisans have no way of knowing that the boys from Russia, the Ukraine, Central Asia, etc., are the victims of their government.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 6:30), backgrounding the Abouchar case, cited his press conference statements upon his arrival at Orly Airport, during which he described his captivity by

Soviet troops; the unending interrogations by Soviet officers in Kandahar and Kabul, where they attempted to extract a confession that he was a CIA spy; and the conditions of his confinement in two Afghan prisons. Abouchar's subsequent French TV interview in which he thanked all those who fought for his release was also noted.

3. Soviet-Scandinavian Relations. WORLD TODAY (Panich and Predtechevsky, M 7:30), pegged to the 100th violation of Norwegian waters by Soviet submarines, said these and similar violations of Swedish waters are, irrespective of the espionage information gained, counterproductive, since they lead to redoubled Norwegian and Swedish countermeasures, and damage the Soviet public image in these countries. The program also noted Soviet press silence on such matters.

Pegged to Norwegian general Nils Ovren's announcement that Norway has registered one-hundred, primarily submarine, intrusions in its territorial waters, PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) backgrounded the strained Swedish-Soviet relations over Soviet submarine intrusions in Swedish waters and pondered the question of what the organizers of these mass provocations hope to achieve in Norway and Sweden. The intensification of Soviet intelligence operations in these two Scandinavian countries was also noted.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Alexeyeva and Fedoseyev, NY and M, 8:30 and 11:30) was entirely devoted to political prisoners in the USSR. The program began with a background report by veteran Soviet human rights activist Lyudmila Alexeyeva on Political Prisoners' Day in the USSR, instituted by political prisoners in Mordovian and Perm camps ten years ago, on 31 October 1974. Alexeyeva gave an account of a press conference held on the occasion in Sakharov's apartment, and outlined the political prisoners' demands. She remarked that not one of these demands has been fulfilled. This was followed by a reading of the text of Salkazanova's statement on the occasion of the institution of Political Prisoners' Day (AS-1929), and a comment on the official denial in the USSR of the existence of political prisoners there.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20:30) was also devoted entirely to Political Prisoners' Day instituted in the USSR by the political prisoners themselves. The program cited Sakharov's 30 October 1974 press conference statements, and gave the samizdat texts of a statement (AS) by 19 imprisoned dissidents, announcing their intention to conduct a hunger strike on 30 October 1983, and a statement (AS) by Latvian political prisoner Janis Barkans to Andropov, handed over for delivery on 11 November 1983, in which he speaks of being mistreated.

WORLD TODAY (Panich and Fedoseyev, M 9) also included an item on Political Prisoner's Day in the USSR. The program listed the innocent activities for which a person can become a "political prisoner" in the USSR, and noted that when the term is officially used in the USSR it is only in reference to countries like Chile. There has hardly been any period in Soviet history when there were no political prisoners, said the program. The program explained Political Prisoner's Day's function of keeping the memory of political prisoners alive, and cited Sakharov's appeal for a complete amnesty for political prisoners.

5. Working Conditions. WORKERS MOVEMENT (Voznesenskaya, M 6:30) described the atrocious living conditions suffered by workers in areas of Siberia under development. The program cited an article by Alexey Frolov entitled "Lessons for Tomorrow" in a recent issue of Yunost.

6. The Komsomol. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Voznesenskaya, M 5) noted the anniversary of the foundation of the Komsomol on October 29. The program commented that there are no reasons to rejoice when so many young members of that organization are dying in Afghanistan. More than 30,000 Soviet soldiers were said to have been killed in Afghanistan since the beginning of the Soviet occupation five years ago.

7. Culture. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Aksenov, M 12) emigre Soviet writer Nasily Aksenov recalled, in connection with the 50th anniversary of the USSR Writers Union, how in the 1960s liberal tendencies emerged in the Union which the party eventually suppressed.

WORLD TODAY (Panich, M 4:30) included a recording of a satirical performance by writer Mikhail Zhvanetsky before a select audience at an unnamed enterprise in Leningrad.

8. History. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (B. Orlov, NY 6:30), a RERUN from 7 September 1983, gave a profile of Russian revolutionary writer, thinker, and public figure Nikolay Chernyshevsky, describing him as an ideological forerunner of Bolshevism who strongly influenced Lenin. The program was pegged to the 95th anniversary of Chernyshevsky's death.

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

1. Poland. Concerning French press reaction to the kidnapping and possible murder of pro-Solidarity Priest Jerzy Popieluszko, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 5:30) cited comment in Le Monde, that an admission by the Interior Minister that his subordinates abducted and possibly killed a national hero and a symbol of resistance to the communist regime is possible only in Poland; Le Figaro and Le Quotidien de Paris, that Popieluszko is a saint and martyr; and Liberation, that the Polish security officer who abducted and possibly killed Father Popieluszko was acting on orders from above.

WORKERS MOVEMENT (Deya, M 2:30) gave the text of an appeal by imprisoned Solidarity leaders Fraszyniuk and Pinior to Polish workers and the Polish public to continue the fight for the right of all social groups to form independent organizations in defense of their professional interests. The appeal was published in the underground Solidarity journal Solidarnosc Walczaca.

WORKERS MOVEMENT (Deya, M 2) gave the text of an open letter by recently released Solidarity leader Zbigniew Romaszewski expressing solidarity and respect for the Sakharovs. The letter was published in the underground Solidarity journal Tygodnik Wojenny.

WORKERS MOVEMENT (Soviet, M 9) described how, despite obstacles from the part of the authorities, the workers councils at Polish enterprises are having success in trying to defend workers' interests as Solidarity did.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 15), a RERUN from July 16, gave the abridged text of an article by Polish philosopher Leszek Kolakowski entitled "Totalitarianism or a Grandiose Lie."

2. Albania. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 5:30), pegged to the 40th anniversary of communist Albania, spoke of the passive but proud nature of the people, and said the heroism displayed by the Albanian partisans in World War Two is no communist myth. The regime's continued inflexibility towards real or imaginary internal and external enemies was noted, and it was suggested that the proud nature of the people is being exploited by the regime. An RAD Background Report of October 26 was used.

3. Yugoslavia. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 14), a RERUN from July 16, excerpted an article by Milovan Djilas entitled "The Decay of Leninist-Type Totalitarian Regimes."

4. Eastern Europe. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 5:30) gave the contents of an article by Scott Sullivan and David Stewart in Newsweek on a growing tendency in East European countries to gain greater independence from the USSR.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 6) discussed a number of aspects of the US presidential campaign, noting that despite Mondale's great popularity among the public, opinion polls show that he has not succeeded in narrowing the popularity gap between himself and Reagan. The program cited the views of analysts that certain personality traits and the administration's economic successes are helping Reagan with the voters and noted Mondale's thoughts on how to reduce the colossal national deficit and achieve a balance between the expenditures for arms and social programs. Also discussed were the different approaches of Reagan and Mondale on the question of "linkage" in US human rights policy.

PANORAMA (Tarasenkov, W 5:30) included an item on the leakage of high technology from the US.

2. Ethiopia. Describing a BBC film on the tragedy of Ethiopian famine victims, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 8:30) listed the extent of British and US emergency relief aid to the victims' cited Mengistu's reaction during a meeting with the Italian ambassador, who termed the Ethiopian government's passivity in this crisis an international scandal; and mentioned a BBC interview with the Ethiopian ambassador in Britain who saw nothing wrong with the Mengistu government spending over fifty-million pounds sterling on last month's celebrations of ten years of Marxism in Ethiopia. The program criticized the USSR's poor record of food aid to Ethiopia, noting that while Moscow pledged to send its ally 10,000 tons of grain the US has already sent 85,000 tons.

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

1. US Society. In WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Dovlatov, NY 7) emigre Soviet writer Sergey Dovlatov, who now lives in the US, told of the unsophisticated views on Bolsheviks, capitalist, and revolutionaries held by a repairman he knows.

2. Religion. An item in RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Baiera, NY 7:30) made the point that science can answer many questions asked by man, but not all of them, and that religion can help solve some of the questions unanswered by science, such as those concerning man's destiny, man's fate after death, etc.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Sokolov, M 11) talked about a collection of statements on science and religion made by contemporary scientists which was published in Russian in the US.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Lvov, NY 8) featured the first in a series of programs devoted to the Pentateuch, the first five books of the Bible which are part of the Torah.

SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) was about abstaining from judging one's fellow-creatures.

There was no PRESS REVIEW.

WORLD TODAY (Panich, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: Soviet submarine incursions into Scanadinavian waters (Panich and Predtechevsky, M 7:30); the 40th anniversary of communist Albania (Panich and Predtechevsky, M 7); the anniversary of the Komsomol (Voznesenskaya, M 2:30); the Afghan situation (Vinokurov, W 5); Political Prisoner's Day in the USSR (Panich and Fedoseyev, M 9); the famine in Ethiopia (Matusevich, L 8); a Newsweek article on strivings for greater independence from the USSR by East European countries (Muslin, NY 3:30); a satirical performance in Leningrad by Soviet writer Mikhail Zhvanetsky (Panich, M 4:30); and the presidential election campaign in the US (Orshansky, W 3).

EVENTS AND PEOPLE featured programming on the following topics: the return of Abouchar (Salkazanov, P 6:30); French reaction to the Popieluszko affair (Mirsky, P 5:30); the famine in Ethiopia (Matusevich, L 8:30); and the 40th anniversary of communist Albania (Predtechevsky, M 5:30).

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NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
29 OCTOBER 1984:

RIOT POLICE IN WROCLAW REPORTEDLY HAVE DISPERSED DEMONSTRATORS
PROTESTING THE KIDNAPPING OF FATHER JERZY POPIELUSZKO.

ETHIOPIA CLAIMS SOME GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL BODIES HAVE
EXPLOITED EMERGENCY FOOD AID FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

THE US EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR THE NEWLY REVIVED WEST EUROPEAN UNION.

THE OPEC OIL CARTEL HAS AGREED TO CUT PRODUCTION TO MAINTAIN OIL
PRICES.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN IS IN ITS FINAL FULL
WEEK.

CHILEAN RIOT POLICE HAVE CLASHED WITH ANTI-REGIME PROTESTERS IN
SANTIAGO.

THE EGYPTIAN AND FRENCH PRESIDENTS HAVE DISCUSSED THE MIDEAST
SITUATION.

PAKISTAN SAYS AFGHAN WARPLANES HAVE AGAIN ATTACKED A BORDER VILLAGE.

CMEA PREMIERS ARE MEETING IN HAVANA.

EFFORTS TO SETTLE BRITAIN'S COAL MINE STRIKE ARE OVERSHADOWED BY
REPORTS THAT UNION LEADERS HAVE BEEN SEEKING LIBYAN SUPPORT.

* RADIO MOSCOW'S ENGLISH-LANGUAGE SERVICE HAS BROADCAST SHARP CRITICISM
OF STALIN.

*) RL NEWS SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.

REF ID: A66011

Felton

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Tuesday, 30 October 1984
Felton, Romano, and Riollot

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. WORLD TODAY (Weinstein, W 4) gave the contents of Kenneth Adelman's recent speech in the UNGA political committee in which, among other things, he expressed the US' readiness to start talks with the USSR on space weapons control without any preconditions. A New York CND report of October 29 was used.
2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Nadirashvili, M 4) focused on the bitter struggle between Karmal's Parch and the Khalq factions in Afghanistan's ruling communist party, noting its impact on the war and Karmal's ability to effectively manage the army and the affairs of state. The program noted that the aim behind the USSR's campaign to offer indoctrination programs to Afghan youth in the USSR is to build up fresh new cadres of Afghan leaders who will be free of the factional and tribal hostilities and more subservient to the USSR.
3. The South Korean Airliner Incident. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 3) cited statements by senior US official Richard Burt, as well as by Pentagon and Intelligence

officials, rejecting as "false and absurd" assertions in an article in the US journal The Nation that US military aircraft were in a position to warn the pilot of the KAL passenger airliner that he was off course. Also mentioned were comments by one of the editors of The Washington Post that his reporters assigned to review the case found no evidence to support The Nation's story.

4. The USSR and Libya. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Yudovich, M 7) traced the history of Libya's continuously intensified military, political, and economic contacts with the USSR during the 15 years of Gaddafi's rule. The revolution itself, said the program, was reminiscent of the 1917 Revolution, and the Libyan economy was reorganized along Soviet lines.

5. The CPSU and the Finnish CP. WORLD TODAY (Polishchuk, M 6) noted the Finnish CP's reply to the CPSU's angry letter in connection with the ouster of the pro-Moscow elements from the party's leadership. The Finnish CP's reply, said the program, shows that the party intends to preserve its independence from Moscow. Party leader Aalto was quoted on the possibility of the minority pro-Moscow faction forming a new party.

6. Dissidents and Human Rights.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 3, Lyubarsky, M 11, and Kuznetsov, M 6:30) commented on Political Prisoners' Day, instituted on 30 October 1974 by Soviet political prisoners demanding official recognition of their status, and noted Sakharov's statements during the 30 October press conference proclaiming this Day as well as his 1981 statements from Gorky commemorating this occasion. The program then presented talks by former Soviet political prisoners Kronid Lyubarsky and Eduard Kuznetsov, who recalled the history and prehistory of Political Prisoners' Day which they helped institute in their respective prison camps on 30 October 1974. RERUNS from 30 October 1981 and 29 October 1983 were used.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gordin and Lyubarsky, M 9:30) featured an interview with Kronid Lyubarsky, a former Soviet political prisoner, who recalled the circumstances leading to the decision taken in a Mordovian labor camp ten years ago to proclaim October 30 as Political Prisoners' Day. Lyubarsky was one of the three initiators of the project.

Pegged to Political Prisoners' Day in the USSR, HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 4) spoke about the legal aspects of the status of political prisoners in the USSR, recalling the introduction of the status in prisons in Czarist Russia, and discussed the current struggle of Soviet political prisoners to obtain this Status.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fishbein, M 29) featured the first installment of an essay on imprisoned Ukrainian poet and human rights activist Vasyl Stus by his former fellow prisoner Mikhail Kheyfets. The essay opens Kheyfets' Ukrainian Silhouettes, published last year by Suchastnist in New York. The program began with a verse by Stus.

7. Emigre Activities. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Orshansky, W 8), a RERUN from October 21, featured an interview with Yuz Aleshkovsky, a Soviet emigre writer living in the US.

8. The Economy. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Dreyer, NY 7) discussing the reasons for the continuous reduction of the Soviet economic growth rate, noted that both Western and Soviet economists agree that the only solution is a sharp increase in the effectiveness of capital investment. For this to be achieved, however, fundamental reforms of the economic mechanism are needed, but neither the leadership nor the party and state bureaucracy can agree to such reforms.

9. Road Transport. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Ushakov, M 10:30) featured an RL interview with former Soviet truck driver Ivan Peters, an ethnic German now living in the FRG. Among other things, Peters spoke of the massive falsification of road freight statistics in the USSR and the inefficiency and wastage in the road freight sector, and contrasted this with the efficiency prevailing in the FRG. The item was pegged to Motorist's Day in the USSR.

10. Estonia. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Soldatov, M 10) featured the first installment of a program on religious life in Estonia since the country's annexation by the Soviet Union.

11. The Komsomol. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (A. Rahr, M 9:30) recalled the story of the Komsomol during the 30 years since its foundation. The program was based on an RLR Research Report.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 8) presented a profile of slain pro-Solidarity Priest Jerzy Popieluszko and discussed the circumstances of his abduction and statements by Poland's Interior Minister Kiszczak about the arrest of three Interior Ministry security officers who have been charged with his abduction. The program talked about Father Popieluszko's charisma and his popular monthly "masses for the fatherland," mentioned the regime's charges against Popieluszko for allegedly abusing his sermons for political purposes, and referred to the mysterious incidents of abductions and terror against Solidarity figures by groups which the regime described as "unknown bandits." The program pondered the question of who might be behind the killing, discounting the possibility that the Jaruzelski regime would undertake such a counterproductive action three days before Papandreou's visit. The program pointed to theories advanced by foreign analysts that the USSR, through its people in the government apparatus, especially the security organs, could have been involved in the abduction, including Kiszczak's predecessor and Politburo member Mirosław Milewski, a "dogmatic" with pro-Soviet leanings, who was put in charge of the "Committee for Law and Order" and of a "special detachment" within the security organ the functions and role of which have never been disclosed.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 4 and Predtechevsky, M 7) commented on the moral issues of the "right to life" and on the equal responsibility for peace which should be shared by all nuclear powers. The program then presented a talk by RL's military specialist who took issue with statements made by senior Soviet officer General Chervov in an APN interview in which he asserted that the US and not the USSR is to blame for the arms race. The program recalled the USSR's intransigence on all US disarmament proposals from the Baruch plan to the present.

2. The US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Orshansky, W 6:30) cited an article in The Los Angeles Times (Pfaff) which analyzed Reagan's and Mondale's viewpoints on foreign policy issues and observed that both candidates displayed the globalism of the American world view in their presidential campaign debates.

3. Ethiopia. PANORAMA (Kushev, M 5) reported on the catastrophic famine in Ethiopia. The program pointed to the Mengistu regime's failure to fulfil its promises to help the starving. Instead, money has been spent on military operations against the Eritrean partisans, the maintenance of organs of repression, and the foundation of a Marxist-Leninist party. The program said Western aid is being hampered by the total indifference of the Ethiopian authorities, and cited The Daily Telegraph, which drew a comparison with the misdirection of US food aid to the starving Ukraine in the 1930s.

4. Nicaragua. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4), previewing the Nicaraguan elections, spoke of their undemocratic nature. George Shultz and The New York Times (Stephen Kindser) were quoted.

5. OPEC. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 4:30) backgrounded OPEC's decision to cut oil production in order to maintain oil prices at their present level. The program noted OPEC's diminishing influence, and wondered what the USSR will do about oil production and prices.

6. Britain. PANORAMA (Matusevich, L 4) reported on the universal outrage in Britain over miners' leader Arthur Scargill's contacts with Gaddafi.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 6) looked at the key role played by the French communist-dominated trade union CGT in the secret meeting in Paris between British miners' leader Scargill and an emissary of Gaddafi. Reference was made to the CGT's direct aid to the striking British miners, and Le Quotidien de Paris was quoted on the Soviet connection.

7. The Papal Assassination Attempt. EVENTS AND PEOPLE Muslin, NY 5:30) cited comment on the investigation into the papal assassination attempt by the Rome correspondents of The New York Times, The Washington Post, and The Chicago Tribune.

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

1. The Cinema. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Gabai, NY 9), a RERUN from October 21, reviewed Milos Forman's film "Amadeus."

2. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Davis, NY 6:30) included another installment in a series devoted to the "Charter of Family Rights" issued by the Vatican recently.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Miloslavsky, Isr. 8:30) talked about the Maronites, the largest Christian denomination in Lebanon.

SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) was devoted to the Evangelist Luke.

There was no PRESS REVIEW.

WORLD TODAY (Fistein, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the US Presidential election campaign (Orshansky, W 6:30); the murder of Popieluszko (Bensi, M 8); Adelman on US-Soviet space weapons talks (Weinstein, W 4); the Afghan situation (Nadirashvili, M 4:30); the famine in Ethiopia (Kushev, M 5); Scargill and Gaddafi (Matusevich, L 4); the latest claims regarding the KAL airliner incident (Muslin, NY 4); CPSU-Finnish CP relations (Polishchuk, M 6); and OPEC's decision to cut oil production (Chianurov, M 4:30).

EVENTS AND PEOPLE FEATURED programming on the following topics: the Afghan situation (Nadirashvili, 4); the role of the CGT in Scargill's Libyan contacts (Mirsky, P 6); the upcoming elections in Nicaragua (Silnitskaya, NY 4); the US Presidential elections (Orshansky, W 6:30); and the investigation into the papal assassination attempt (Muslin, NY 5:30).

vg/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
30 OCTOBER 1984:

KIDNAPPED WARSAW PRIEST JERZY POPIELUSZKO IS DEAD.

LECH WALESA HAS CALLED ON POLES TO STAY CALM.

- * THE FRENCH AND WEST GERMAN LEADERS HOPE NEW MOVES TO IMPROVE
EAST-WEST RELATIONS WILL COME AFTER THE US ELECTION.

RONALD REAGAN, WHO IS FAVORED TO WIN, URGES SUPPORTERS NOT TO BE
COMPLACENT ABOUT THE ELECTION'S OUTCOME.

BRITAIN AND THE US HAVE TOLD OF MORE PLANS FOR AID TO STARVING
ETHIOPIANS.

A SOVIET TRANSPORT PLANE CARRYING 240 TROOPS REPORTEDLY HAS CRASHED
NEAR KABUL.

BRITISH ENERGY OFFICIALS SAY A SOVIET EMBARGO ON FUEL EXPORTS TO
BRITAIN WON'T AFFECT POWER PRODUCTION.

OPEC OIL MINISTERS ARE STILL DISCUSSING PRODUCTION CUTS.

THE SOVIETS SAY THEIR CMEA PARTNERS WILL HAVE TO HELP PAY FOR
ENERGY INVESTMENTS.

- * ONE MAN HAS BEEN KILLED AND SEVERAL PEOPLE HURT IN THE LATEST
PROTESTS IN CHILE.

A SENIOR LEBANESE OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS IN DAMASCUS.

- ** CHINA HAS REPORTED A RECORD HARVEST.

- *** THE VATICAN HAS APPOINTED A BISHOP FOR BUCHAREST.

*) THE POLISH BD DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

**) RL NEWS SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

***) RL NEWS SERVICE AND HUNGARIAN BD DID NOT USE THIS ITEM

Felton

REAL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Wednesday, 31 October 1984
Felton, Riollot, and Romano

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. Backgrounding the case of American couple Gerald and Anna Krumland, who, in a gesture of peace and trust, decided to travel to Leningrad so that their expected child could be born there, HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 2 and Laur, M 4) noted the hospitality extended to the Krumlands by Soviet people who wrote 2,000 letters praising their actions and appealed to the Soviet public to write letters in support of the Moscow Group for the Establishment of Trust Between the USSR and the US, because they too pursue the same goals of peace and trust as the Krumlands.
2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Vainshtein, W 5) presented an interview in RL's Washington studios with Afghan physician Akram Khalid, who described his work with the Mujahidins in Afghanistan, noted that after five years of fighting Soviet troops control only the main cities, stressed that Afghan partisans are in need of weapons, food, and medication, and pointed to the low morale of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. In conclusion, Khalid addressed his Muslim brethren in Soviet Central Asia, saying that his small country is fighting against

the powerful army of a communist superpower, which is trying to capture the land and destroy its religion, but that no deprivation can break the spirit and will of a Muslim nation fighting for its freedom and religion.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Nadirashvili, M 5) quoted figures on the cost of the war in Afghanistan for the USSR which were revealed by General Muhammad Ali Rashidi, a member of the Afghan army's General Staff, who fled to Pakistan recently. According to the general, the USSR spends 80 million dollars daily in Afghanistan. The program raised the question whether this money could not be better invested in the Soviet economy.

3. The CPSU and the Finnish CP. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Polishchuk, M 6:30), a RERUN from October 30, reported on the rejection by the Finnish Communists of Moscow's criticism of their independent course.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 12:30 and Kaminskaya, W 8) began by citing an article by David Satter in The Wall Street Journal (October 30) on the recent deaths of imprisoned dissidents due to inadequate medical care. This was followed by the text of an open letter to the CPSU CC by four political prisoners (AS) complaining about their conditions of confinement. The program also recalled the testimony by imprisoned psychiatrist Anatoly Koryagin on deliberate attempts to undermine prisoners' health; a hunger strike by one-hundred Jewish refuseniks in Moscow, Riga, Leningrad, and other Soviet cities; and the arrests of Jewish emigration activists Kholmyansky, Edelstein, Levin, Nepomnyashchy and Mesh. George Shultz was quoted on the increasing persecution of Soviet Jews and anti-Semitic propaganda in the USSR. The program concluded with a case history of the late Soviet Buddhist scholar, Bidiya Dandaron, on the tenth anniversary of the announcement of his death in a prison camp.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Weil, Copenhagen 3) discussed the political protest action in Copenhagen by members of the Danish section of Amnesty International on the occasion of Political Prisoners' Day in the USSR and noted the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen's refusal to accept Amnesty International's appeal, calling for an amnesty of all political prisoners in the USSR and the abolition of the death sentence. A commentary in Kristeligt Dagblad was cited.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fishbein, M 29) featured a further installment of a profile of imprisoned Ukrainian poet and human rights activist Vasyl Stus by his former fellow-prisoner Mikhail Kheyfets, which opens Kheyfets' Ukrainian Silhouettes published last year by Suchastnist in the US. This was preceded by a few lines of Stus's poetry.

5. Emigre Activities. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Glezer, NY 6) reported on the opening of an exhibition of the works of Russian nonconformist painter Oskar Rabin at the Museum of Russian Modern Art in Exile which is located in Jersey City.

6. The Economy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gladilin, P 5) noted an article in Izvestia on the difficulty of getting rid of returnable bottles. The program remarked that the problem is important for people trying to make both ends meet, and wondered why a regime, which is so preoccupied with the well-being of the population, has not yet been able to solve the problem of returnable bottles.

7. Agriculture. WORLD TODAY (Muslin, NY 4) spoke of this year's record Soviet grain purchases from the West occasioned by the USSR's sixth bad harvest in a row. The program spoke of the possibility of the USSR increasing oil exports in order to earn the necessary hard currency and of having to reduce technological imports from the West, which will lead to industrial stagnation. An article in Business Week was quoted to the effect that despite the chronic mismanagement of Soviet agriculture, the Soviet leadership will for political reasons hardly grant the peasants greater independence.

8. Society. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Suslov, W 5) gave the gist of a lecture delivered at the Woodrow Wilson Institute in Washington by Robert Kaiser, a former correspondent of The Washington Post in Moscow, about his impressions during a recent visit to the USSR. This was followed by a brief interview given by Kaiser following the lecture.

9. Misinformation. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Chianurov, M 3) noted the silence of the Soviet media on the murder of Father Popieluszko and the famine in Ethiopia. Instead, Soviet media are highlighting the plenum of the Polish CP and a report to the effect that there will be no more illiteracy in Ethiopia within the next three years. The program concluded that this may be possible provided the population survives the famine.

10. Literature. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Lvov, NY 7) discussed two early novels by Valentin Katayev, showing that his subservience to the regime was already evident in the early stages of his literary career.

11. Religion. SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) was devoted to the miracle-worker St. Ioann of Kronstadt on the occasion of the anniversary of his birth in 1829.

12. History. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Gorbanevskaya, P 11) reviewed Alain Besancon's book The Russian Past and the Soviet Present published in a Russian translation by Overseas Publications in London.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Paramanov, NY 5) questioned the reputation enjoyed in the Soviet Union by Chernyshevsky, a publicist and leader of the radical intelligentsia in the 1950s and the 1960s, and stressed the emptiness of his ideas.

An item in RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Paramonov, NY 10) was devoted to Russian historian Sergey Solovov on the occasion of the 105th anniversary of his death.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Fistejn, M 8) described the scene of mourning at the St. Stanislaw Kostka Church after the Polish Interior Ministry's announcement that Father Popieluszko was murdered, provided a biography of the charismatic and martyred priest, and noted some of the questions that are being raised in the aftermath of this political murder. The program said that while the Jaruzelski regime is loudly proclaiming its indignation over the crime committed by its "Chekists," it was the same regime that for months was fanning a campaign of slander against Father Popieluszko. Evidence that some elements of the police forces are no longer under government control was noted. The program cited comments by Interior Minister Kiszczak and Deputy Premier Malinowski calling the murder a provocation against the Church, the Polish people, and the Jaruzelski regime. The program commented that Father Popieluszko's murder has changed the political situation in Poland and has created a unique opportunity for the government to enter into a dialogue with the Polish people. Extensive quotes from Walesa's statement were given in this connection.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev and Fistejn, M 11) presented a talk with an RL staffer who backgrounded the Popieluszko affair, cited the Polish government's position as outlined by Interior Minister Kiszczak and Deputy Premier Malinowski to the effect that the provocative action was aimed at undermining Jaruzelski's policies, and suggested that some elements within the internal security organs, with possible support from outside groups, are no longer under government control. It was stressed that the aims of Jaruzelski's hardline opponents might backfire and force the Polish leader to enter into a dialogue with the people.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 3) noted that in the aftermath of Father Popieluszko's murder a group of Polish intellectual and workers announced that they plan to set up a human rights committee to monitor human rights in Poland because Polish police forces are presently out of the control of the political authorities. They stressed they would operate publicly and within the law. The program noted a statement by Jeri Laber, a spokeswoman of the US-based Helsinki Watch, about the suspicious abductions and deaths of Solidarity members since the imposition of martial law in Poland.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Orshansky, W 5) noted the American public's shock and indignation over Father Popieluszko's murder, citing the texts of statements from the State Department; Father William Luers in the name of US Catholics; and Zbigniew Brzezinski, sharply condemning the abduction and murder and calling for justice and a thorough investigation and punishment of the perpetrators of this crime. Brzezinski was cited that Jaruzelski should attend the funeral as a gesture of reconciliation with the Polish people. The Washington Post was cited that Jaruzelski no doubt knew but was unable to prevent the crime or that the action was ordered by high-level officials of Poland's security and government and party organs dissatisfied with Jaruzelski's indecisiveness in the fight against Solidarity. The newspaper welcomed Walesa's call for restraint. A CND report from Washington of October 31 was used.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 3) cited reactions to Popieluszko's murder by the French government, the ruling Socialist Party, Liberation, Le Monde, and Le Matin de Paris. The program noted in particular that, with the exception of l'Humanite and Le Figaro, French newspapers are convinced that the organizers of the killing are to be found among top-level circles. Many papers also describe Popieluszko as Poland's first martyr.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. India. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 8) reviewed the political career of the late Indira Gandhi, and asked whether Indian democracy can survive in the face of the country's grave economic and nationality problems.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 4) reviewed British reaction to the murder of Indira Gandhi, which the program said was particularly keen in view of Britain's traditional ties with India. Margaret Thatcher's statement was quoted.

2. The US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30) discussed the results of a Newsweek public opinion poll showing that President Reagan is expected to win in all fifty states. The program noted the Republican Party's efforts, strengthened by Reagan's popularity, to retain its majority in the Senate and win a

majority in the House of Representatives. Reagan was said to be giving active support to Republicans running for the Senate, and Bush, to those running for Congressional seats.

WORLD TODAY (Weinstein, W 4) listed some of the other political issues on which the American electorate will be asked to vote in addition to choosing a president.

3. The Middle East. PANORAMA (Tarasenkov, W 3:30) outlined Israeli's conditions for a troop withdrawal from Lebanon and its insistence on US mediation.

4. The Papal Assassination Attempt. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) commented on the indictment by Italian judge Martella against seven persons implicated in the papal assassination attempt, and his conclusion that Celik also shot at the pope. The program cited Paul Henze in The Christian Science Monitor to the effect that the Bulgarians were acting on Soviet instructions, and said Western observers find Soviet and Bulgarian reactions highly unconvincing. Reference was also made to Zbigniew Brzezinski's call for an economic boycott of Bulgaria.

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

1. Religion. A program for parents in THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Kulomzina, NY 9) was about the church year and the family.

THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Shmeman, NY 9) included a talk on church liturgy by the late Father Shmeman. The program was a RERUN from October 24.

A feature in THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 7:30) was on Islam.

There was no PRESS REVIEW.

WORLD TODAY (Kushev, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the assassination of Indira Gandhi (Predtechevsky, M 7); British reaction (Matusevich, L 4:30); Poland after the murder of Popieluszko (Fisztein, M 8:30); US reaction to the murder (Orshansky, W 5); the Afghan situation (Nadirashvili, M 5:30); the investigation into the papal assassination attempt (Muslin, NY 4); the other political issues on which the US electorate will vote in addition to the presidential election (Weinstein,

W 4); and Soviet grain purchases (Muslin, NY 4).

EVENTS AND PEOPLE featured programming on the following topics: British reaction to the assassination of Indira Gandhi (Matusevich, L 4); US reaction to the murder of Popieluszko (Orshansky, W 5); French reaction (Salkazanov, P 3); the investigation into the papal assassination attempt (Muslin, NY 4); the upcoming US presidential elections (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30); and the Afghan situation (Weinstein, W 5).

ws/sm/ SL

NEWS COVERAGE
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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 31 OCTOBER 1984:

IN INDIA HINDUS HAVE ATTACKED SIKHS FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER INDIRA GANDHI.

THE FUNERAL OF MURDERED WARSAW PRIEST JERZY POPIELUSZKO IS EXPECTED TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY.

RONALD REAGAN URGES CAMPAIGN WORKERS TO MAKE SURE THAT SUPPORTERS OF HIS REPUBLICAN PARTY VOTE IN NEXT TUESDAY'S US ELECTION.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW HAS HAD TALKS WITH SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREY GROMYKO.

OPEC OIL MINISTERS COMPLETE AN AGREEMENT ON CUTTING PRODUCTION TO MAINTAIN PRICES.

SEVEN PEOPLE ARE DEAD IN SANTIAGO AFTER CHILE'S LATEST ANTIREGIME PROTESTS.

PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS PROCLAIMED A DAY OF NATIONAL COMMEMORATION TO MAKE THE 1930S UKRAINIAN FAMINE.

EGYPT'S PRESIDENT SEES NO POINT IN A MIDEAST PEACE CONFERENCE WITH SOVIET PARTICIPATION.

THE CMEA COUNCIL REPORTEDLY AGREES ON MEASURES FOR COOPERATION IN ENERGY, FUEL, AND RAW MATERIALS.

Felton

REF ID: A66111

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Thursday, 1 November 1984
Felton, Romano, and Riollot

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

1. The Soviet Reaction to Mrs. Gandhi's Death was discussed in RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Chianurov, M 7). Pointing out Soviet propaganda's claim that the US was behind the attempt on Mrs. Gandhi's life, the program mentioned that President Reagan wrote to Mrs. Gandhi recently on the need to coordinate the fight against international terrorism and quoted a State Department statement calling the Soviet claim "disturbing and irresponsible." The program also quoted Afghan General Rashidi, who fled recently to Pakistan, on Soviet subversive activities in Iran and Pakistan, and said that Bulgaria, and not the US, is suspected of being behind the attempt on the pope's life.
2. The Occupation of Afghanistan. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Nadirashvili, M 7:30) discussed the Soviet media coverage of the war in Afghanistan. The program author said he felt embarrassed for the Soviet correspondents reporting on the war, knowing that they know the truth about the situation, but have to conceal it. The task assigned to the media is a degrading one: it consists in justifying aggression. Attempts by the "bards of Soviet imperialism" to discredit the Afghan resistance are reminiscent of

Nazi propaganda efforts to discredit the Soviet partisans during World War II. There are good and bad people among the Afghan partisans, just as there are among the Soviet leadership. In any case, they have the right and the obligation to liberate their country from intruders.

3. USSR-Britain. PANORAMA (Matusevich, L 4) discussed the embargo proclaimed by the USSR on oil and coal exports to Britain in solidarity with the striking British miners. It was noted that at the very same time, Soviet Premier Tikhonov was declaring at the CMEA summit in Havana that socialist countries are against economic sanctions and embargos. The program described as farcical the fact that Soviet miners' union functionary Belousov was allowed to proclaim the embargo, and observed that while the embargo will not hurt Britain, it will cost the USSR valuable hard currency, reduce British trust in the reliability of trade and financial agreements with the USSR, and dispose British public opinion even more strongly against the striking miners.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 8), updating information on the uncertain fate of the Sakharovs, read a further installment from Kevin Klose's book Russia and the Russians focusing on the chapter entitled "Yelena Bonner and the State."

HUMAN RIGHTS (Potekhina, NY 4) discussed the substance of an article published in the extreme leftist New York weekly The Guardian by the representative abroad of the unofficial Soviet peace group, Sergey Batovrin, who replied to an article published in the same weekly by Maning Marable characterizing as anti-Soviet the activities of the unofficial Soviet peace group.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fishbein, M 29) featured a further installment of a profile of imprisoned Ukrainian poet and human rights activist Vasyl Stus by his former fellow-prisoner Mikhail Kheifets which opens Kheifets' Ukrainian Silhouettes published last year by "Suchastnist" in New York. Readings of Stus's poetry were included.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 3, Jokubynas, M 8:30, and Oganessian, M 9) featured a review of the 62nd issue of The Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church, which is devoted to the 500th anniversary of the patron saint of Lithuania and Poland, St. Casimir. The program also gave a profile of imprisoned Armenian activist Paruyr Ayrikyan on the occasion of the anniversary of his third arrest.

5. Agriculture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Muslin, NY 4), a RERUN from October 31, discussed the consequences of this year's bad Soviet harvest.

6. Estonia. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Soldatov, M 10), a RERUN from October 30, featured the first program in a series on religious life in Estonia since the country's annexation by the USSR.

7. Literature. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Ivern, P 9:30), reviewing the contents of Teatr, No. 9, singled out for comment material on the 30th anniversary of the USSR Writers' Union and two plays which it found interesting.

8. Religion. SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) cited from the teaching of St. Ioann of Kronstadt on how to pray. The passage was contained in an anthology compiled by Zoya Krakhmalnikova, now serving a term of internal exile.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Fistejn, M 7:30) reported on the public grief in Poland over the murder of Popieluszko, the Polish regime's condemnation of the murder, rumors of an upcoming purge in the party and foreign ministry, official Italian, French, Belgian, and West German reaction, and statements of condemnation by the Italian, British and French CPs, and the ICFTU. Regarding East European reaction, the program said that Hungarian radio alone managed to preserve a neutral tone. Radio Prague and Radio Sofia, although speaking of a base crime, found no words of condemnation for Popieluszko's murderers, but instead described him as an ardent anti-communist and an extremist. The USSR, noted the program, has so far been completely silent.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30) reported on the outrage in the US over the murder of Popieluszko. The program cited President Reagan's statement, as well as editorials in The New York Times, The Chicago Tribune, and The Baltimore Sun. Reference was also made to the American Helsinki Group's findings that since the imposition of martial law 55 persons, most of them Solidarity activists, have died under mysterious circumstances.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 5) reported on a letter received by the West German editors of Kontinent from four Polish Solidarity activists (Bujak, Belinski, Janasz, and Kilerski) who expressed their deep concern over the fate of the Sakharovs and stressed the common ideals and goals between Polish human rights activists and the Sakharovs. The program presented a brief telephone interview with Cornelia Gerstenmaier, chief editor of the FRG edition of Kontinent, who said the letter was written in Polish at the end of October and that she was touched that the Polish human rights activists found the time to express their solidarity with the Sakharovs. The program recalled a similar letter on behalf of the Sakharovs written last September by KOR cofounder Romaszewski and addressed to the Paris-based Polish emigre journal Kultura.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. India. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kushev, M 6:30) gave the background and circumstances of Indira Gandhi's assassination and reported on the subsequent disorders and the appointment of Gandhi's son Rajiv as her successor. The program described as a monstrous fabrication, and a cynical attempt to exploit the Indian people's grief, the Soviet charge that the assassination was the work of American secret services.

PANORAMA (Kushev, M 5:30) placed the assassination of Indira Gandhi in the context of the historical strife between the nations of India, and gave background information on the Sikhs.

PANORAMA (Tarasenzov, W 4:30) reviewed US reaction to the assassination of Indira Gandhi, citing statements by President Reagan; Shultz; Moynihan; Kissinger; Dr. Azat, president of the American Sikhs' Association; Indian Ambassador Bajray; and Senator Charles Percy.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) cited comments on the assassination of Indira Gandhi in The New York Times (editorial and Safire) and The Washington Post.

2. The US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenzov, W 5:30) previewed the US Presidential election. The program noted that public opinion polls put President Reagan way ahead of Mondale, outlined the two candidates' campaign strategy, and backgrounded the Congressional elections taking place at the same time.

3. Democracy. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 10, Kosman, NY 11, and Gabai, NY 9) continued to read a further installment from Harvard University Prof. Samuel Huntington's article "Will the Family of Democratic Countries Expand?" published in the latest issue of Political Science Quarterly. The second segment of the program presented a discussion on the democratic system of government in the FRG and its development and functioning over the past 35 years. The final segment of the program continued its series about American television as an instrument of democracy.

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

1. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Davis, NY 6:30), a RERUN from October 30, included a further program in a series devoted to the "Charter of Family Rights" recently issued by the Vatican.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Miloslavsky, Isr. 8:30), a RERUN from October 30, talked about the Christian Maronites in the Lebanon.

2. New York Theater. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Gabai, NY 9) reviewed two Polish plays on stage in New York: Mrozek's Alpha and Koczak's Who Was the Man.

There was no PRESS REVIEW and no WORLD TODAY.

ws/jcw/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
1 NOVEMBER 1984:

LECH WALESA DISAGREES WITH A STRIKE CALL BY GDANSK ACTIVISTS TO
PROTEST THE MURDER OF FATHER JERZY POPIELUSZKO.

ANTI-SIKH ATTACKS HAVE CONTINUED IN INDIA IN REPRISAL FOR THE
ASSASSINATION OF PREMIER INDIRA GANDHI.

POPE JOHN PAUL HAS EXPRESSED SORROW OVER THE KILLINGS IN INDIA AND
HIS NATIVE POLAND.

PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN AUTHORIZES MORE HELP FOR ETHIOPIAN FAMINE
VICTIMS AND FOOD FOR OTHER DROUGHT-STRICKEN AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

REAGAN IS CONCERNED THAT SOME SUPPORTERS MAY NOT BOTHER TO VOTE
BECAUSE SURVEYS SHOW HIM WITH A BIG LEAD IN TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ SAYS WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW AGREE ON
THE NEED TO PREVENT NUCLEAR WEAPONS FROM SPREADING.

BRITISH PREMIER MARGARET THATCHER SAYS IT'S HARD TO ACHIEVE LASTING
EUROPEAN STABILITY WHILE GERMANY REMAINS FORCIBLY DIVIDED.

SYRIA APPROVES PLANNED TALKS BETWEEN LEBANON AND ISRAEL.

THE US AND SOUTH AFRICA REPORT PROGRESS ON INDEPENDENCE FOR NAMIBIA.

LEADERS OF THE BRITISH COAL MINERS' UNION WANT TO TIGHTEN THEIR
STRIKE.

AMERICA'S FBI HAS BROKEN UP A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE HONDURAN
PRESIDENT.

THE US HELSINKI MONITORING COMMISSION REPORTS THE REARREST OF TWO
MEN ASSOCIATED WITH HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN THE UKRAINE.

REF ID: A66111

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Friday, 2 November 1984
Felton and Riollot

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

1. USSR-US-India. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 5) looked at the present state and future prospects of US and Soviet relations with India following the assassination of Indira Gandhi. The program cited a US official as saying on November 1 that while the US was unaware of any differences between the views of Indira Gandhi and her son Rajiv, the question was whether he would be prone to temptation by Soviet offers of support. A Washington CND special of November 2 was used.
2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Nadirashvili, M 6:30) said that one of the reasons why the USSR has still failed to subdue the Afghan people is the low morale of the Soviet soldiers, who are increasingly reluctant to die in a dirty war. Soviet propaganda efforts to invoke the tradition of the war against Nazi Germany and to appeal to the soldiers' "international duty" have failed to produce the desired effect.
3. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 7) cited from former Washington Post correspondent Kevin Klose's biography of the Sakharovs.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 3:30; Alexeyeva, NY 8, and Reznik, W 8) began by citing a statement by the US CSCE Commission on the continuing repressions against participants in the Helsinki movement in the USSR. Special reference was made to the cases of Ukrainian Helsinki Group members Gorbali and Zisels. The program then gave a case history of Ukrainian political prisoner Oxana Popovich on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of her arrest. The program concluded with an item on the maltreatment of Alexander Shatrava, an imprisoned member of the unofficial Moscow peace group, and contacts this June in Moscow between members of the group and members of a visiting delegation of an American peace committee, one of whom later wrote an article in a US newspaper.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fishbein, M 29) featured the fourth and final installment of a profile of imprisoned Ukrainian poet and human rights activist Vasyl Stus by his former fellow-prisoner Mikhail Kheyfets which opens Kheyfets' Ukrainian Silhouettes published last year by Suchastnist in New York.

4. Jews. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Kaminskaya, W 6:30) contrasted the Soviet constitutional guarantees of equal rights irrespective of national and racial affiliation with the present intensification of the officially encouraged anti-Semitic campaign in the USSR.

5. Emigre Publications. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Tel-Aviv 8:30) reviewed the 37th issue of the Israeli-based Russian-language journal 22.

6. Svetlana Alliluyeva. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 6) backgrounded the return to the USSR of Stalin's only daughter, and the restoration of her Soviet citizenship. The program suggested that one of the reasons for Alliluyeva's precipitate return home was her disillusionment with life in the US. The Daily Telegraph was quoted that at the beginning of this year, KGB mouthpiece Victor Louis began to spread rumors in the West that Alliluyeva was homesick.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 13) backgrounded the return of Stalin's daughter to the USSR. The program author stressed Alliluyeva's perfect right to leave and return to her country, but expressed concern as to her future fate.

7. Women. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gordin, M 6), taking as its point of departure an article in Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya citing a scientist at the USSR Academy of Sciences on women's greater natural adaptability compared to men, said that a good example is the arduous and unhealthy work performed by women at a talc combine in Chkalov Oblast, referred to in an Izvestia article.

8. Censorship. An item in CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Voinovich, M 9:30) was a RERUN from July 6.

9. The Cinema. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME, (Nekrasov, P 9:30) Victor Nekrasov reminisced about his friend Gennady Shpalikov, a poet, film director, and script writer, who died 10 years ago.

10. Religion. An item in THE MILLENIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rahr, M 12:30) was on "Dmitry's Saturday" in November, the day of commemoration in the Russian Orthodox Church of the dead of the battle of Kulikovo against the Tatars in 1380. The Russians were led by Dmitry Donskoy, Grand Duke of Moscow.

SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) was also pegged to "Dmitry's Saturday."

THE MILLENIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rahr, M 15) read another installment of an essay by the late Prof. Vladimir Rozov of Zagreb University on the depiction of St. Vladimir in Russian literature.

11. History. PANORAMA (Orshansky, W 3:30) gave the full text of President Reagan's address to the American people declaring November 4 as a day of remembrance for those who perished in the famine in the Ukraine in 1932-33.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Voznesenskaya, M 6), pegged to the 45th anniversaries of what is officially described in the USSR as the "inclusion into the USSR of the Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia," gave excerpts published in the Munich-based Russian-language journal Strana i Mir of reports in Izvestia and Pravda of September 1939 concerning the Soviet occupation of these areas, then part of Poland, in accordance with the agreement with Nazi Germany.

THE MILLENIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rahr, M 2) talked about the Russian military cemetery near Weingarten in West Germany, where soldiers of Suvorov's army retreating from Switzerland in 1799 were buried.

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

1. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Fistejn, M 10) reported on the respects paid by the Polish people to murdered priest Jerzy Popieluszko, including calls for his beatification and sanctification. The program noted the regime's declared intention to identify and punish the "inspirers" of the crime, although government spokesman Urban refused to discuss the probability of a foreign connection, and rumors of an upcoming purge in the party and in the Interior Ministry. Reference was made to Walesa's refusal to back a call by Gwiazda and Walentynowicz for an end to passiveness, and RERUN material from October 31 was given of reactions to Popieluszko's murder in West and East. The program concluded by noting Soviet TV's two-week-late report on the death of an "extremist" and "religious fanatic," and citing the Neue Zuercher Zeitung on the moral responsibility of the regime's propaganda for the murder of Popieluszko.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Gorbanevskaya, P 10), a RERUN from October 26, gave the contents of a Polish underground pamphlet by Andrzej Sadowski entitled Communism and Fascism: A Common Origin and Common Principles.

2. Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Silnitskaya, NY 5:30), a RERUN from October 26, gave the contents of an article by Czechoslovak playwright Vaclav Havel on the parallel, non-official culture in Czechoslovakia.

3. CMEA. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Chianurov, M 6) commented on the just-ended CMEA summit in Havana. The program said the holding of the summit in Havana looks like a threat to the US. It was noted that not all the richer CMEA countries displayed enthusiasm over helping Cuban, Vietnam and Mongolia, described in the final communiques as being merely at the stage of "forming the foundation of a modern economy." The program took issue with the communique's claims that CMEA is making rational and effective use of its resources, and listed the economic obstacles to integration, all a result of the economic dependence on the USSR of the other CMEA countries.

4. The French CP. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 5) drew attention to the French CP's draft resolution blaming the French Socialist Party for the collapse of the leftist alliance, and charging that it had turned into a social-democratic party. The resolution concedes that the PCF has lost popular influence and speaks of innovativeness in the socialist countries and a "tendency" there toward equal chances in the economic, social, and educational spheres.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. India. PANORAMA (Kushev, M 6) placed Indira Gandhi's assassination in the context of the history of strife among the peoples of India. The program said that Soviet expressions of condolence are probably absolutely sincere, since Gandhi was a relatively reliable partner. The clumsy and cynical Soviet propaganda claim of Western, especially CIA, involvement in the assassination was noted.

2. Nuclear Nonproliferation. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Weinstein, W 4:30) gave the contents of Shultz's November 1 speech in New York on the need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons; a question on which he said the US and the USSR are in agreement.

3. The US. PANORAMA (Tarasenkov, W 4) gave background information on the history and functions of the electoral college in the US in connection with the upcoming presidential elections.

4. The Middle East. PANORAMA (Weinstein, W 4) backgrounded the UN announcement of upcoming Israeli-Lebanese talks on an Israeli troop withdrawal from the Lebanon.

5. The Awarding of UNESCO's Peace Prize to the "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War." PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4) cited from the press conference speeches by the organization's cofounders, American doctor Bernard Lown and his Soviet colleague Yevgeny Chazov.

6. The Holocaust. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Kafanova, NY 9) reviewed a collection of documents and diary entries entitled A Chronicle of the Lodz Ghetto, 1941-1944.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Gordin, M 3) included a recording of a performance of a song about the holocaust by Israeli singer Raya Shapiro, until recently a soloist with the Riga Philharmonic.

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

None

There was no PRESS REVIEW.

*

WORLD TODAY (Makhlis, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: India after the assassination of Indira Gandhi (Kushev, M 4:30); the UN initiative on the Israeli-Lebanese talks (Weinstein, W 3:30); President Reagan's proclamation of a day of remembrance for the famine in the Ukraine in 1932-33 (Orshansky, W 3:30); the 45th anniversary of the Soviet occupation

of Eastern Poland (Voznesenskaya, M 6); the return of Svetlana Alliluyeva to the USSR (Fedoseyev, M 5:30); French CP charges against the French Socialist Party (Mirsky, P 4:30); the CMEA summit in Havana (Chianurov, M 6); UNESCO'S award of a peace prize to the "doctors against nuclear war" organization (Muslin, NY 4:30); and Shultz against nuclear non-proliferation (Weinstein, W 5).

EVENTS AND PEOPLE featured programming on the following topics: Svetlana Alliluyeva's return to the USSR (Matusevich, L 6); the US, the USSR and India (Muslin, NY 5); the Afghan situation (Nadirashvili, M 6:30); Shultz on nuclear non-proliferation (Weinstein, M 4:30); and French CP charges against the French Socialist Party (Mirsky, P 5).

CORRECTION

In the Russian DBA for 31 October 1984, p. 4, second item under A-12, line 4 should read "in the 1850s and the 1860s"

sm/ws/vg/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
2 NOVEMBER 1984:

THOUSANDS OF POLISH MOURNERS GATHERED AT A WARSAW CHURCH FOR THE
ARRIVAL OF THE BODY OF MURDERED PRIEST JERZY POPIELUSZKO.

THE DEATH TOLL FROM ANTI-SIKH VIOLENCE IN INDIA HAS NOW PASSED 500.

POPE JOHN PAUL HAS AGAIN DEPLORED THE MURDERS IN INDIA AND POLAND AND
URGED PRAYERS FOR THE VICTIMS.

STALIN'S DAUGHTER SVETLANA HAS RETURNED TO THE SOVIET UNION, 17
YEARS AFTER DEFECTING TO THE WEST.

MARGARET THATCHER URGES WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW TO OPEN FRESH ARMS
TALKS AFTER THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

SOVIET OFFICIAL GEORGY ARBATOV EXPECTS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN TO WIN
ANOTHER TERM.

NEW FIGHTING IS REPORTED IN AFGHANISTAN'S PANJSHIR VALLEY.

PAKISTAN DENIES AFGHAN CHARGES OF CROSS-BORDER ATTACKS.

THE SOVIETS AND CHINESE HAVE ENDED ANOTHER ROUND OF TALKS ON
NORMALIZING RELATIONS.

CLASHES HAVE AGAIN BROKEN OUT IN BEIRUT.

MOSCOW TELLS LONDON IT ISN'T EMBARGOING FUEL SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN IN
SUPPORT OF STRIKING COAL MINERS.

JAPAN WANTS THE UNITED NATIONS TO FORM A TASK FORCE TO DEAL WITH
AFRICA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

US-SOVIET GRAIN TALKS ARE SET FOR LATER THIS MONTH.

REF ID:

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Saturday, 3 November 1984
Romano and Riollot

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

1. The USSR and the Arms Race. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Avtorkhanov, M 10) explained why the USSR cannot win the arms race which it started. This is impossible because a country's defense capability is related to its economic and technological potential. In both cases the US has an overwhelming lead over the USSR. Soviet defense expenditures (13 to 15 percent of the gross national product as opposed to 6 percent for the US) constitute a heavy burden for the population. Soviet arsenals are filled with bombs and rockets, the sky is jammed with Soviet space vehicles, but the shelves of Soviet foodstores are empty. The only alternative to the arms race for the Soviet Union is peace and disarmament.
2. Soviet-British Relations. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Matusevich, L 4:30) commented on the propagandistic aims of the Soviet Coalminers Union's statement calling for an embargo on Soviet coal deliveries to Britain in solidarity with Arthur Scargill and his striking coalminers. The program pointed to the ineffectiveness of such an embargo and cited comments made to The Guardian

by a British Moscow Embassy spokesman that should the embargo become official Soviet policy it would constitute unprecedented interference in the internal affairs of Britain and would lead to a deterioration in Anglo-Soviet relations. Mentioned also was the controversy in Britain over Scargill's "close fraternal contacts" with Gaddafi.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyeva, M 9, Paramonov, NY 4, and Shragin, NY 7) contrasted the case of dissident American couple Jane Fonda and her husband Tom Hayden, who actively protested against the US war in Vietnam, with the case of Soviet dissident couple Andrey Sakharov and his wife Yelena, who protested against the USSR's war in Afghanistan. The program presented voice cuts of statements by Fonda and Hayden about their past and present political views, as well as Hayden's comments about his transformation from a radical to a Californian legislator after recognizing that the democratic system of government allows him to work within the system to improve conditions. This was contrasted with the USSR's inhumane treatment of the Sakharovs. The program also continued a reading from Kevin Klose's book Russian and the Russians, providing a number of facts on the lives and spiritual development of Sakharov and his wife Yelena.

3. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 6:30 and Alexeyeva, NY 13:30), a RERUN from October 6, discussed and gave excerpts from Andrey Sakharov's work The Country and the World, focusing on those parts dealing with freedom to travel from one country to another and the right to live in the country of one's choice.

4. The October CPSU CC Plenum and its results were discussed in RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Limberger, M 9:30). The program saw no apparent reason for convening the plenum. The main decision which it took concerning land reclamation could have been adopted at the Politburo level. One possible explanation is that Chernenko wanted to attach his name to some "important initiative" to boost his image, and the decree on land reclamation serves that purpose. The program doubted that this measure will help solve the problems of Soviet agriculture.

5. The System. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Neznansky, NY 8) stressed the importance of the workers' complaints addressed to the party's Central Committee, which show the kind of problems that the local authorities are unable to solve. Pegged to a recent article on the subject in Pravda, the program noted recent legislation apparently aimed at improving the work of the organizations in charge of examining these complaints.

6. Siberia. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 9) discussed the demands proclaimed by Siberian patriots on 8 November 1881 during the first celebration of the "Siberian Holiday" commemorating the 300th anniversary of Russian Siberia. It was noted that, although the demands were not strictly political, they reflected the ideas and aspirations of two Siberian patriots: Grigory Potanin and Nikolai Yadrintzev, who were arrested in 1865 charged with having taken part in a conspiracy aimed at "separating Siberia from Russia and creating a republic modelled after the USA." The two Siberian patriots, in their exile outside of Siberia, were said to have written many articles in the Volga-Kama Gazeta in 1873 devoted to the concept of decentralization and regional autonomy. They were said to have had a great impact on Siberian settlers who succeeded, after a long battle with the central government, in establishing the first regional university in Tomsk which subsequently produced great scientists like the chemist Dmitriy Mendeleev. It was pointed out that the "Siberian Holiday" was widely celebrated in prerevolutionary Siberia as a symbol of hope for a better Siberian future.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Voznesenskaya, M 7:30) commented on the ecological problems in the construction zones of the Baikal-Amur Railroad, citing among other things, a scathing critique by the distinguished Soviet writer, Viktor Astafiev, who accused the government of destroying Siberian rivers and forests.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Ivneri, P 6), based on an article in the French journal East-West, discussed the fate of the Korean minority in Siberia which was forcibly deported to wilderness areas in Kazakhstan and Central Asia in 1937 under the pretext that the Korean colony was infiltrated by Japanese spies. The deportation of the 250,000 Koreans was said to have been one of the most secret operations in the USSR.

7. Ogarkov and the Military Hierarchy. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 22), based on RLR Research Reports, discussed Marshal Ogarkov's possible status in the Soviet military hierarchy on the basis of theories advanced by American and Yugoslav military experts Bodansky and Lozanski to the effect that Ogarkov was promoted from his job as chief of the General Staff to commander of the Soviet forces in the European theater -- a position which reduces the influence and weight of Marshal Kulikov, the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact armies. This was followed by an in-depth analysis of the role of the Soviet General Staff in formulating military doctrine since Stalin. It was stressed that the General Staff has the responsibility for formulating military doctrine and technical requirements and that at present there is no party interference in these matters. The leading role of the Soviet military in arms control negotiations was also noted.

8. Agriculture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (A. Levina, M 6), commenting on the USSR's concern about young people leaving the kolkhozes and rural areas for the big cities, noted an article in Sovetskaya Belorussia which appealed to parents who live in the kolkhozes "to eliminate the psychological barriers of their negative attitude toward agricultural work" so as to influence their children to stay in the cooperatives. The program said the article was meant not so much for mass consumption as a warning to the kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaderships to create conditions that would keep young people on the farms.

9. Education. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky, M 24), a RERUN from October 27, featured the text of an interview given by a former teacher in a Leningrad Secondary technical school to the Frankfurt-based Grani on the educational process at his school and the intellectual level of the students.

10. History. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 7) reviewed the history of the almost two-year-long alliance between Stalin and Hitler, in connection with a report by Novosti Press political observer Spartak Beglov to the effect that "he was shocked to hear, during one of his visits to an American college, that some American students are still under the mistaken opinion that the USSR was partially on Hitler's side and partially on the side of the allies."

11. Stalinism. CULTURE, FATES, TIME and FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Aksenov, W 14) found merits to David Pownel's play The Master Class on the stage in Washington. the play is on relations between the state and the artists under Stalin.

12. Emigre Activities. CULTURE, FATES, TIME and FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Shlippe, M 35:30) included an interview with Alexander Danov, a painter from Leningrad who now lives in West Germany. This was followed by excerpts from an article in the emigre journal Vremya i My entitled "The Painter A. Danov."

13. Soccer. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Rubin, NY 4:30) noted some of the reasons behind the low attendance at the Soviet soccer championship matches this season.

14. Religion. SUNDAY MASS (Rahr and Kholodnaya, NY 54:30) presented a Russian Orthodox religious service.

SPIRITUAL TALKS (Artemov, M 5) was about the icon of the Virgin Mary from Kazan and its history.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Fistejn, M 4) noted the Polish government intention to bring official charges against the three security officers suspected of taking part in Father Popieluszko's murder and referred to speculation in Warsaw about an imminent purge in the party and internal security apparatus: the names of Milewski, Siwak, and Olszowski -- leaders of the pro-Stalinist wing of the Politburo -- being mentioned in this connection. It was also noted that while some Solidarity leaders, like Gwiazda and Walentynowicz, are urging an "end to passivity as a method of countering evil," Walesa feels that the Jaruzelski regime should be given a chance to show whether it will use this situation to enter into a dialogue with the people. Worldwide indignation over the brutal murder of Father Popieluszko was cited, and the program pointed out that while Radio Budapest, took a relatively neutral position on this case, Radios Prague and Sofia and Soviet television -- the latter with a two-week delay in reporting -- shamelessly slandered the memory of Father Popieluszko.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Salkazanov, P 4) cited statements by all leading political parties in France condemning the murder of Father Popieluszko and noted that French analysts compare the Polish security organs to Latin American "death squads."

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Muslin, NY 4) cited an article in US News and World Report which discussed the state of the Reagan-Mondale race in various regions of the US and predicted that Reagan's victory over Mondale will be far greater than the one over Carter four years ago. Reagan was said to be leading in 45 of 50 states.
2. Alaska. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Voznesenskaya, M 6) included an item on Alaska's successes in its land reclamation project in the Delta-Junction region (near the USSR) and cited statements by several farmers who spoke of their record harvests and praised the fertility of these recently tilled virgin lands. The program attributed the successes to private enterprise and a lack of administrative interference.
3. India. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Kushev, M.4) reported on the wave of anti-Sikh attacks in retaliation for the assassination of Indira Gandhi by Sikh extremists and used an article in The Economist to background the hostile relations between Hindus and Sikhs that led to the crisis. The program discussed the Indian unity problem facing the new Premier, Rajiv Gandhi, and noted Soviet concern over the loss of one of its more reliable partners.
4. Freedom of Information. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Salkazanov, P 0:30) noted that the Abouchar case dominated French media reporting this past week and reviewed a French TV program devoted to the fight for freedom of information.

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

1. Religion. The Sunday Talk in NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Benigsen, NY 11:30) was pegged to the parable of the sower.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Akesenov-Meyerson, NY 7) commented on passages from St. Paul's Epistles which are part of this week's Orthodox Liturgy.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 12) read a passage from St. Luke's Gospel related to the parable of the sower, which is part of this Sunday's Orthodox liturgy.

vg/jcw/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
3 NOVEMBER 1984:

THOUSANDS OF POLES HAVE STAGED A PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION IN WARSAW
TODAY FOLLOWING THE FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED PRO-SOLIDARITY PRIEST
JERZY POPIELUSZKO.

ANTI-SIKH VIOLENCE HAS FLARED UP AGAIN IN NEW DELHI AFTER THE FUNERAL
OF INDIRA GANDHI.

US SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ HAS PROTESTED TO SOVIET PREMIER
NIKOLAY TIKHONOV ABOUT SOVIET MEDIA REPORTS IMPLYING AMERICAN
INVOLVEMENT IN MRS. GANDHI'S ASSASSINATION.

NICARAGUANS VOTE TOMORROW IN THE FIRST NATIONAL ELECTION UNDER THE
SANDINISTS.

MILITARY TRANSPORT PLANES FROM BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION HAVE
ARRIVED IN ADDIS ABABA TO BEGIN DISTRIBUTING FOOD TO STARVING
ETHIOPIANS.

THE UN-SPONSORED TALKS ON AN ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTHERN LEBANON
MAY NOT TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY AS SCHEDULED.

RFE-RL

Feltom

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Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Sunday, 4 November 1984
Riollot and Romano

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

1. The USSR and the Arms Race. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Avtorkhanov, M 10) explained why the USSR cannot win the arms race which it started. The only alternative to the arms race for the Soviet Union is peace and disarmament. The program was a RERUN from November 3.

- * 2. Alliluyeva. EVENTS AND PEOPLE THIS WEEK (Matusevich, L 6) discussed the return of Stalin's daughter Svetlana Alliluyeva to the USSR against the background of facts from her life in the West since her defection in 1967 and her sharp criticism of the Soviet system as expressed in her widely circulated books Twenty Letters to a Friend and Only One Year. The program noted her interviews earlier this year with a Finnish and British newspaper, in which she expressed her disenchantment with the West, and mentioned a report in The Daily Telegraph that Soviet journalist Viktor Louis had hinted at the beginning of the year that Alliluyeva might return home to be with her children and grandchildren.

Pegged to Svetlana Alliluyeva's return to the USSR seventeen years after her defection to the West, FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) presented a reading of the first chapter from Alliluyeva's book Only One Year, which the author herself read over RL on 15 October 1969. The book was published in the US in 1969. In this chapter Alliluyeva reviewed her biography and noted some of the major events in her life in the USSR which led her to take the decision to start a new life in the West.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 5:30 and Malinkovich, M 5) the representative abroad of the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group, Vladimir Malinkovich, read and commented on a samizdat appeal (AS-5293-94) written in the Mordovian prison camp by Ukrainian historian Yury Badzio who defended the right of nations in the USSR to pursue their independent national development. In December 1979 Badzio was given a 12-year prison and exile term for writing the book The Right to Live which dealt with the present situation and prospects of the national development of the Ukrainian people.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva and Alexeyeva, M 1 and NY 9) discussed the persecution of the Baptist community in the USSR since 1969 and the religious activities of Baptist Alexander Bytin who is due to complete his three-year prison term on November 11. Bytin was sentenced for disseminating Baptist religious publications.

4. The October CPSU CC Plenum and its results were discussed in RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Limberger, M 9:30). The program saw no apparent reason for convening the plenum. The main decision which it took concerning land reclamation could have been adopted at the Politburo level. The program was a RERUN from November 3.

5. Agriculture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (A. Levina, M 6), commenting on the USSR's concern about young people leaving the kolkhozes and rural areas for the big cities, noted an article in Sovietskaya Byelorussia which appealed to parents who live in the kolkhozes "to eliminate the psychological barriers of their negative attitude toward agricultural work" so as to influence their children to stay in the cooperatives. The program was a RERUN from November 3.

6. The System. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Neznansky, NY 8) stressed the importance of the workers' complaints addressed to the party's Central Committee, which show the kind of problems that the local authorities are unable to solve. The program was a RERUN from November 3.
 7. Ogarkov and the Military Hierarchy. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 22), based on RLR Research Reports, discussed Marshal Ogarkov's possible status in the Soviet military hierarchy on the basis of theories advanced by American and Yugoslav military experts Bodansky and Lozanski to the effect that Ogarkov was promoted from his job as chief of the General Staff to commander of the Soviet forces in the European theater. The program was a RERUN from November 3.
 8. Women's Rights in the US and the USSR. Commenting on articles in Agitator and Pravda, which criticized the lack of rights enjoyed by women in the US and stressed that President Reagan's designation of "Equal Women's Rights Day" was a political move for domestic election considerations, MODERN WOMAN (Gordin, M 3 and Galkina, NY 6) contrasted the political, civil, and professional rights enjoyed by women in the US and the USSR and discussed the growing role of women in US politics and industry, mentioning Reagan's appointment of women to cabinet and high diplomatic posts. The program also recalled the USSR's expulsion of Tatiana Mamonova who published the first unofficial feminist journal in the USSR entitled The Woman and Russia which exposed the hard lot of Soviet women at home and on the job.
- MODERN WOMAN (Matusevich, L 5 and Voznesenskaya, M 6) commented on the stereotyped character of Valentina Tereshkova's replies in an interview in The Guardian a RERUN from October 23. This was followed by an item which pointed to serious problems in the USSR's gynecological health care system, recently discussed at an all-Union gynecological conference in Rostov-on-Don.
9. The Olympics. Citing Sovetsky Sport's reported interview with Frances Dover, the vice-president of the Organizing Committee of the 1988 Winter Olympics in

Calgary, in which she was cited as having praised the Moscow and Sarajevo Olympics and refused to discuss the Los Angeles Games, WORLD OF SPORT (Galkina, NY 10) presented an RL telephone interview with Frances Dover. She denied having made the remarks attributed to her and noted that in her talks with Soviet representatives she praised the results and the brilliant organizational work of the Los Angeles Olympics and asked RL to send her a copy of the Sovetsky Sport interview so that she can officially deny the falsifications.

10. History. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 7) reviewed the history of the almost two-year-long alliance between Stalin and Hitler, in connection with a report by Novosti Press political observer Spartak Beglov. The program was a RERUN from November 3.

11. Ballet. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Dovlatov, NY 6) reviewed Nina Alover's book on the emigre Soviet ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov published in the US under the title Baryshnikov in Russia.

12. Chaliapin. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Sezeman, P 4) presented the return of the Chaliapin's remains to the USSR as an attempt by the regime to claim a cultural heritage which does not belong to it, but to the people. This was also the case with Bunin and Rachmaninoff.

13. Carl Proffer. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Sokolov, NY 5) an emigre Soviet writer talked about his friend Carl Proffer who died recently, and Proffer's love for Russian literature. Proffer was the founder of Ardis Press in Ann Arbor which is specialized in the publication of Russian literature.

14. Soccer. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Rubin, NY 4:30) noted some of the reasons behind the low attendance at the Soviet soccer championship matches this season. The program was a RERUN from November 3.

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

1. Poland. Based on a CND report from the UN of October 31, EVENTS AND PEOPLE THIS WEEK (Silnitskaya, NY 2:30) commented on Poland's reported request to Perez de Cuellar to postpone a debate of an ILO report accusing Poland of infringing on trade union rights.

2. The PRC. EVENTS AND PEOPLE THIS WEEK (Shilaeff, NY 5) cited comments in The Christian Science Monitor, The Wall Street Journal, The Washington Post, The Baltimore Sun, and Time about the historic significance of China's plans to introduce reforms and the USSR's unhappiness over the PRC's moves to decentralize its planned economy.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US Election. US TODAY (Paramonov, NY 10) analyzed the various factors which are likely to contribute to President Reagan's expected landslide victory. After mentioning the President's popularity and the economic and international situation, the program pointed out the strong appeal of the President's political philosophy, which was seen as a decisive factor. The lesser appeal of the Democratic Party's paternalist philosophy, the program said, should not be taken to mean the Democrats are facing bankruptcy. US politics present a succession of cycles. Now we have a Republican cycle. The turn of the Democrats will come one day. Both parties are playing an essential part in US political life. The program concluded that whoever loses, America will win and democracy will win.

US TODAY (Rubin, NY 7) explained that besides the Republican and the Democratic Parties, other parties will take part in the presidential election, such as the Liberal Party, the Citizens' Party, the Communist Party, etc.

US TODAY (Dovlatov, NY 6) contrasted the way elections are conducted in the US and the USSR. Elections in the US mean making a choice, but there is no choice in the USSR. Candidates in the US are human beings; in the USSR they are abstract entities.

US TODAY (Gliezer, NY 6) examined the reasons for the decline of the child mortality rate in the US.

2. The US and Central America. EVENTS AND PEOPLE THIS WEEK (Orshansky, W 5:30) cited comment in The Christian Science Monitor and The Washington Post on Mondale's and Reagan's divergent positions on Central America, the flawed elections in Nicaragua without the participation of opposition candidates, and the encouraging signs of some positive political progress in El Salvador.

3. Cambodia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE THIS WEEK (Silnitskaya, NY 2) reported on the overwhelming adoption of the UN General Assembly resolution calling for an immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and cited Ambassador Kirkpatrick's condemnation of Vietnam's colonization of Cambodia.

4. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE THIS WEEK (Nudelman, Isr. 5:30) discussed the planned resumption of the Lebanese-Israeli talks on an Israeli troop withdrawal within the context of Syria's conditional support for the talks and its position on Israel's two major security demands. Syria's weakened political position in Lebanon and its unsuccessful talks in the USSR were also mentioned.

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

1. The Olympics. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 8) cited the text of a telegram, distributed by AP in Lausanne, to the effect that South and North Korea are examining a plan to create a single Korean Olympic team and to transfer some of the 1988 Olympic events from Seoul to North Korean territory so as to prevent the possibility of a boycott of the 1988 Olympics by the USSR and some other countries.

2. Sport. The results of the New York marathon run were discussed in WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 6).

3. Religion. SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) commented on a passage from St. James' Epistle on the occasion of the saint's day in the Orthodox Church.

NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
4 NOVEMBER 1984:

WESTERN CORRESPONDENTS IN WARSAW HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT BEFORE HIS
KILLERS DUMPED HIM IN A RESERVOIR FATHER JERZY POPIELUSZKO WAS TIED
UP IN SUCH A WAY THAT HE WOULD CHOKE IF HE STRUGGLED.

A REFERENCE TO THE POPIELUSZKO CASE HAS BEEN MADE BY ITALIAN PREMIER
BETTINO CRAXI IN GREETING POPE JOHN PAUL IN MILAN AT THE END OF THE
PONTIFF'S THREE-DAY PILGRIMAGE TO NORTHERN ITALY.

HUNDREDS OF INDIANS HAVE BEEN FLOCKING TO SEE THE FUNERAL PYRE OF
INDIRA GANDHI IN NEW DEHI BEFORE HER ASHES ARE TAKEN ON A NATIONAL
TOUR AND THEN STREWN OVER THE HIMALAYAS.

NICARAGUANS HAVE BEEN REPORTED TURNING OUT IN LARGE NUMBERS DURING
THE EARLY VOTING AT THEIR NATIONAL ELECTION.

A HUGE SHIPMENT OF AMERICAN GRAIN HAS ARRIVED IN ETHIOPIA FOR THE
FAMINE VICTIMS THERE.

LEBANON HAS POSTPONED TALKS WITH ISRAEL ABOUT THE WITHDRAWAL OF
ISRAELI TROOPS ISSUE UNTIL THURSDAY OR FRIDAY.

REF-RL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Monday, 5 November 1984
Felton and Riollot

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

1. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M 5:30) commented on agency reports of a new major Soviet/Kabul offensive against the partisans in the Panjshir Valley, which are costing the attackers tremendous losses. The program recalled the failure of the previous offensive, despite Soviet propaganda claims, and suggested that the latest offensive is in response to intense partisan activity in strategic areas adjoining the Panjshir Valley. The program also pointed to the significance of the partisans' increasing use of anti-aircraft weapons.
2. USSR-Sweden. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 5) reported on the publication of a book by a Swedish journalist about Soviet industrial and other espionage in Sweden, which has resulted in protests by Soviet Ambassador Boris Pankin.
3. Soviet Diplomacy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) gave the gist of an article in Die Weltwoche concerning the subversive activities of the Soviet Embassy in Switzerland as

described in former Soviet diplomat Polyansky's book The Foreign Ministry: Twenty Years in the Diplomatic Service of the Kremlin.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 14:30) featured an interview with Evgeny Nikolayev, the author of The Betrayers of Hippocrates, a book about the abuse of psychiatry for political purposes in the Soviet Union which was published by Overseas Publications in London recently. Nikolayev spent three years in Soviet psychiatric hospitals before emigrating to the West.

5. Crimean Tatars. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 7:30 and Arutyunyan, M 13) began with the first part of a statement signed by 240 Crimean Tatars in the Krasnodar Kray addressed to the CPSU CC Politburo (AS-5311) recalling the successful development of the Crimean-Tatar Republic under the Soviet regime until the deportation of 1944. This was followed by a case history of imprisoned Soviet cartoonist Vyacheslav Sysoyev.

6. Emigre Affairs. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechovsky, M 4) compared the Soviet practice of depriving emigres of their citizenship with a similar practice implemented by the Nazis 50 years ago.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Gollerbakh, NY 8:30) included an item on 88-year-old Russian portrait painter Mikhail Verbov, in particular, describing how last February he was commissioned to paint an official portrait of Indira Gandhi.

7. Society. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechovsky, M 1:30) drew attention to an article in Pravda naming a number of people wearing medals and orders without justification. The program noted that there is no legislation against such an abuse, and suggested that the reason may be the large number of those who belong to the establishment and wear medals and orders without deserving them.

8. Women. WORKERS MOVEMENT (Voznesenskaya, M 5:30) used an RLR paper (RS 231/84) which noted that while several regulations have been introduced in the USSR

in recent years aimed at alleviating working conditions for women, existing production conditions are making their implementation difficult. The program cited articles from the Soviet press in this connection.

9. The Medical Service. In WORKERS MOVEMENT (Raivicher, M 5), a RERUN from October 13, an emigre Soviet physician now living in West Germany discussed the problems of the nursing profession in the USSR.

10. Propaganda. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 8) pointed to the propagandistic character of a number of antiwar meetings taking place in the Warsaw Pact countries, such as the international conference of writers in Sofia, the international seminar of foreign youth magazine editors in Moscow, etc. The program contrasted these activities with the persecution by the Soviet authorities of the Soviet nonofficial peace group. The Soviet Union, the program said, could demonstrate its genuine interest for peace by returning to the conference table in Geneva, evacuating Afghanistan, adopting a more constructive attitude at the disarmament conference in Stockholm, etc.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 3) noted a joint statement issued by the participants in a meeting of Russian writers in Stavropol, in which the gluttony of Western societies was criticized as being as bad as poverty and hunger. Implying that it is thanks to Western "gluttons" that the Soviet population does not starve, the program cited figures on Soviet imports of foodstuff from the West.

11. Svetlana Alliluyeva. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29:30), pegged to Alliluyeva's return to the USSR, featured a further installment of her Only One Year.

12. The Theater. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (V. Iverni, P 9:30) traced the history of Moscow's Maly Theater on the occasion of its 160th anniversary. The theater never achieved a successful transition to the 20th century, said the program.

13. Religion. SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) was devoted to the teaching of St. Ioann of Kronstadt on the subject of how to pray. The program included a passage from the samizdat anthology compiled by Zoya Krakhmalnikova, now serving a term of internal exile.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Belotserkovsky, M 7) reported on the huge turnout at Popieluszko's funeral, and cited Glomp's appeal for a dialogue and national reconciliation and Walesa's statement that Solidarity is still alive, among other things as a result of Popieluszko's sacrifice. The program pointed to the cold cynicism with which Popieluszko was selected as a target, but remarked that Solidarity supporters did not allow themselves to be provoked.

WORKERS MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky, M 9) gave the text of a statement by Walesa and Solidarity's National Coordinating Commission issued following the news of Popieluszko's abduction. The statement, published in Russkaya Mysl, placed responsibility for any consequences on the regime. This was followed by an excerpt from Walesa's statement upon hearing of Popieluszko's murder, in which he urged a dialogue between the regime and Solidarity in order that Popieluszko's death should not have been in vain. Western news agency reports were quoted on the signs of mistreatment on Popieluszko's body.

PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 5:30) cited comment on the murder of Popieluszko and his funeral in Le Monde, La Croix, l'Humanite, and Le Figaro. It was noted that virtually all French newspapers were of the opinion that the turnout at Popieluszko's funeral demonstrated that the hopes aroused by the appearance of Solidarity have not been dimmed.

WORKERS MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky, M 1) gave the text of a letter by Solidarity's Mazowsze branch in support of the Sakharovs. Dated October 1984, the letter was published in Russkaya Mysl, November 1.

2. The Socialist Countries. WORKERS MOVEMENT (Simis, W 7) gave background on the reasons why the USSR and other ILO members have submitted a resolution which would virtually paralyze the ILO's mechanism for monitoring the compliance by signatory countries with the labor organization's conventions concerning workers' rights.

3. The French CP. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanova, P 5) gave an obituary of Boris Souvarine, a founding member of the French CP. The program noted that Souvarine was one of the first leaders of the communist movement to recognize the criminal nature of communist ideology, and that the obituary in l'Humanite failed to mention that he was one of the principal founders of the PCF. This fact is also withheld in official Soviet sources. Le Monde and Le Quotidien de Paris were also quoted.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 5:30), previewing the US Presidential elections, noted that the public opinion polls still give President Reagan a big lead over Mondale, and outlined the closing campaign activities of the two candidates.

2. India. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30) cited comments on the political situation in India after Indira Gandhi in The New York Times (Markham and Kreisberg) and The Chicago Tribune (Moseley).

3. Nicaragua. HUMAN RIGHTS (Paramonov, NY 5:30) explained the circumstances leading to the recent elections in Nicaragua. The program showed how the ruling junta at first displayed a democratic platform before moving to a dictatorial regime.

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

1. Religion. RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Baiers, NY 8:30) included a feature on Galileo, explaining the reasons for his condemnation by the Catholic Church at the time and noting that the Church is revising the case at present.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Lvov, NY 8:30) continued a series on the Pentateuch.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Rahr, M 7:30), a RERUN from April 22, described recent scientific studies which have been made of the shroud of Christ kept in Turin (Italy).

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WORLD TODAY (Panich, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the upcoming US Presidential elections (Tarasenkov, W 5); the Afghan situation (Nadirashvili, M 4); India after Indira Gandhi (Muslin, NY 4:30); the murder of Popieluszko (Belotserkovsky, M 6:30); French press comment (Mirsky, P 5:30); Polyansky on Soviet foreign policy (Predtechevsky, M 3:30); the abuse of psychiatry in the USSR for political purposes (Nikolayev and Fedoseyev, M 4); a Swedish book on Soviet espionage (Matusevich, L 5); and the Soviet practice of depriving citizens of their citizenship (Predtechevsky, M 1:30).

EVENTS AND PEOPLE featured programming on the following topics: the murder of Popieluszko (Belotserkovsky, M 7); India after Indira Gandhi (Muslin, NY 4:30); the upcoming US Presidential elections (Tarasenkov, W 5:30); a Swedish book on Soviet espionage (Matusevich, L 5); and the late French CP veteran Boris Souvarine (Salkazanov, P 5).

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NEWS COVERAGE
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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
5 NOVEMBER 1984:

A COLONEL IN POLAND'S INTERIOR MINISTRY HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH AIDING
THE KILLERS OF PRO-SOLIDARITY PRIEST JERZY POPIELUSZKO.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN SECURITY RESUMES TOMORROW.

U.S. PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN AND DEMOCRATIC CHALLENGER WALTER MONDLE
ARE WINDING UP THEIR CAMPAIGNS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

FOOD AND MEDICAL AID CONTINUES TO ARRIVE IN ETHIOPIA TO HELP COMBAT
THE COUNTRY'S FAMINE.

EAST GERMAN HEAD OF STATE ERICH HONECKER AND AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR FRED
SINOWITZ HAVE URGED NEW EFFORTS TO RESTORE THE EAST-WEST DIALOGUE.

NICARAGUAN LEADER DANIEL ORTEGA HAS CLAIMED VICTORY IN HIS COUNTRY'S
FIRST NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN MORE THAN A DECADE.

REF ID: A66011

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Tuesday, 6 November 1984
Felton, Romano, and Riollot

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Muslin, NY 4:30) reported on Shultz's meeting with Tikhonov in Delhi. The program quoted as Shultz saying that he protested against Soviet propaganda allegations to the effect that the US was behind Mrs. Gandhi's assassination. It also quoted President Reagan's statement on the same subject at a meeting with US journalists in Iowa, as well as Shultz's statement after his meeting with Mrs. Gandhi's son.

2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M 5) noted that despite all evidence to the contrary, the Soviet media deny the use of chemical weapons by Soviet forces in Afghanistan. Not only that, but they claim that if such weapons are being used, then they are being used by "counter-revolutionaries" and "American imperialists." The program explained why the Afghan partisans could not and would not want to use chemical weapons.

3. USSR-Britain. PANORAMA (Matusevich, L 4:30) commented on the statement issued by the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry rejecting "Western press allegations" that the USSR was using trade and economic ties with capitalist states, in particular Britain, as an instrument of political pressure. The program pointed out that, in fact, it was Soviet miners union official Belousov who announced that Soviet coal and oil deliveries to Britain were being stopped in support of the striking British miners. The most logical explanation for what happened, said the program, is that some CPSU CC secretary or Politburo member decided that the British miners' strike was an excellent occasion for demonstrating Soviet displeasure with the Thatcher government, but later one of his colleagues realized that an embargo would undermine Western confidence in trade and economic agreements with Moscow.

4. Espionage. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Skripka, M 11:30) gave several examples of Soviet industrial espionage in the West aimed at acquiring Western technology for military purposes.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (V. Betaki, P 10) discussed the poetry of young Kiev poetess Irina Ratushinskaya, now serving a prison camp term on account of her poetry. The program cited verse by Ratushinskaya, a book of which has recently been published by Hermitage in Michigan, and described her as an outstanding representative of the latest generation of Soviet poets.

6. Foreign Political Prisoners in the USSR. HUMAN RIGHTS (Kublanovsky, P 3) reported on the Paris press conference by Resistance International devoted to the situation of political prisoners in the USSR who are citizens of Western European countries and noted that Resistance International submitted a petition to the European Parliament calling for the creation of a special commission to investigate the fate of foreign citizens who are being held against their will in the USSR and have no possibility of returning to their homelands.

7. Emigres. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Weinstein, W 9) featured an RL interview with young, upcoming Moscow emigre pianist Dmitry Rakhmanov, who recently made his debut in New York.

* 8. Anti-Semitism. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 8) took issue with an article in Komsomolskaya Pravda of October 31 entitled "The Alliance of Evil" which claimed that Nazi crimes against the Jews during the war were the result of a so-called "conspiracy between Zionists and Nazis." The program noted the similarity between the racist and anti-Semitic terminology used in Nazi Germany's literature and the Soviet press today, and cited statements by Senator Moynihan, Ambassador Kampelman, and a European Parliament resolution sharply condemning Soviet state-sponsored anti-Semitism. The program described as a lie Komsomolskaya Pravda's propagandistic assertions and made the point that while Jewish world organizations unmasked Nazi barbarism before and during the war, the Soviet Union entered into an alliance with Hitler's Germany in the beginning of the war. The program pointed to the USSR's liquidation of members of the wartime "Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee" who organized assistance to the USSR from Jewish and Zionist organizations and noted that the Soviet policy of stamping the Jewish identity in passports made it easier for the Nazis to select the Jews for extermination after the Soviets withdrew their forces from occupied territories.

9. The Crimean Tatars. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20) spoke of the "genocide" (as defined in the Small Soviet Encyclopedia) in respect to the deportation of the Crimean Tatars in 1944, noting that the Crimean Republic initially flourished under the Soviet regime. This was followed by the second part of a statement by 240 Crimean Tatars in the Krasnodar Kray addressed to the CPSU CC Politburo (AS-5311) calling for the restoration of their people's rights.

10. The Military. WORLD TODAY (Kruzhin, M 2:30) drew attention to a recent report in Krasnaya Zvezda on the arrival of the Indian Defense Ministry suggesting that USSR First Deputy Defense Minister Sokolov has risen in the top Soviet military hierarchy, and chief of General Staff Akhromeyev has fallen. An RLR Research Report was used.

11. The Media. In RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Dovlatov, NY 6:30) an emigre Soviet writer gave his impression of an article in Izvestia by a Soviet journalist also visited the US recently and met with US journalists. The program author pointed out that the basic differences in the situation of Soviet and US journalists are evident in the article, and explained that US journalists can speak freely whereas their Soviet colleagues must repeat the official line.

12. People's Control. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Simis, W 7) raised the question of whether the people's controllers have been able to fulfil the task which was placed on them: namely to fight economic crimes, and explained that the evidence is that they have not. The program was pegged to the recent conference of people's controllers in Moscow.

13. Literature. WORLD TODAY (Gladilin, P 6) drew attention to a surprisingly frank admission by Soviet poet Alexander Mezhirov in Literaturnaya Gazeta that there are no more than one or two real poets in the USSR today. The program author concluded with a poem by Mezhirov which he described as "real poetry."

14. Svetlana Alliluyeva. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29), pegged to Alliluyeva's return to the USSR, featured a further installment of her book Only One Year.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Belotserkovsky, M 7) spoke of the continued tension in Poland following the murder of Popieluszko. The program noted the rejection by a group of former KOR members of Polish government spokesman Urban's charge to the effect that independent activists were trying to make political capital out of Popieluszko's death. Urban was also quoted that the government would not tolerate any kind of activity by the human rights committees whose formation was recently announced. Reference was made to the indictment of Colonel Pietruszka, and to former KOR activist Lipinski's call on Jaruzelski to resign. The program said that the government's claim that independent public leaders are fomenting tension are exaggerated, to say the least, in view of the appeals for calm by Solidarity and Church leaders. What was evidently a cynical attempt by Popieluszko's murderers to provoke unrest has failed.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 13) talked about Father Popieluszko's martyrdom and his life in the service of the truth. The program compared his fate with that of Archbishop Ioann of Riga, the head of the Latvian Orthodox Church, who was murdered in 1934, also for telling the truth.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US Presidential Elections. From 22:00 to 7:00 CET, 6 and 7 November, SPECIAL PROGRAM (Tumanov and Predtechevsky (Munich), Vainshtein, Tarasenzov, Orshansky, Kaminskaya, Yuri and Pavel Olkhovsky, Peggy Lodeesen, Richard Pipes, and Robert Daniels (Washington), and Rubin, Gendler, Galkina, Silnitskaya Sirotin, and Figotina (New York) presented nine-hours of live broadcast coverage of the US presidential and congressional elections via a direct RL studios hook-up between Munich-Washington-New York. The RL staff gave on-the-spot computer projections, exit polls, and analyses of voting results from various states and regions of the US as they occurred. This was interspersed with newscasts, interviews,

commentaries and feature stories on all aspects of the elections. The program included the following: interviews with several Russian emigres who for the first time became eligible to vote and who described their feelings of what it means to be able to vote in free and open elections; explanation of the US election system and the role and functions of the electoral college; a description by RL staffers who had just cast their ballots on the registration and election procedures; profiles of the small US political parties and the US CP competing in the race; the Congressional races and their significance in the formulation of US policy; the significance and debate on the issue of political polls and computer projections; the gender gap factor and the growing political power of women in US society; the growing political role of ethnic minorities in the US; a report from polling booths on voter enthusiasm and predictions of a high voter turnout; Western European enthusiasm and interest in the US elections; the distorted Soviet media reports on the elections; facts and figures on the economic recovery in the US during the Reagan Administration; interviews with several New Yorkers who were coming out of their polling booths; a talk by a former Soviet lawyer on the election results and their possible impact on the Supreme Court of which three justices are expected to retire during Reagan's second term; detailed results of Reagan's landslide election victory (electorate and popular vote given); interviews with Peggy Lodeesen and Pavel Olkhovsky, two Republican Party activists, who reported on the atmosphere of triumph and jubilation at the Republican Party headquarters in Montgomery County and at an election gathering at the Shoreham Hotel and talked about the mood of patriotism and pride in the US that has swayed young people and some traditional Democrats to vote for Reagan; the history of US-Soviet relations since Roosevelt; and interviews, prior to, and after the election results, with prominent Sovietologists Prof. Robert Daniels, a Democrat, and Prof. Richard Pipes, a former adviser to Reagan, who assessed US-Soviet relations in the event of a Mondale or Reagan victory. Pipes pointed out Reagan's difficulties in attempting to negotiate with a Stalinist-type of Soviet leadership embroiled in a constant power struggle and noted that Reagan now has an overwhelming national mandate for his foreign policy line and for his philosophy that the future

success of Reagan's arms control policies will depend on Moscow. Prof. Daniels discussed the future of the Democratic Party in the wake of Mondale's defeat, saying that the election was a choice of personalities and not of issues and that Reagan's recent change to a traditional Democratic Party-type of moderate foreign policy line on arms control issues no doubt contributed to his election success. RL staffers also commented and reviewed the Democratic Party's contributions to US social progress during the past fifty years and some felt that Mondale, for political tactical reasons, had made the mistake of abandoning some of the Democratic Party's traditional ideals and principles but that since election victories are cyclical, the Democrats might win next time around once they introduce new ideas, new names, and a new leadership. The program cited the main points of Mondale's and Ferraro's concession speeches as well as President Reagan's acceptance speech. In the conclusion, the program presented President Reagan's biography and political profile.

PANORAMA (Matusevich, L 2) briefly noted continuous radio and TV coverage of the elections in Britain, and cited The Daily Express that President Reagan has restored America's self-confidence.

PANORAMA (Salkazanov, P 3) pointed to President Reagan's popularity among the French population and noted that the vote in Harry's Bar by American intellectuals living in Paris was also in favor of Reagan. It was observed that French commentators are focusing their main attention on President Reagan's statement that the time has come to renew the dialogue with the Soviet leaders.

PANORAMA (Nudelman, Tel-Aviv, 6:30) reviewed Israeli reaction to President Reagan's sweeping election victory. The program referred, in particular, to Israeli observers' analyses of the reasons for President Reagan's victory, the distribution of the Jewish vote, and the implications of the election for US-Israeli relations and US Middle East policy in general.

2. The US Economy. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Dreyer, NY 7) backgrounded the continuing US economic boom, which contrasts with the situation in other parts of the world. Among other things, it was noted that the US is not only preserving but increasing its economic superiority over the USSR.

3. Nicaragua. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 5:30) reviewed US reaction to the Nicaraguan elections. The program mentioned President Reagan's description of the elections as a swindle, and cited State Department spokesman Hughes that the elections were a farce. A Carnegie foundation spokesman was quoted that the Sandinists have lost in the eyes of world public opinion, and US unofficial observers that the elections have merely increased tension in US-Nicaraguan relations. A Washington CND special of November 6 was used.

PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 5) cited negative comment on the Nicaraguan elections in Le Figaro, Liberation, and Le Quotidien de Paris, and positive comment in l'Humanite.

4. Africa. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (R. Dudin, NY 5:30) pointed to a movement in many African countries to apply "Reaganomics," i.e. less state involvement in the economy and more private enterprise, as recommended by the World Bank. An article in Newsweek was used.

5. Democracy. Commenting on the meaning of free elections, the right of free choice and the right not to vote if one so desires, HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev and Troll, M 2 and NY 7) presented brief RL interviews with a number of Russian emigres in the US who for the first time are eligible to vote in the US elections. The majority expressed their happiness that for the first time their votes can influence policies, recalled how in the USSR they were forced to vote for one candidate or the predetermined outcome of an issue and noted that they will not vote because they did not register or could not make up their minds about a candidate.

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

1. Clive Lewis, the English author of many best-sellers on religion, philosophy, ethics, etc., was the subject of a feature in RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Sokolov, W 14:30)

WORLD TODAY (Fistein, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the Shultz-Tikhonov talks (Muslin, NY 4:30); the repercussions of the murder of Popieluszko (Belotserkovsky, M 7:30); French press reaction to the results of the Nicaraguan elections (Mirsky, P 5); the Soviet denial of an embargo on oil and coal exports to Britain (Matusevich, L 5:30); the Soviet military hierarchy (Kruzhin, M 2:30); journalists in the US and the USSR (Dovlatov, NY 6:30); and Literaturnaya Gazeta on Soviet poetry (Gladilin, P 6).

sm/vg/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR
NEWSCASTS OF 6 NOVEMBER 1984:

POLISH AUTHORITIES SAY THREE INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIALS HAVE NOW
BEEN CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF FATHER JERZY POPIELUSZKO.

ELECTION OFFICIALS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES ARE REPORTING HEAVY VOTER
TURNOUT IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP GATHERED IN MOSCOW'S PALACE OF CONGRESSES FOR
FESTIVITIES MARKING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION.

CHINESE STATE AND GOVERNMENT LEADERS SAY NORMALIZING SINO-SOVIET
RELATIONS WOULD BE IN THE BASIC INTERESTS OF THE TWO PEOPLES.

SENIOR SOVIET POLITBURO MEMBER MIKHAIL GORBACHEV IS TO VISIT BRITAIN
NEXT MONTH FOR TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT LEADERS.

U.N. HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE MEMBERS WANT AN INQUIRY INTO WHETHER
POLITICAL PRISONERS ARE HELD IN SOVIET PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS.

THE EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE HAS RESUMED WITH SPEECHES FROM BOTH
EAST AND WEST ON THE NEED FOR AGREEMENT ON WORKING PROCEDURES.

INDIAN OFFICIALS SAY AT LEAST 599 PEOPLE DIED IN NEW DELHI IN THE
VIOLENCE AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF PRIME MINISTER INDIRA GANDHI.

U.S. AMBASSADOR JEANE KIRKPATRICK BLAMES STATE-CONTROLLED AGRICULTURE
FOR FAMINE IN AFRICA.

A YUGOSLAV LAWYER LINKED TO A TRIAL OF DISSIDENTS HAS CHARGED THAT
POLICE MANHANDLED HIS SON DURING QUESTIONING.

AUSTRIA HAS CALLED A BORDER COMMISSION MEETING TO INVESTIGATE THE
DEATH OF A CZECHOSLOVAK MAN ON THE AUSTRIAN SIDE OF THE BORDER.

IRANIAN TROOPS HAVE ARRESTED NORTH YEMENI HIJACKERS ABOARD A SAUDI
ARABIAN AIRLINER.

RFE-RL

Felton

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Wednesday, 7 November 1984
Felton, Romano, and Riollot

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Nadirashvili, M 10:30) discussed the implications of President Reagan's reelection for US-Soviet relations. The program pointed to Reagan's offer to renew the dialogue with the Soviet leaders, and noted that the same day, Gromyko called for good relations with the US, placed all the blame for the present bad state of these relations on Washington, and offered "peace and only peace." The program contrasted these fine words with the reality of the USSR's aggressive Marxist-Leninist foreign policy.

In reelecting President Reagan by such an unprecedented majority, the American people have expressed approval of his foreign policy, a policy of strengthening the defensive capabilities of the West and resisting the Kremlin's aggressive policy by all possible means. This policy, said the program, is a good basis for the development of US-Soviet relations to the advantage of both sides. One can only hope that the Kremlin will draw the right conclusions from the presidential elections.

CULTURE, PATES, TIME (Gabay, NY 9) gave the scenario of the US TV film "Countdown to the Looking-Glass" which describes how a nuclear conflict developed between the US and the USSR. The program singled out as particularly noteworthy two remarks made by characters in the film; namely that slavery is worse than death (a quotation from Churchill), and that the war was between governments, not peoples.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 11:30 and Alexeyeva, NY 9) began by referring to Western news agency reports on concern on the part of the family of prisoner of conscience Father Yakunin over the lack of information on his whereabouts. Yakunin was due on November 1 to be transferred from a prison camp to internal exile. These were followed by a case history of Yakunin by veteran human rights activist Lyudmila Alexeyeva. After this, the program gave the text of a telegram by 25 Moscow, Leningrad, and Riga Jews to the CPSU CC, Chernenko, and USSR Procurator-General Rekunkov (AS) calling for the release of Jewish emigration activist Yan Mesh. The program concluded with the text of a letter to RL by former Soviet political prisoner Yury Vudka giving details of the cases of arrested Jewish activists Nepomnyashchy, Mesh, and Levin.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Matusevich, L 20) featured an interview with Peter Reddaway of London University, who answered questions on the book The Misuse of Psychiatry in the Soviet Union, which he coauthored with Sidney Block.

3. Turkmenistan. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Konovalov, M 4:30), citing Turkmenskaya Iskra of October 14, commented on the latest ideological campaign in Turkmenia against Western rock and disco music, as well as underworld songs and religious music. The program noted that the officially approved popular records are virtually unsalable.

4. The Military. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Kruzhin, M 3) suggested, on the basis of the order in which their names were recently listed in Krasnaya Zvezda, that First Deputy Defense Minister Marshal Sokolov's standing in the top Soviet military hierarchy has been enhanced, and that of Chief of the General Staff, Akhromyev, has been diminished. It

was also noted that Sokolov reviewed the October Revolution anniversary parade; some Western military diplomats presume that Defense Minister Ustinov is seriously ill. The program was an amplified RERUN from November 6.

5. Literature. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (A. Lvov, NY 9) discussed the late Soviet writer and literary functionary Konstantin Fedin's novel Cities and Years.

6. Svetlana Alliluyeva. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29), pegged to the return of Alliluyeva to the USSR, featured a further installment of her Only One Year. RERUN material from 8 and 10 November 1969 was used.

7. History. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Kafanova, NY 6) reviewed the book The Brezhnev Politburo and the Decline of Detente by the American Sovietologist Harry Gelman.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Kublanovsky, P 11:30) featured the first part of a review of Georgy Katkov's book The February Revolution, published in Russian by YMCA with a foreword by Solzhenitsyn. The book was said to show that, rather than see the Provisional Government as a possible democratic alternative for Russia, the February revolution paved the way for the Bolsheviks.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Lvov, NY 7:30) stressed Tsar Alexander II's cautious approach to the land problem, fearing that hasty reforms would destabilize Russian society. The program concluded that the assassination of the Tsar opened the way to dictatorship and totalitarianism.

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

None

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. President Reagan's Reelection. ROUND TABLE (Rahr, Bailey, Bensi, Voslensky, M 29) presented a discussion on President Reagan's election victory and its significance for US domestic and foreign policy. In the economic sphere, RL Director Bailey noted that the US voters gave Reagan an overwhelming mandate to continue his previous economic policies, and that the US will see greater economic and social prosperity, less government interference in the US economy, but possibly a tax increase to reduce the huge national deficit. Sovietologist Mikhail Voslensky and RL staffer Giovanni Bensi felt that the US is wealthy enough to reduce its deficit through various means and that Reagan was able to instill into the nation a feeling of pride and self-confidence. On foreign policy, the panelists noted that Reagan is a strong and resolute President who was able to check Soviet expansionism and maintain the balance of power and it was felt that the USSR will now recognize that it had to face certain existing realities and will probably stop its anti-Reagan campaign and return to the negotiating table. The prospects of US-Western European relations were discussed and in conclusion it was stressed that Reagan's victory gives the peoples of East Europe and the USSR new hope that the tense international situation will gradually improve and that Reagan's strong and resolute policies should be a source of hope for Soviet people.

WORLD TODAY (Gendler, NY 12) gave a biographical profile of President Reagan, and noted his success in reviving the American economy, his radical arms reduction proposals to the USSR, and his March 1983 proposal for an anti-missile defense system. The program began by citing President Reagan's April 1981 letter to Brezhnev as an example of his idealism, belief in people's goodwill, and eagerness to use the slightest chance of averting a conflict between the two superpowers. The program concluded with a voice cut of President Reagan's 24 September 1983 radio appeal to the Soviet people assuring them of the American people's desire to live in peace with its rivals as well as its allies.

PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4:30) reported on speculation in the US as to whether President Reagan will make any personnel changes in his administration during his second term of office.

PANORAMA (Bensi, M 4:30) reviewed reactions in Western Europe to President Reagan's reelection. The program cited congratulatory messages and statements by Kohl, Genscher, Vogel, Strauss, Weizsaecker, Palme, and Sinowatz. Most West European leaders, said the program, called on President Reagan to make every effort to renew disarmament talks with the USSR. In NATO circles in Brussels, said the program, the opinion is that President Reagan's reelection will convince the USSR of the need to renew the dialogue with the US.

PANORAMA (Matusevich, L 2:30) reviewed British reaction to President Reagan's reelection. The program referred in particular to Margaret Thatcher's congratulatory message and Labor Party leader Kinnock's surprisingly positive reaction. He spoke favorably of President Reagan's Keynesian economic policy. The Standard (London) was quoted that President Reagan had made the American people more united and confident than ever before in the country's postwar history, and BBC correspondent Martin Bell noted the reasons for Mondale's defeat.

PANORAMA (Nudelman, Tel-Aviv 6:30), a RERUN from November 6, reviewed Israeli reaction to President Reagan's reelection.

2. Chile. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4) backgrounded the declaration of a state of emergency and a curfew by President Pinochet.

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

1. Religion. THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Rahr, M 7) gave the gist of an article by Roger Screwton in The Times (London) on the pope and liberation theology.

THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 11) discussed the religious aspects of Marxism in a series on non-Christian religions and ideologies.

THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Shmeman, NY 9) continued a series on church liturgy by the late Father Shmeman. The program was a RERUN from 25 August 1979.

SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) was devoted to the martyr St. Dimitry of Salonika. The program stressed the present-day relevance of his battle against the worship of pagan idols.

WORLD TODAY (Fistein, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the career of President Reagan (Gendler, NY 12); the US after the elections (Muslin, NY 4:30); prospects for US-Soviet relations (Nadirashvili, M 9); European reaction to President Reagan's reelection (Bensi, M 4:30); British reaction (Matusevich, L 2:30); French reaction (Salksazanova, P 3); Israeli reaction (Nudelman, Tel-Aviv 6:30); and the declaration of a state of emergency in Chile (Muslin, NY 3).

DF/sm.

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
7 NOVEMBER 1984:

NEWLY REELECTED US PRESIDENT REAGAN SAYS HE WANTS NEW ARMS CONTROL
TALKS AND BELIEVES THE SOVIET UNION WOULD JOIN IN SUCH AN EFFORT.

SOVIET LEADERS HAVE CONGRATULATED REAGAN ON HIS REELECTION AND HAVE
EXPRESSED A HOPE FOR BETTER RELATIONS.

WESTERN LEADERS ALSO HOPE REAGAN'S SECOND TERM WILL LEAD TO BETTER
EAST-WEST TIES.

WESTERN DELEGATES AT THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE HOPE MOSCOW WILL BE
MORE WILLING TO NEGOTIATE NOW THE US ELECTION IS OVER.

KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO SAYS THE WORLD NEEDS DEEDS, NOT JUST WORDS, TO
RELIEVE THE TENSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

A GROUP OF LEADING DISSIDENTS AND SOLIDARITY MEMBERS HAVE CALLED FOR
AN END TO WHAT THEY TERMED POLITICAL TERROR IN POLAND.

CHINA SAYS THE SINO-SOVIET TALKS HAVE MADE NO SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN
ELIMINATING OBSTACLES TO IMPROVED RELATIONS.

THE US STATE DEPARTMENT SAYS IT IS LOOKING INTO THE SITUATION OF OLGA
PETERS, THE DAUGHTER OF SVETLANA ALLILUYEVA PETERS.

THE US HAS EXPRESSED FRESH CONCERN TO MOSCOW ABOUT SOVIET MILITARY
AID TO NICARAGUA.

PAKISTAN'S PRESIDENT ZIA UL-HAQ SAYS HE EXPECTS THE SOVIET UNION TO
STEP UP THE WAR AGAINST THE RESISTANCE IN AFGHANISTAN.

LEBANON'S GOVERNMENT HAS AUTHORIZED NEGOTIATORS TO START TALKS WITH
ISRAEL ON WITHDRAWING ISRAELI TROOPS FROM SOUTHERN LEBANON.

AUSTRIAN AND CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIALS HAVE CLASHED OVER THE KILLING OF
A CZECH REFUGEE AT THE AUSTRIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.

WINDS HAVE FORCED THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE SPACE SHUTTLE LAUNCH.

REF-RI

Felton

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Thursday, 8 November 1984
Felton, Romano, and Riollot

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Orshansky, W 4:30) cited President Reagan's news conference statements after his landslide victory in which he renewed his pledge to seek improved relations with the USSR and stressed the US would do everything possible to get the USSR to return to the negotiating table. Similar statements by a State Department spokesman were noted and Kissinger observed that the USSR will be under pressure to negotiate.

2. USSR-US-Nicaragua. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gendler, NY 4:30) backgrounded the US position that deliveries of MiG-21 aircraft to Nicaragua, suspected to be on board a Soviet freighter in a Nicaraguan port, will not be tolerated. State Department spokesman Hughes's warning to the USSR of November 7 was quoted.

3. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M 6:30) reported on the latest fighting in Afghanistan, in particular the intensive partisan rocketing of government targets in Kabul causing heavy damage and casualties. This action is thought to be in retaliation for the latest Soviet activity, the burning alive of villagers in the Logar Valley. The program

noted angry Soviet propaganda attacks against the foreign support being rendered to the partisans, such as Pravda's recent attack on Genscher.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 2 and Kuznetsov, M 18) was devoted entirely to the late "prison-camp poet" Valentin Sokolov ("Valentin Zek"). The program included a RERUN from July 19 of a profile of Sokolov by his former fellow-prisoner Eduard Kuznetsov. Extensive excerpts from Sokolov's poetry were given.

In HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyeva, M 1 and Kuznetsov, M 19) former political prisoner Eduard Kuznetsov recalled the physical and mental tribulations suffered during his six-week-long hunger strike at the Mordovian prison camp in December 1977 demanding a general amnesty for all political prisoners. He recalled the prison authorities' reaction to a visit to the camp by Sakharov and Yelena Bonner, who gave worldwide publicity to Kuznetsov's hunger strike.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Kublanovsky, P 3:30) reported on a funeral service held in Paris for the victims of Soviet terror who died in the camps. The program cited the figure of 66 million victims of the regime estimated by US Prof. Kurganov, who Solzhenitsyn constantly refers to in his statements on the subject.

5. Emigres. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Glezer, NY 7) featured an RL interview in New York with Oscar Rabin, one of the founders of unofficial Russian art, in connection with an exhibition of his work in Jersey City.

6. Moldavia. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Krimerman, M 6:30) explained that Moldavia is threatened by an acute water shortage as a result of agricultural mismanagement.

7. Literature. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Yurenen, M 7:30) commented on the award of the 1984 State Prize for literature to Yevtushenko. Discerning in Yevtushenko liberal leanings coupled with a subservient attitude toward the regime, the program remarked that the prize certainly was not aimed at rewarding the better side of the poet's personality. An RLR Research Report was used.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Gorbanevskaya, P 9) reviewed a study by Andrzej Drawicz in the Polish samizdat journal Kurs on the subject of official Soviet literature. Although this literature is sterile, he says, there are authors who to some extent manage to defend themselves against official constraints, like the "village writers," representatives of a "literature of moral concern" such as Yuri Trifonov, and some nationality writers. While distinguishing between censored and uncensored literature, Drawicz, nevertheless, says that Russian literature will preserve its unity.

8. Svetlana Alliluyeva. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29), pegged to Alliluyeva's return to the USSR, featured a further installment of her Only One Year. RERUN material from 10 and 12 November 1969 was used.

9. Religion. SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) was devoted to the martyrs Nestor (whose remains lie in the Kiev Cave Monastery) and St. Dimitry of Saloniki.

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

1. Poland. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 13), a RERUN from November 6, included an item on Father Popieluszko's martyrdom.

PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Fistejn, M 5) cited comments on the aftermath of the Popieluszko slaying by Graham in The Washington Post, who spoke of the Polish government's tendency to seek extenuating circumstances and hint at a Western connection, and by Stroehm in Die Welt on reports that Jaruzelski has taken charge of the security forces.

2. Yugoslavia. PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Fistejn, M 2:30) cited comment in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on certain peculiarities connected with the trial of six intellectuals in Belgrade.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

The US.

1. The US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Vainshtein, W 5) analyzed the election results for the Senate and House, noting that President Reagan's landslide victory did not stretch far enough for a Republican control of the House of Representatives. It was mentioned that the Republicans managed to control their majority in the Senate despite a loss of two seats. The program made the point that Reagan will have a difficult time in neutralizing the existing strong Democratic Party opposition in Congress and is expected to have even a harder time after the Congressional elections in 1986.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 3:30) noted the enthusiasm with which the French public followed the US presidential election, citing the text of Mitterrand's message congratulating the President on his landslide victory, similar statements by opposition leader Jacques Chirac, and Georges Marchais' editorial in l'Humanite about the upsurge of pro-American sentiment in France as though "France is becoming the 51st state of the union."

PANORAMA (Nudelman, Isr 7:30) gave a roundup of Israeli official and press reaction to President Reagan's landslide victory, citing messages by Israeli President Herzog and Premier Peres, as well as predominantly positive comment on the prospects for US-Israeli relations during President Reagan's second term in The Jerusalem Post, Yedioth Akharonot, Haaretz, Maariv, Davar, and Al Hamishmar. Negative Syrian press comment and statements by Arafat, Habash, and the Beirut extremist Islamic Jihad group were quoted.

2. US-Nicaragua. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 3:30) focused on President Reagan's comments on Nicaragua in his first press conference after his landslide victory and discussed the US concern about possible MiG-21 fighter jet shipments to Nicaragua, stressing that both US officials and President Reagan emphasized that there is no direct evidence thus far proving that a Soviet freighter is carrying MiG aircraft. Taubman of The New York Times was quoted that Soviet-produced military helicopters arrived in Nicaragua during the last few days and the program carried a denial of the same by the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington.

3. Democracy. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 10; Paramonov, NY 10; and Gabai, NY 9) analyzed the ideological and political differences between democracy and communism and touched upon the different forms of socialism: i.e., the Social-Democratic models in Western Europe as opposed to Stalin's brand of "socialism." The views of US scholars James Foreman and Walter Lacquer were cited. References to some liberal Western influences in tsarist Russia were mentioned and Prof. Richard Pipes was cited that socialism was one of the major factors of a negative process which returned Russia to the tradition of despotism in its history. In addition, the program continued its series (4th installment) devoted to US television as an instrument of democracy.

4. International Relations. PANORAMA (Tarasenkov, W 4) gave the contents of Jeane Kirkpatrick's speech at a Washington conference of international finance experts at which she spoke of the need for international cooperation in resolving conflicts. A CND report from Washington of November 6 was used.

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

1. Clive Lewis, the English author of many best-sellers on religion, philosophy, ethics, etc., was the subject of an item in RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Sokolov, W 14:30), a RERUN from November 6.

PRESS REVIEW was featured in B-1 and B-2.

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WORLD TODAY (Belotserkovsky, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the Afghan situation (Nadirashvili, M 6:30); President Reagan's press conference (Muslin, NY 3:30); Jeane Kirkpatrick on international cooperation (Jarasenkov, W 3); world press comment on the aftermath of the Popieluszko slaying and the trial of six intellectuals in Belgrade (Fistein, M 7); a funeral service in Paris for the victims of Soviet prison camps (Kublanovsky, P 3:30); French reaction to President Reagan's reelection

(Mirsky, P 3:30); Israeli reaction (Nudelman, Tel-Aviv 6); and the awarding of a USSR State Prize for literature to Yevtushenko (Yurenen, P 5).

vg/jcw/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
8 NOVEMBER 1984:

LECH WALESA IS REPORTED TO HAVE URGED THE POLISH REGIME TO MAKE
CHANGES IN THE LAW GOVERNING THE INTERIOR MINISTRY.

US PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN HAS SAID HE WILL SPEND WHATEVER TIME IS
REQUIRED TO WORK WITH MOSCOW ON REDUCING NUCLEAR ARMS.

NICARAGUA'S FOREIGN MINISTER MIGUEL DESCOTO HAS COMMENTED ON THE
MIG-21 ISSUE.

AT THE EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE, A SOVIET DIPLOMAT HAS BEEN
QUOTED AS SUPPORTING THE SORT OF AGREEMENTS THE WEST WANTS.

WEST GERMAN OFFICIALS HAVE REFUSED TO COMMENT ON A REPORT THAT ITS
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE WANTS FIVE ROMANIAN DIPLOMATS EXPELLED.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT HAS FORMALLY PROTESTED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA OVER
THE SHOOTING OF A REFUGEE BY BORDER GUARDS.

PORTUGAL HAS DENIED ROMANIAN ARCHBISHOP VALERIAN TRIFA A RESIDENCE
PERMIT.

SIX PEOPLE HAVE BEEN FINED IN HUNGARY FOLLOWING HOUSE SEARCHES FOR
ILLEGAL PUBLICATIONS.

TWO WESTERN MEMBERS OF THE UN COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS HAVE
CRITICIZED SOVIET RESPONSES TO CHARGES OF RIGHTS' VIOLATIONS.

US SPACE SHUTTLE DISCOVERY HAS BEGUN AN EIGHT-DAY MISSION.

ISRAEL AND LEBANON HAVE BEGUN TALKS ABOUT AN ISRAELI TROOP WITHDRAWAL
FROM SOUTHERN LEBANON.

Felton

RFE-RL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Friday, 9 November 1984
Felton and Riollot

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 3:30) highlighted Shultz's call on the USSR to undertake concrete steps to improve US-Soviet relations, i.e., accepting on-the-spot inspections in connection with nuclear test agreements. Reference was also made to President Reagan's November 7 statement on an unofficial US-Soviet communications channel.

2. The USSR, the US, and India. PANORAMA (Tarasenkov, NY 4), citing an article by William Clayborn in The Washington Post, spoke of Soviet efforts to prevent an improvement of US-Indian relations following the assassination of Indira Gandhi.

3. USSR-Ethiopia. PANORAMA (Matusevich, L 6:30) reported that while the Soviet media are suppressing news of the severe famine in Ethiopia, and Soviet food aid is negligible compared with Western aid, the USSR, according to an article in The Daily Telegraph, has also been deliberately obstructing the Western food airlift.

4. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. SPECIAL FEATURE (Gorbanevskaya, P 25, Nadirashvili, M 4) began by citing from a book by French journalist Patrice Francesci entitled The War in Afghanistan, published this year by Table Ronde in Paris, in which he describes how the bloody coup of April 1978 led to the Soviet invasion of December 1979. The book reviews the Soviet war against the Afghan population, including savage reprisals against villagers, Kabul's misinformation efforts, and the medical assistance rendered by French doctors to the Afghan population. The program also contrasted the way in which Western journalists, such as Francesci, are fulfilling their journalistic duty, and thereby helping the Afghan resistance movement, and the misinformation produced by Soviet journalists.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 4, Nikolayev, M 9:30, and Kaminskaya, W 6:30) was almost entirely devoted to the abuse of psychiatry in the USSR for political purposes. The program began by briefly noting that at a meeting of the UN Human Rights Committee in Geneva, British delegate Evans proposed sending a special UN commission to the USSR to investigate the said abuse. Soviet Committee member Semachenko rejected the proposal. Soviet delegate Bykov explained that Jewish emigration from the USSR had dropped because all Jewish families had become reunited, and Western delegates demanded an explanation for Sakharov's exiling to Gorky. Following this, Yevgeni Nikolayev, author of the book The Betrayers of Hippocrates recently published in London, spoke about Western concern over the use of psychiatry in the USSR for political purposes. Nikolayev also referred to the activities of the Working Commission for Investigating the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, the repression of its members, and specific instances of the forcible confinement of dissidents in psychiatric hospitals. He said the doctors involved fear no retribution since they are energetically defended by Soviet officials abroad. In conclusion, former Soviet defense lawyer Dina Kaminskaya traced the history of the use of psychiatry in the USSR against dissidents.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva and Gerstein, M 15 and 5) began with the latest information from Vesti iz SSSR, Nr. 19/20, on the case of human rights activist Lina Tumanova, arrested this July on account of her samizdat

activities, and recently transferred from prison to an oncological clinic for observation. This was followed by an abridged RERUN from 4 April 1982 of a samizdat article by Tumanova (AS-4462) protesting against the persecution of people because of their beliefs. The program concluded with information from RL's samizdat archives on repressions against political prisoners Irina Ratushinskaya, Belyauskene, Iosif Begun, Arkady Tsurkov, and Sergey Grigoryants, the confinement of Alexander Chukayev and Viktor Rafalsky in psychiatric hospitals, and a house search of long-time refusenik David Goldfarb (AS-5330 and AS-5283).

6. Jews. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Orshansky, W 4:30, Nudelman, Tel-Aviv 8:30, and Gordin, M 11), a RERUN from October 26, was devoted entirely to the repression of Soviet Jews, and included the texts of samizdat appeals and reports of support for Soviet Jews in the US and Israel.

7. The System. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Voznesenskaya, M 4:30) drew attention to the case of the director of the harbor of Nakhodka, who travelled 2,000 kms in search of hay for the local cows in order to insure the supply of meat for the port workers. The program author remarked that the farmers in the vicinity of Hamburg or Marseilles do not need the assistance of the port directors of these two cities to find hay, and that there is no food shortage there.

8. The Judicial System. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Kaminskaya, W 7) commented on a report in Zarya Vostoka on a Georgian CP conference which was convened to discuss the activities of local courts during the first half of the year and took disciplinary sanctions against a number of judges. The program made the point that party control of the activities of the courts is against the constitution, and that there is no legislation which makes it possible for the party to sue judges.

9. The Bitov Case. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Matusevich, L 5) gave the gist of an article in The Times (London) quoting Soviet sources claiming that Bitov first sought political asylum in the West but then began to panic and contacted the KGB three weeks after he arrived in London. The KGB manipulated him until he returned to the USSR. The program suggested that the information given to the The Times (London) may have been inspired by the KGB in order to increase the confusion created by Bitov's return to the USSR.

10. Literature. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Betaki, P 9) found that the Leningrad Day of Poetry this year was more interesting than any other in the 25 years since it was first held.

11. Religion. THE MILLENIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Shmeman, NY 7) featured the first in a series of talks by the late Father Shmeman on Russian literature and religion. The program was about Tolstoy and was a RERUN from 8 July 1978.

THE MILLENIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rahr, M 10) read an excerpt from Prince Eugene Troubetskoy's book Speculation in Colors about Russian icon painting written in 1915.

SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) featured excerpts from St. Ioann of Kronstadt's book My Life in Christ.

12. History. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29), a RERUN from May 28, featured the slightly abridged text of a public lecture on the historical meaning of the 1917 Revolution delivered by Russian scholar and politician Petr Struve in 1919, during the Civil War, in Rostov-on-Don.

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

1. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Kublanovsky, P 7:30) featured an RL interview with Russkaya Mysl chief editor Irina Ilovayskaya-Alberti in connection with the publication of a compilation by Natalya Gorbanevskaya of material from the newspaper concerning Poland. The main point made was that the Polish people are setting the Soviet people an example in their fight against a totalitarian communist regime.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Gorbanevskaya, P 10:30) drew attention to material in the Warsaw underground journal Kos sharply criticizing a document entitled "Charter-84," purportedly issued by Solidarity's Gdansk Shipyard branch, which blames the Russian people for the sins committed against Poland by the Soviet regime.

2. Eastern Europe. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Silnitskaya, NY 7) gave the substance of a Czechoslovak samizdat article by philosopher Milan Simecka, discussed at a recent conference in the FRG on "Czechoslovakia in 1984," which deals with the tragedy of the Russification of Central Europe after World War Two.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Nicaragua. PANORAMA (Fistejn, M 7:30), after presenting the Nicaraguan charges of US violations of Nicaraguan waters and air space in preparation for an invasion, noted the official US rejection of these charges. The program asked why, indeed, if the Americans were planning an invasion of Nicaragua, would they start by maneuvers around a Soviet freighter. The US position was noted that the delivery of MiG-21s to Nicaragua would disrupt the military balance in the region. The USSR, said the program, is aiming to create military tension on America's borders, and America is clearly aiming to prevent this. The program spoke of the restrained and realistic Soviet reaction to the US warning. In conclusion, Senator Moynihan's warning to the USSR in a TV interview was cited.

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

1. Space. WORLD TODAY (Rubin, NY 3) outlined the mission of the latest Discovery space shuttle mission which has just begun.

2. Morals. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Voinovich, M 10) discussed the impact of evil on man. The program noted the role of man's conscience which was dramatized in literary works like Pushkin's Boris Godunov or Dostoevski's Crime and Punishment. The program also cited Newsweek on a recent US study showing that cynics are more vulnerable to heart ailments than good-natured people.

WORLD TODAY (Machlis, M 59:30) featured programming on the following topics: the US-Nicaraguan conflict (Fistejn, M 7:30); Shultz on US-Soviet relations (Muslin, NY 3:30); US-India-USSR (Tarasenkov, W 4); a Czechoslovak samizdat article on the USSR and Central Europe (Silnitskaya, NY 7); Afghanistan (Gorbanevskaya and Nadirashvili, P and M, 7 and 2:30); the use of psychiatry for political purposes in the USSR (Kaminskaya, W 6); the Discovery space shuttle mission (Rubin, NY 3); and the Oleg Bitov affair (Matusevich, L 5).

vg/lv/jcw/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 9 NOVEMBER 1984:

FIVE ROMANIAN DIPLOMATS HAVE BEEN ORDERED OUT OF WEST GERMANY.

EAST GERMANS SEEKING TO EMIGRATE HAVE REPORTEDLY OCCUPIED THE WEST GERMAN EMBASSIES IN PRAGUE, WARSAW, BUDAPEST AND BUCHAREST.

DETAILS OF SOLIDARITY LETTERS URGING REFORMS OF THE INTERIOR MINISTRY HAVE BEEN REPORTED FROM POLAND

THE MURDER OF THE POLISH PRIEST JERZY POPIELUSZKO IS STILL DRAWING COMMENT FROM POLITICAL FIGURES IN WESTERN EUROPE.

POLISH LEADER GENERAL JARUZELSKI HAS VISITED HUNGARY.

THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT HAS CONDEMNED THE KILLING OF A CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEE ON AUSTRIAN TERRITORY BY CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER GUARDS.

THE US HAS DENIED IT IS PREPARING TO INVADE NICARAGUA

THERE HAS BEEN MORE COMMENT ON HOW TO RESUME EAST-WEST TALKS ON NUCLEAR ARMS

US AND SOVIET OFFICIALS HAVE COMMENTED ON THE BARRIERS TO PROGRESS AT THE EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE

THE AFGHAN RESISTANCE IS REPORTED TO BE COUNTERATTACKING IN THE PANJSHIR VALLEY

BEIRUT HAS SEEN A DAY OF FIGHTING

THE SPACE SHUTTLE DISCOVERY HAS DEPLOYED A COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

RFE-RL

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Saturday, 10 November 1984
Romano, Riollot, and Tolz

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

1. Soviet-Indian Relations. Mentioning the Indian Defense Minister's recent visit to the USSR, SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 4) discussed the amount of Soviet arms in India based on figures in the latest annual report by the London International Institute for Strategic Studies. The late Indira Gandhi's recent attempts to diversify arms purchases were mentioned.
2. The USSR and the Middle East. PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM (Peterson, M 3:30), based on an article by Talbott entitled The Support of Communists in Saudi Arabia, said that the USSR gives military aid to the both North and South Yemen.
3. Dissidents and Human Rights. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky, M 3) read the text of a samizdat document (AS-5336) describing the activities and noting the arrest of Soviet worker Eduard Kritsky, who struggled for the independence of trade unions in the USSR.
4. The Crimean Tatars. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20), a RERUN from November 6, spoke of "genocide" in respect to the deportation of the Crimean Tatars in 1944 and the recent calls by the Crimean Tatars in the USSR for the restoration of their national rights.

5. The Cold War. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Avtorkhanov, M 7:30) continued a series on the "second cold war of the Kremlin." The program said that the gradual disappearance of the Stalinist generation of Soviet leaders raises hopes of change in the Soviet system. It should be realized that the West wants a world without hot or cold wars, a world in which communism has abandoned its aggressive and expansionist character. Times are changing and one may hope that the voice of reason will be heard and that the sponsors of the "second cold war" will fail.

6. Citizenship. Commenting briefly on the right to citizenship as stipulated in Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev and Oganessyan, M 7) presented a talk with the head of RL's Armenian Service, Eduard Oganessyan, who was stripped of his Soviet citizenship on September 12, twelve years after his defection to the West, and who became a US citizen on November 7. Oganessyan stressed that he was not at all disturbed by the Soviet action, because 12 years ago when he sought political asylum in the West he voluntarily turned in his Soviet passport and renounced his Soviet citizenship, which, in any case, denied him his Armenian identity. He commented briefly on the Soviet charge that his anti-Soviet activities in the West are not worthy of Soviet citizenship, saying that in his works published abroad he criticizes those aspects of life in the USSR that are not worthy of a dignified Soviet leadership. In the conclusion, he expressed his happiness over becoming a citizen of a truly free country.

7. Military. Noting Marshal Ustinov's speech this June at a Kremlin ceremony for military academy graduates, in which he said that Soviet military doctrine is being reviewed to introduce, in part, new surprise attack concepts, SIGNAL (Predtechevsky and Churokov, M 7) examined a number of recent developments in the Soviet armed forces pointing to the increased aggressive character of the army and indicating that the "Blitzkrieg" strategy is a vital part of current Soviet military doctrine.

SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 8 and Troll, NY 5:30) talked about the militarization of Soviet society and the intensification of Soviet propaganda spreading nuclear war anxiety among the population. The program reviewed a story entitled "You are Listening to the Latest News," published in the September issue of Druzhiba Narodov,

to illustrate how the fear of nuclear war is now being reflected in Soviet literature. The program then commented on an analysis by US Sovietologist Schlappentukh about the increase, since Andropov, of Soviet propaganda lies about an imminent attack from the West, with President Reagan being depicted as a figure capable of starting a third world war and being mentioned in the Soviet press seven times more often than Chernenko.

8. The Economy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Narodetsky, M 5) doubted that current economic experiments conducted in a number of Ukrainian firms can be conclusive, due to the conditions under which they are conducted. The program was based on a RLR Research Report.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Muslin, NY 5) gave the gist of an article in The Wall Street Journal on Soviet economic problems.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Muslin, NY 4:30) examined the reasons for the current Soviet grain imports from the West. The program was a RERUN from October 31.

9. Medical Care. In RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Raivicher, M 6) an emigre Soviet doctor from Leningrad described conditions in that city's hospitals. The program author distinguished between bad and good hospitals. The good hospitals are operated by major industrial firms which are interested in keeping their employees healthy. All other hospitals are inferior and they represent the majority. The program author also noted the existence of discrimination in Soviet hospitals where party officials enjoy various privileges.

10. The Death Penalty in the USSR was the subject of an article in the French journal Est et Ouest, which was used in RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Iverni, P 9).

11. Ideology. PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM (Ushakov, M 6:30) presented a talk on the disappointment in Marxism of teachers of the social sciences in the USSR at the beginning of the 1970s.

13. Literature. Anthony Alcott's novel May Day about a Soviet militiaman working in Moscow, who discovers a conspiracy in which the KGB is involved, was reviewed in CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Geller, NY 5).

14. Carl Proffer. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Aksenov, NY 13:30) an emigre Soviet writer talked about the late Carl Proffer and his publishing activities in the field of Russian literature, stressing the importance of his contribution to Russian culture today.

15. History. Pegged to the start of a serialization in this program series of selected chapters and pages from the book Utopia in Power: the History of the USSR from 1917 Until the Present, published in 1982 by the London-based Overseas Publications, FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe and Corti, M 29:30) presented an interview with the authors of the book -- emigre Soviet historians Mikhail Geller and Alexander Nekrich -- upon the publication of the Italian edition. Geller and Nekrich answered questions about the reception of the book in Western Europe and attempted to assess why the book was being praised, for example, by Italian communists and criticized as anti-Soviet by the Frankfurter Rundschau. The program featured excerpts from Geller's and Nekrich's comments on the book at a Milan discussion organized by the Italian CP's Gramsci Institute and the book's Italian publisher Rizzoli.

Continuing a series devoted to Marx' and Engels' views on the Russian history, PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM (A. Lvov, NY 8) said that Engels' statement made in 1874 to the effect that the socialist revolution in Russia would be organized by the country's nobility was contradicted by reality.

In connection with the recent reinstatement in the CPSU of Stalin's minister of Foreign Affairs, former prime minister, and CC secretary Vyacheslav Molotov, PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM (Geller, P 9) reviewed passages devoted to Molotov from Soviet dissident historian Roy Medvedev's book Oni Okruzhali Stalina.

6. Religion. SUNDAY MASS (Rahr and Kholodnaya, M and NY 55) presented a Russian Orthodox religious service.

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

1. Poland. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky, M 4) backgrounded the murder of Polish priest Popieluszko, mentioning that it resulted in greater support for Solidarity in Poland.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Belotserkovsky, M 17) presented an interview given by Lech Walesa to the journal The Free World of Labor published by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The text of the interview was reprinted by the Munich-based Russian emigre journal Forum. In the interview Walesa focused on Solidarity's present activities.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US Presidential Elections. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Orshansky, Vainshtein, and Tarasenkov, W 24) presented a round-table discussion in which RL Washington Bureau members analyzed the factors that contributed to President Reagan's landslide election victory. The panelist discussed Reagan's historic record-breaking electoral and popular vote victory and analyzed the election results in the Senate and the House, pointing out that the Republicans failed to regain the 26 House seats they lost two years ago. President Reagan lost two influential figures: Senators Percy and Baker. The panelists observed that President Reagan's personal style of leadership and the consistency and decisiveness with which he pursued his vision of America in the past 20 years had won him great popularity among America's youth and the landslide victory.

2. Pacifism. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 6) talked about military service in the East and in the West and the conscientious objector issue, noting that in democratic countries, unlike the totalitarian USSR, conscientious objectors are not imprisoned but are given a choice of serving in the social welfare sectors. The program also discussed a recently held symposium in Strasbourg devoted to the conscientious objector issue which was organized by young people representing 21 nations of the Council of Europe. It was observed that the participants approved a resolution demanding that the right to refuse military service should be reflected in the European human rights convention.

3. France and Pacifism. HUMAN RIGHTS (Salkazanov, P 9) commented on an article published in the Soviet journal Za Rubezhom by Pravda's special correspondent in France on a pacifist demonstration which took place in Paris on October 28. The program said that the article exaggerated the number of participants in the demonstration and failed to mention that it was organized by the French CP. The program also emphasized that according to the French press this demonstration was the smallest peace action of a pro-Soviet orientation in France in the last years.

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

1. Religion. A talk in NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Benigsen, NY 11) was on the role of parables in Christ's teaching.

SPIRITUAL TALK (Artemov, M 5) explained the meaning of Christ's parable on a rich man and poor Lazar.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 6:30) read and commented on the parable of the rich man and the beggar in St. Luke's Gospel.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 11:30) commented on a passage from St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians.

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
10 NOVEMBER 1984:

US SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ HAS ACCUSED THE SOVIET UNION OF TRYING TO DESTABILIZE CENTRAL AMERICA.

A HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING COMMITTEE HAS BEEN SET UP IN KRAKOW IN RESPONSE TO THE MURDER OF JERZY POPIELUSZKO.

TWO SOVIET SOLDIERS WHO FOUND SHELTER IN BRITAIN AFTER DESERTING IN AFGHANISTAN HAVE BEEN REPORTED MISSING FROM THEIR LONDON HOME.

LEBANON HAS SUSPENDED ITS TALKS WITH ISRAEL ON WITHDRAWING ISRAELI TROOPS FROM SOUTHERN LEBANON.

TALKS ARE REPORTED UNDERWAY BETWEEN WEST GERMANY AND POLAND OVER EAST GERMAN REFUGEES HOLED UP IN BONN'S EMBASSY IN WARSAW SEEKING EXIT PERMITS TO THE WEST.

CZECHOSLOVAK AUTHORITIES SAY THEY HAVE THWARTED AN ATTEMPT TO HIJACK A BUS TO WEST GERMANY.

ANTI-MARXIST GUERRILLAS IN ANGOLA HAVE FREED THREE BULGARIANS.