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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Saturday, 18 January 1986

E. Romano, J. Riollot, and L. Mardirossian

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Weinstein, W 4:30) cited the main points of President Reagan's statement welcoming, in general, Gorbachev's new arms proposals, but also expressing some reservations over a number of elements of the proposal and promising to study it carefully. US military experts were cited that the most constructive element was the suggestion to eliminate Soviet and US medium-range weapons in Europe without insisting that the British and French missiles be counted together with the American ones.

Noting that the issue of arms control has become particularly complicated due to the reported Soviet violations of arms treaties and, more recently, to the appearance of new weapons systems, such as antisatellite weapons and cruise missiles, SIGNAL (Muslin, NY 5) dealt with the so-called "national means" of verification, among them the phased radars and new spy satellites, which give the US opportunity to verify the Soviet Union's noncompliance with the SALT II. Nevertheless, most US administrative officials call for on-site verification of the increasing complexity of the matter.

The US military strategy was discussed in the context of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting by SIGNAL (Suslov, W 6), which was based on a lecture delivered by presidential adviser on security matters, Jack Matlock, at the Kennan Institute in Washington. The lecture was devoted to US-Soviet relations since the "cold war" and the impact of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting on the US military strategy. Matlock outlined ideological differences between East and West noting that no rapprochement is expected.

2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Silnitskaya, NY 4) noted statements by Afghanistan's UN delegate Zarifa about the Kabul government's willingness to discuss the Soviet troop withdrawal question as soon as Pakistan

enters into direct talks with Afghanistan. The program cited the Pakistani view that the Kabul regime does not represent the Afghan people as well as comments by Pentagon official Krakovsky that the USSR wants direct Afghan-Pakistani talks to legitimize the Karmal regime. Also cited were statements in The Los Angeles Times by a Soviet diplomat and a State Department official on the question of a Soviet troop withdrawal and a political settlement in Afghanistan.

3. The USSR and Eastern Europe. In its subseries American Scholars on the USSR, HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 19) gave the substance of a report by Tufts University Professor Sarah Terry, delivered during a recent conference at Harvard University's Russian research center, devoted to the USSR's relations with Eastern Europe. Prof. Terry provided an in-depth analysis of Eastern Europe's political advantages and disadvantages to the USSR, noting, among other things, that ideologically the USSR became weaker rather than stronger as a result of the East European connection.

4. Wallenberg. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20), a RERUN from January 17, backgrounded the Wallenberg case on the 41st anniversary of his arrest by Soviet troops in Budapest and cited samizdat documents on the case published in the second and fourth issues of the unofficial Chronicle of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

5. The System. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Avtorkhanov, M 11) dealt with the section of the draft Party Program relative to the Soviet political system. The program remarked that the withering away of the state under communism, which was predicted by Lenin, had in fact already taken place since, according to the new program, all the traditional functions of the state are now concentrated in party hands. The program also noted that, according to the new program, the KGB is no longer designated as being under party control, whereas the army, for the first time, is.

6. The Media. A weekly review of Soviet TV programs in RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Matusevich, L 7) focused this time on the daily evening news program "Vremya," agreeing with the Swedish liberal newspaper Expressen that it is a big propaganda show.

7. The Environment. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Shapiro, M 6) recalled the construction on Lake Baikal about 20 years ago of a pulp and paper mill which has become an additional cause of environmental pollution in the region of the lake. Dealing with the Soviet economic plan, the program also reported that currently 324 enterprises are felling Baikal's forest belt with impunity in spite of party and governmental decisions to protect the nature there. Apparently such decisions serve only the propaganda purposes. The Soviet leadership prefers to

publicize plans and statistics in order to dramatize the Soviet Union's economic achievements. The program cited Soviet writers Valentin Rasputin and Viktor Astafiev on the subject of the Siberian environmental problems.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Komarov, M 10) discussed the disastrous pollution problems and the destruction of the maritime fauna in Siberia's territorial waters, particularly since the mid 1950s following the ill-considered implementation in Siberia of oil and chemical plants and pulp and paper mills. The program also noted the continuing Soviet whaling.

8. Siberian Patriotism. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 10) was devoted to the first Siberian patriots in the 19th century, such as Piotr Slovtsov, the author of The Historical Review of Siberia, and Afanasy Shchapov, a prominent democrat and federalist, who contributed to the Siberian Branch of the Russian Geographical Society.

9. The Military. Pegged to the replacement of Marshal Tolubko by General Maximov as Commander in Chief of the Strategic Missiles Forces in spite of Maximov's lack of experience in the matter, SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 2:30) noted that the main reason for the change is the gradual disappearance of such forces and the growing emergence of compact and mobile solid-fuel intercontinental and Eurostrategic missiles.

10. Soviet Space Technology. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 1) reported on the unsuccessful launching of Cosmos-1714, a new Soviet spy satellite.

11. Literature. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Perouansky, M 5; Sezeman, P 10; and Aksenov, W 14), a RERUN from 15 January 1986 and 26 December 1983, was devoted entirely to the late Russian writer Osip Mandelshtam on the occasion of the 95th anniversary of his birth.

12. History. Pegged to the 90th birthday of prominent writer Roman Gul, FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Perouansky, M 23) read excerpts from his autobiographical book, entitled The Red Horse, about his childhood, youth, and experiences in the White Army.

13. Religion. SUNDAY MASS (Rahr, M 51) presented a Russian Orthodox religious service.

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

None

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. On the occasion of the celebration of the first Martin Luther King national holiday in the US, PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Weinstein, W 6) backgrounded King's civil rights struggle, noting that today many of his young supporters such as Andrew Young, Jesse Jackson, Samuel Pierce, and others are leading government and political figures. It was pointed out that a part of Martin Luther King's dream has already come true. President Reagan's tribute to King at a Washington high school named after the great US civil rights leader was also mentioned.

2. The US Antiaircraft Missile "Patriot" was discussed by SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 1), which said that, according to preliminary investigations, it could be used against Soviet tactical missiles, such as SS-21 and SS-23.

3. The Middle East. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Nudelman, Isr 8) reported on the following: the reaction in Israel to the restoration of diplomatic relations with Spain, the Israeli parliament's adoption of a 14-point program on the normalization of relations with Egypt, the continuing power struggle between Peres and Shamir before the planned government rotation in October, and the bloodshed and struggle for power between Christians and Muslims in Lebanon.

SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 8) discussed the state of relations between Syria and Israel following the Israeli-Syrian military confrontation in the Bekaa Valley and the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. In this context the program gave comparative figures on Syrian and Israeli armed forces and their current deployment and speculated whether a Syrian attack on the Golan Heights is possible.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Gendler, NY 1) briefly noted comments by Israel's UN delegate during a UN Security Council debate on a draft resolution submitted by Lebanon which condemned Israel's aggressive actions in southern Lebanon.

4. Australia's Defense Policy was reviewed by SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 7), which used the Australian Provisional Military Handbook dividing Australia into "first and no first defense regions." The program also discussed Australia's poor defense Australia's poor defense capabilities.

5. Swedish Military Helicopter Pilots' discontent with their wages was discussed by SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 2), which reviewed the reasons behind it and compared military and civil pilots' wages in Sweden.

6. The British "Flexiport" Landing Barges were detailed and their military and civilian use discussed by SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 4).

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

1. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 8:30; Benigsen, NY 10; and Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 11) was devoted to the Baptism of Christ, which is celebrated this Sunday in the Orthodox Church. The program included a reading from a passage of St. Matthew's Gospel relative to the event (Rahr), a spiritual talk on the subject (Benigsen), and a feature explaining the significance of Christ's baptism.

STARTING THE DAY (Artemov, M 5) was on the Baptism of Christ.

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#### NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
18 JANUARY 1986:  
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WESTERN DELEGATES TO AN INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS IN WARSAW SAID  
TODAY THAT DURING CONGRESS SESSIONS THEY CRITICIZED POLITICAL  
REPRESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN POLAND.

THE INTERNATIONAL PEN ORGANIZATION HAS CALLED ON THE SOVIET UNION TO  
END RESTRICTIONS ON THE STUDY AND INSTRUCTION OF HEBREW LANGUAGE AND  
LITERATURE.

REPORTS SAY FORCES LOYAL TO SOUTH YEMENI PRESIDENT ALI NASSER  
MUHAMMAD ADVANCED ON REBEL STRONGHOLDS TODAY WHILE FIERCE FIGHTING IN  
ADEN FORCED A HALT TO THE EVACUATION OF FOREIGNERS.

THE SOVIET UNION HAS BEGUN AN AIRLIFT TO MOSCOW OF ABOUT 1,000 OF ITS  
CITIZENS WHO ARRIVED IN DJIBOUTI BY SEA TODAY AFTER FLEEING THE SOUTH  
YEMENI CAPITAL OF ADEN.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARAK TODAY URGED MIDDLE EASTERN NATIONS  
TO COOPERATE IN FIGHTING TERRORISM AND OPPOSE AGGRESSION IN ALL  
FORMS.

SOVIET FILM DIRECTOR ANDREY TARKOVSKY'S SON AND MOTHER-IN-LAW IN THE  
SOVIET UNION HAVE RECEIVED VISAS TO TRAVEL TO THE WEST AND ARE DUE IN  
PARIS TOMORROW.

TWO KEY PRO-SYRIAN LEBANESE MUSLIM LEADERS STEPPED UP PRESSURE ON  
CHRISTIAN PRESIDENT AMIN BEHAYEL TODAY IN A BID TO REVIVE A  
SYRIAN-BROKERED PEACE AGREEMENT TO END THE CIVIL WAR IN LEBANON.

SPAIN'S AMBASSADOR IN BEIRUT, PEDRO MANUAL ARISTEGUI, HAS ASKED  
SHITE MUSLIM MILITIA LEADER NABIH BERRI TO TAKE ACTION IN THE  
KIDNAPPING OF THREE SPANISH EMBASSY OFFICIALS IN LEBANON.

A JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN TODAY SAID PRIME MINISTER  
YASUHIRO NAKASONE HAS EXPRESSED HOPE THAT JAPAN AND THE SOVIET UNION  
WOULD NEGOTIATE A PEACE TREATY THAT WOULD SETTLE "ISSUES LEFT  
UNRESOLVED SINCE WORLD WAR II."

US SPACE OFFICIALS SAY THAT, DESPITE PROBLEMS, THE SPACE SHUTTLE  
COLUMBIA PERFORMED WELL DURING ITS SIX-DAY MISSION THAT ENDED TODAY.

\*) THE BULGARIAN SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.



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RUSSIAN SERVICE

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Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

Sunday, 19 January 1986

E. Romano and M. Rudin

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) reported on the resumption of the fourth round of the arms control talks in Geneva, citing Kampelman's and Karpov's opening statements as well as President Reagan's and Weinberger's reactions to Gorbachev's new proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 3:30) cited an article in The Washington Post by Lee about the anticipated surge in American tourism to Leningrad in 1986 when Pan Am begins twice-weekly flights to Leningrad for the first time in April as a result of the improved climate in relations since the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. Anticipated US-Soviet art, music, and ballet exchanges were also noted.

In US TODAY (Dovlatov, NY 5), a RERUN from 22 December 1985, emigre writer Dovlatov commented on the USSR's exploitation of American writer Kurt Vonnegut's interview in L'Espresso, reprinted in Literaturnaya Gazeta, debunked Vonnegut's sharp criticism of the American government for "doing nothing for its citizens."

- \* 2. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. Discussing Soviet media coverage of statements by Karmal government officials expressing "the gratitude of the Afghan people for the USSR's defense of Afghanistan," EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Voznesenskaya, M 13:30) commented that this is reminiscent of the way the Nazi press in occupied territories reported that the inhabitants of the captured cities and villages were grateful to Hitler for "liberating" them. The program then read excerpts from interviews with Soviet POW's and defectors to the partisan side taken in Afghanistan by FRG and Swedish journalists, as well as by correspondents from the West German based emigre journal Posev.



EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Shragin, NY 10) reported on the US film entitled "The Endless War," which was moderated by Jim Lehrer and shown on US public television on the sixth anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The program cited comments made by Brzezinski and Dusko Doder of The Washington Post on various aspects of the Soviet war in Afghanistan, by Senator Gordon Humphrey and State Department official Arnold Raphael on US policy on Afghanistan, and by Jonathan Sanders of Columbia University's Harriman Institute of Soviet Studies about what Soviet citizens know and do not know about the Afghan War.

EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Muslin, NY 3:30), a RERUN from January 15, gave a roundup of diplomatic reports of Soviet military operations against the Mujahidin in various parts of Afghanistan from the end of December through January 11. Also noted was a report that 20 Soviet soldiers were executed on the order of their officers for refusing to fight alongside Afghan government troops in operations against the Mujahidin.

3. The Peace Movement in Western Europe and the USSR. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Fotiev, M 5:30) noted that Christian groups in Western Europe are discussing the possibility of holding a council in defense of peace. The program examined the positive and negative aspects of holding such a council, noting, in part, that certain countries might try to exploit it for their own goals. The program then took a look to how the USSR interprets the "fight for peace," noting that, according to a recent program on the Radio Volga, Soviet peace funds are given to, among others, the patriots of Lebanon and Nicaragua and to the victims of imperialism in Afghanistan.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 2; Finkelstein, Isr 7; and Kuznetsov, M 11) was entirely devoted to imprisoned human rights activist Anatoly Shcharansky on the occasion of his 38th birthday. The program featured a profile of Shcharansky and a discussion of his human rights activities in defense of Jews and non-Jews. This was followed by former political prisoner Eduard Kuznetsov's explanation why the espionage charges against Shcharansky are false: a RERUN from 14 July 1984.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4), a RERUN from January 17, reported on the signing of a petition for the release of imprisoned Soviet-Jewish mathematician and refusenik Iosif Begun by over 300 American mathematicians taking part in last November's annual congress of the American Mathematics Society in New Orleans.

5. Society. MODERN WOMAN (Gordin, M 1:30 and Voznesenskaya, M 4:30), drawing attention to the severe housing shortage in the USSR, noted that many fictitious marriages occur in order to solve housing and residence permit problems. An article in Izvestia of 9 September 1985 was cited in the program.

MODERN WOMAN (Kruzhin, M 4), a RERUN from January 12, discussed the hardships of everyday life experienced by officers' families in the USSR.

MODERN WOMAN (Levin, M 3:30) gave the gist of and commented on an article in the Belorussian newspaper Zvyazda by Dr. Laptinok about the crisis in the socialist family.

MODERN WOMAN (Gordin, M 6:30) gave excerpts from a book by Mikhail Geller entitled Mashina i vintiki (Machine and Screws), which analyzes the socialist family. The book observed how the Soviet government interferes in the family and personal life of its citizens.

6. Literature. In a series on contemporary Russian writers CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Maximov and Geller, M 24) presented a discussion between the editor of Kontinent, Vladimir Maximov, and historian and literary critic, Mikhail Geller, about the literary works and political activities of regime-loyal writer Chingiz Aikhmatov.

In US TODAY (Dovlatov, NY 2), a RERUN from December 22, emigre writer Sergey Dovlatov welcomed Yevtushenko's bold speech to the RSFSR Writers' Union Congress criticizing social and cultural shortcomings in Soviet society, and expressed the hope that Yevtushenko will not have to make public apologies for this speech, as was the case with some of his previous controversial speeches.

7. History. Pegged to the 90th birthday of prominent emigre writer Roman Gul, FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Penkina, M 25:30) read the second and final part of the excerpts from his autobiographical book, entitled The Red Horse, about his experiences in the White Army.

8. The Russian Community in Australia. In RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 23:30) a Russian Service employee who recently visited Australia talked about the Russian community and the Russian Orthodox Church there, reporting, particularly, on the yearly congress of all-Australian Russian Orthodox youth which he attended. The program also spoke briefly of the Russian Baptist and Old Believer communities in Australia.

9. Religion. SPIRITUEAL TALK (Rahr and Benigsen, NY 5), a RERUN from 27 February 1985, gave the first in a series of talks explaining regularly occurring words and phrases in Orthodox Church Liturgy, such as "Hallelujah," and "Lord have mercy," etc.

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

None

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. US TODAY (Rubin, Muslin, and Krasin, NY 22), a RERUN from 22 December 1985, used an article in US News and World Report to discuss the prospects of American technological progress in the next decade and its social and economic implications and consequences for American society.

The US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dreyer, W 5) included an item on the US decision to sell on the world oil market a small amount of its strategic oil reserves because of lower oil consumption in the US. The program commented on the absurdity of a report in Pravda blaming the US "for the deliberate attempt to destabilize the world oil market."

2. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 8:30) discussed the continued bloodshed in Lebanon and the humiliating defeat of deposed Christian militia chief Elie Hobeika who signed, without President Gemayel's endorsement, a Syrian-sponsored peace agreement with the Druze and Shiite Muslim leaders which would have reduced the powers of the Christian community in Lebanon.

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

1. The 1988 Olympics. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7) dealt with the new round of talks between North and South Korea concerning the Summer Olympics in South Korea.

2. Sport. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 6) examined the good performance of the Soviet hockey teams Dynamo and the Central Army Sports Club in matches against teams of the NHL.

3. Ivan Lendl. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7) carried an item on Czechoslovak tennis player Ivan Lendl in connection with his being named tennis player of the year.

**NEWS COVERAGE**  
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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 19 JANUARY 1986:

● PRESIDENT NASSER MUHAMMAD OF SOUTH YEMEN IS REPORTED TO BE IN NORTH YEMEN AFTER TALKS IN ADDIS ABABA WITH ETHIOPIAN LEADER MENGISTU.

WESTERN DELEGATES TO THE WARSAW PEACE CONGRESS CRITICIZED POLITICAL REPRESSION IN POLAND AS THE CONGRESS HELD ITS FINAL SESSION.

A SOVIET TELEVISION COMMENTATOR SAYS THERE ARE NO GROUNDS FOR REVIEWING THE BORDERS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE SOVIET UNION.

HUNGARIAN AND WESTERN ENVIRONMENTALISTS PLAN TO URGE THE HUNGARIAN, CZECHOSLOVAK AND AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENTS TO STOP A DANUBE POWER PROJECT.

LEBANESE MUSLIM LEADERS HAVE MET SYRIAN PRESIDENT HAFEZ ASSAD TO TRY TO SALVAGE A PEACE PLAN FOR LEBANON.

US AMBASSADOR TO WEST GERMANY RICHARD BURT SAYS APPEASEMENT OF TERRORISM WILL INCREASE ITS DANGER.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN HAS BEEN REUNITED WITH HER SOVIET HUSBAND.

● SOVIET FILM DIRECTOR ANDREY TARKOVSKY HAS BEEN REUNITED WITH HIS SON AND MOTHER-IN-LAW IN PARIS.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER PERES SAYS ISRAEL'S NEWLY ESTABLISHED DIPLOMATIC LINKS WITH SPAIN COULD HELP THE MIDEAST PEACE PROCESS.



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RUSSIAN SERVICE

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Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Monday, 20 January 1986

D. Felton, E. Romano, and J. Riollot

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Rubin, Dovlatov and Paramonov, NY 18) presented a discussion about the American films "Rambo-II" and "Rock-IV" in connection with the USSR's cultural establishment's condemnations of the films as being anti-Soviet. The program described the film plots, noted the comic-strip quality of these typically commercial Hollywood productions, and stressed that the popularity of these two films can be seen as an emotional protest and reaction by the American public to the highly critical films about the US that were produced in Hollywood in recent years. The programmers stressed that Soviet cultural officialdom simply cannot accept the fact that art, literature, or information in the US are not controlled by the government and that individual American artists and producers gauge the mood in the country and create a product which they hope will have mass appeal and fill a certain need. One of the programmers noted that "Rambo" fulfills the subconscious American yearning for a mythical "Lone Ranger" type of positive hero and that it is not the fault of the US that the Soviet totalitarian regime has acquired a bad image in the world.

- \* 2. Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M 9) commented on the USSR's stepped-up media campaign charging that Pakistani military actions against rebellious tribes in the Khyber pass are open "genocide" and noted a tendency by the media to view the territory inhabited by Pakistani Pushtu tribes as part of Afghanistan. The program discussed the Soviet-Karmal role in fomenting the tribal unrest and stressed that the USSR pursues several short-and long-term strategic goals.

3. USSR-Japan. WORLD TODAY (Predtechevsky, M 4), summing up Shevardnadze's visit to Japan, expressed the view that its main result may be considered a certain normalization of Soviet-Japanese relations. Otherwise, the results of the visit, in the economic sphere for example, were extremely modest. As regards the Kurile islands issue, the program said that only after realizing that the Japanese were prepared to refuse to issue a joint communique did Shevardnadze agree to a reference in the communique that the problem existed. The program asked why Gorbachev, a flexible tactician, insists on hanging on to these territories at the expense of fruitful cooperation with a great economic power. The answer, suggested the program, probably lies in the old Stalinist dogma of not letting go of captured territories.

4. USSR-Third World. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 8:30) said the Soviet embarrassment over the present conflict between rival factions of the South Yemeni socialist party is only the latest in a long line of setbacks suffered by the USSR in the Third World. The USSR, said the program, is finding it hard to carry out an imperialistic policy in an antiimperialist era, particularly since she has virtually no economic means with which to pursue it.

5. The USSR and the 48th International PEN Congress. IN CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Dovlatov, M 20) emigre writer and US PEN Club member Sergey Dovlatov, reported on the conclusion of the congress, noting that while Shultz was the central figure at the beginning of the conference the last few days were dominated by discussions and seminars of a creative and intellectual character, as well as by press conferences expressing the writers' deep concern over the plight of their imprisoned and repressed colleagues in the USSR and elsewhere. Concerning the Shultz controversy, Dovlatov mentioned his discussion with US writer Stephen Dixon and stressed that while in the Soviet totalitarian regime the prison is the meeting place between the writer and the state, in America writers meet representatives of the state not in prison but at free intellectual gatherings where they have the freedom to express in the sharpest terms their antipathy for the state. Dovlatov commented on FRG writer Guenther Grass's negative perception of US reality, summarized Arthur Miller's account of his recent meeting with official Soviet writers in the USSR and their promise to review the case of imprisoned Soviet poetess Irina Ratushinskaya, read a poem by her written in prison, cited French PEN Club President Taverniere's press conference advocating continued pressure on Soviet authorities to release imprisoned writers, and stressed that in our highly politicized age it is only natural for writers to be concerned not only with literature but with politics as well.

6. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 7), commenting on a Moscow press conference of last December at which top Soviet lawyers talked about "real socialism, democracy, human rights, and international cooperation," pointed out that in speaking of human rights in the USSR they insisted on the need to apply "class criteria." The program said this restriction, which is not contained in international human rights documents ratified by the USSR, was introduced by the USSR in an attempt to somehow justify its gross violations of basic rights and freedoms.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 9) examined the right to free expression of opinion, as well as restrictions of this right, as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights. The program noted discrepancies between these two documents and Soviet legislation.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 3 and Malinkovich, M 17), pegged to the 15th anniversary of the Moscow Human Rights Committee, cited extensively from papers presented by two of its members, Valery Chalidze and Alexander Yesenin-Volpin, on the need for Soviet citizens to be aware of their rights and on the discrepancies between the 1966 International Pact on Civil and Political Rights and Soviet legislation and legal practice.

7. The Emigration. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) featured the first installment of a reading by Soviet emigre writer Sergey Dovlatov of his "Tales from a Suitcase" published in Grani (No. 137).

8. Housing. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gladilin, P 5:30) noted an article in Literaturnaya Gazeta once more bringing proof that it does not help to be first on the waiting list for housing if one has no connections. The program author, a former member of the housing commission of the USSR Writers' Union, recalled cases of favoritism which he happened to know of at the time.

9. The Environment. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tolz, M 7:30) drew attention to a January 15 article by APN political observer Gennady Pisarevsky, which could herald a change of heart by the Soviet leadership concerning the Siberian river reversal scheme. An RLR Research Report was used.

10. Justice. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 6) dealt with General Procurator Rekunkov's interview with TASS in English in which he explained what Soviet justice does for the protection of the rights of citizens. Pointing out that Rekunkov actually failed to say what Soviet justice does not do in that case, the program explained that Soviet courts are not competent to examine cases concerning the right to work, housing, free speech, etc. Being unable to nominate their own candidates to the legislative organs or to form their own associations, Soviet citizens can only depend on the good will of the party bureaucracy.

11. Ideology. RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Paramonov, NY 8) discussed why Russian thinker Nikolay Fedorov (1828-1903), who believed that the ideal society of the future, classless and universal, would be founded upon the conquest of the forces of nature, is now being reprinted in the USSR. The program advanced the view that Fedorov's thinking has much in common with Marx's.

12. Culture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Tolz, M 7) noted an item in Golos Rodiny proudly announcing that the Sukharev Tower will be rebuilt in Moscow. Recalling that this monument, dating from the 17th century, was destroyed by the Bolsheviks in the 1930s, the program asked whether the report in Golos Rodiny signals a change of attitude of the authorities toward old monuments. In fact, the recent destruction of more monuments in various parts of the country recently, suggests that it does not.

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

None

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

- \* 1. South Yemen. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kushev, M 10) backgrounded the present conflict between rival factions of the pro-Soviet socialist party and said there is every ground for suspecting that the coup attempt took place with the knowledge and consent of Moscow, which may want radical Marxists in power in Aden, who, in the past have proposed tying South Yemen to the Warsaw Pact's military system.

2. East-West Relations. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simis, W 17; Krasin, NY 7; and Bekman, NY 5) gave background on the history, structure and operations of the ILO in order to refute the attacks against the organization by the USSR and East European countries. The program noted the ILO's criticism of the USSR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia for violating workers' and trade union rights, and included RL interviews with ILO officials Murray Seeger and James Knight on the conflict between the ILO and the socialist countries.

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

1. Religion and Science. RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Volfson, M 10:30) featured the first in a series of programs by an emigre Soviet ecologist, who will examine how the main religions understand the role of man in the creation and the impact that this may have on the destruction of the environment.



An item in RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Lvov, NY 7:30) was on modern physics and the philosophical conclusions which one can draw from its basic postulates.

STARTING THE DAY (Benigsen, NY 5), a RERUN from 4 December 1985, featured a further talk on the Lord's Prayer.

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WORLD TODAY (Gordin, M 30) featured programming on the following topics: Shevardnadze's visit to Japan (Predtechevsky, M 4); the coup attempt in South Yemen (Kushev, M 4); the USSR, Afghanistan, and the rebellion in Pushtunistan (Nadirashvili, M 3); Soviet setbacks in the Third World (Predtechevsky, M 5); and Soviet Procurator General Rekunkov on Soviet justice (Roitman, M 4).

EVENTS AND PEOPLE featured programming on the following topics: the coup attempt in South Yemen (Kushev, M 10); Soviet difficulties in the Third World (Predtechevsky, M 8:30); and a possible change of heart by the Soviet leadership on the Siberian river reversal scheme (Tolz, M 7:30).

ct/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
20 JANUARY 1986:  
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IN ADEN A ~~CEASE-FIRE~~ IS SAID TO BE HOLDING AFTER A WEEK OF FIGHTING  
BETWEEN RIVAL FACTIONS.

BRITAIN HAS THANKED SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RYZHOV FOR SOVIET  
COOPERATION IN EVACUATING FOREIGNERS FROM SOUTH YEMEN.

SOME WESTERN DELEGATES HAVE CRITICIZED A DISARMAMENT APPEAL BY THE  
WARSAW PEACE CONGRESS.

YELENA BONNER HAS BEEN DISCHARGED FROM AN AMERICAN HOSPITAL A WEEK  
AFTER UNDERGOING CORONARY BYPASS SURGERY.

A GEORGIAN WHO PUT A SIGN UP ON HIS BALCONY DEMANDING THE KGB STOP  
HARASSING HIS FAMILY, HAS BEEN SENT TO A LABOR CAMP.

DEMONSTRATORS OUTSIDE THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON HAVE MARKED  
ANATOLY SHCHANANSKY'S BIRTHDAY.

THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF HIGH-LEVEL TALKS  
IN SEVERAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER KARAMI SAYS PRESIDENT GEHAYEL IS RUINING  
CHANCES FOR ENDING THE CIVIL WAR BY OPPOSING A REFORM PLAN.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN HAVE ANNOUNCED AGREEMENT TO BUILD A DOUBLE RAIL  
TUNNEL UNDER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

IN LESOTHO THE ARMED FORCES HAVE OUSTED PRIME MINISTER JONATHAN AND  
INSTALLED THE ARMY COMMANDER AS HEAD OF A RULING MILITARY COUNCIL.



RADIO FREE EUROPE  
RADIO LIBERTY

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Tuesday, 21 January 1986

D. Felton and J. Riollot

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

1. USSR-Japan. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 7), a RERUN from January 20, summed up Shevardnadze's visit to Japan.
2. USSR-Britain. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 4:30) included an item on the infiltration of the Greenham Common antinuclear protesters by Soviet agents which was based on a report in Jane's Defense Weekly.
3. The USSR and the Italian CP. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 6) cited excerpts from a letter by l'Unita's chief editor in answer to a reader who admitted having been disappointed by the criticism of the Soviet Union in Yevtushenko's speech to the USSR Writers' Union which was published recently in that Italian Communist newspaper. The letter stressed the need to tell the truth, even when it is unpleasant. The program commented that these polemics show that few Italian Communists still have illusions about the Soviet regime and that those who still have some are simply badly informed.
4. Dissidents and Human Rights. In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 5 and Vladimov, M 15), pegged to the sixth anniversary of Sakharov's exiling to Gorky, Soviet emigre writer Georgy Vladimov recalled that in order to avert a thermonuclear war Sakharov urged the West to reestablish military parity, since only then could disarmament talks be successful. Sakharov

has proved to be right, since the West's cruise missiles, Pershings, and the SDI, have produced not increased sabre-rattling from the East, but a spate of peace initiatives. Gorbachev's calls for parity, etc., have all been borrowed from Sakharov, as have his calls for reforms on the domestic front. Perhaps Gorbachev will also have to borrow Sakharov's proposals for a solution to the Afghan problem (the program listed these proposals -- AS-4034). Meanwhile, Sakharov's exile is slowly killing him.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 6), pegged to the sixth anniversary of Sakharov's exiling, analyzed the various illegal aspects of this action and said it was only possible in a country where the authorities are above the law.

5. The Emigration. PANORAMA (Gladilin, P 4:30) reported on the arrival in Paris of the son of emigre Soviet film director Tarkovsky. The program commented that the Soviet decision to let the son join his father was certainly not motivated by humanitarian considerations and that following gestures of that kind, the Soviet authorities continue their repression.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) featured the second installment of a reading by Soviet emigre writer Sergey Dovlatov of his "Stories from a Suitcase," published in Grani (No. 137).

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Salkazanova, P 8:30) described the scenario of White Nights, an American film about an emigre Soviet dancer whose plane, en route to Japan, is forced to land in the Soviet Union because of engine trouble. The main part is played by emigre Soviet ballet dancer Baryshnikov. The program also quoted French press comment on the film.

6. The Economy. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Shapiro, M 8:30) gave examples from the Soviet press illustrating that the cumbersome and ineffective Soviet economic system is organically incapable of coping with the scientific-technical revolution in which the leadership has placed such hopes. However, the leadership is afraid to restructure the system since economic freedom requires political freedom and this would threaten the very basis of the regime: its unlimited power.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fishtein and Kroncher, M 12) featured a discussion on the new scientific-technical complexes created by a recent decree. The scheme was said to be fully justified and to correspond to a similar evolution in the West which saw the creation of such centers as Silicon Valley. Such "complexes" should help keep up with developments in the West, a problem of which the new leadership seems to be conscious. However, the absence of a market economy will continue to constitute a serious retarding factor for the Soviet Union.

7. Agriculture. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Alexeyev, NY 4) gave the substance of a paper delivered by US Agriculture Department economist Robert Coopman at a Harvard University conference in which he suggests that the Soviet leadership considers the social and political price of a market-type reform of agriculture to be too high.

8. Oil. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 5) spoke of the negative effect of falling world oil prices on Soviet foreign trade and the Soviet economy in general.

9. Society. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 7:30) discussed the impact of the housing shortage on the "sexual revolution" in the Soviet Union, drawing a comparison with the West. The program was pegged to a letter by two girls to a Soviet newspaper telling about their adventures in night clubs and other public places. This letter, in the program's view, raised primarily a social and not a moral problem, as the newspaper interpreted it in its answer to the letter.

10. Art. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Glikman, M 10) an emigre Soviet sculptor recalled meeting the well-known Soviet sculptor Yegeny Vuchetich.

11. The Russian Community in Australia. In RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 23:30), a RERUN from January 19, a Russian Service staffer who recently visited Australia talked about the Russian community and the Russian Orthodox Church in Australia, noting the yearly congress of all-Australian Russian Orthodox youth which he attended. The program also spoke briefly of the Russian Baptist and Old Believer communities in Australia.

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

1. Poland. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kh. Peterson, M 7:30) said the four-day international peace congress, which has just ended in Warsaw, ended in a complete fiasco for the Polish regime. The program noted the massive refusal by Western and Polish intellectuals to attend and the criticism by many of the guests of the political situation in Poland. The program observed that the congress was held behind closed doors and spoke of Western delegates' surprise at suddenly being presented without previous discussion, of a final communique reiterating Gorbachev's latest proposals.

2. The PRC. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Gardon, M 7:30), a RERUN from January 6, spoke of doubts within the PRC leadership about the policy of economic reform and "open doors."

3. South Yemen. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Weinstein, W 6) reported on developments in South Yemen on the basis of the information published in the US press, saying that the situation is still unclear.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PANORAMA (Tarasenkova, W 3:30) highlighted US Assistant Secretary of State Murphy's mission, during which he met with King Hussein and Peres, and outlined the positions of the three countries on the question of an international Middle East conference.
2. Lesotho. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) reported on the coup in Lesotho and its possible consequences.
3. France-Britain. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 4) gave facts and figures on the Channel tunnel project announced by President Mitterrand and Margaret Thatcher. The program mentioned a cartoon in Le Figaro and pointed to an error committed by Literaturnaya Gazeta.
4. The US. HUMAN RIGHTS (Meniker, M 9) gave a profile of the late civil rights leader Martin Luther King on the occasion of the celebration of his birthday in the US as a public holiday.
5. Tanzania. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Dubinsky, W 4), a RERUN from January 14, cited a passage concerning the failure of Tanzania's centralized economic systems from an article by a group of American experts in The Christian Science Monitor of January 10 on economic conditions in developing countries.
6. East-West Relations. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Fotiyev, M 5:30), a RERUN from January 19 noted that Christian groups in Western Europe are discussing the possibility of holding a council in defense of peace. The program examined the positive and negative aspects of holding such a council, noting, in part, that certain countries would try to exploit it for their own goals. The program then took a look at how the USSR interprets the "fight for peace," pointing out that all Christian communities in the USSR must contribute to Soviet peace funds, which, according to a recent program on the radio station Volga, are given to, among others, the "patriots" of Lebanon and Nicaragua and to the "victims of imperialism" in Afghanistan.

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

1. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Benigsen, NY 5), a RERUN from 11 December 1985, featured the 10th and final talk on the Lord's Prayer.

WORLD TODAY (Limberger, M 30) featured programming on the following topics: the arrival in Paris of the son of Soviet emigre film director Tarkovsky (Gladilin, P 4:30); US Assistant Secretary of State Murphy's meetings with King Hussein and Peres (Tarasenkov, W 4:30); l'Unita's reply to a reader disappointed with Yevtushenko's criticism of the USSR (Bensi, M 5:30); the negative effects of falling world oil prices on the Soviet economy (Chianurov, M 5:30); and the reported infiltration of Greenham Common antinuclear protesters by Soviet agents (Matusevich, L 3:30).

EVENTS AND PEOPLE featured programming on the following topics: the situation in South Yemen (Weinstein, W 6); the Warsaw peace conference (Kh.Peterson, M 7:30); the reported infiltration of Greenham Common antinuclear protesters by Soviet agents (Matusevich, L 4:30); the coup in Lesotho (Muslin, NY 4); and the agreement between Mitterrand and Thatcher on the building of a Channel tunnel (Salkazanov, P 4).

ct/SL

#### NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
21 JANUARY 1986:  
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POLISH SPOKESMAN URBAN SAYS SOLIDARITY UNION LEADER LECH WALESA IS TO  
FACE TRIAL FOR ALLEGED SLANDER OF POLISH ELECTION OFFICIALS.

URBAN ALSO SAYS WALESA WILL APPEAR AS A WITNESS AT THE INQUIRY INTO  
THE DEATH OF MARCIN ANTONOWICZ.

REPORTS FROM ADEN SAY THERE IS RENEWED FIGHTING THERE BETWEEN RIVAL  
MARXIST FACTIONS.

A SWISS COURT HAS DISMISSED A LAWSUIT AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION OVER  
THE KOREAN AIRLINER SHOT DOWN IN SOVIET TERRITORY KILLING 269.

THE DANISH PARLIAMENT HAS VOTED TO OPPOSE A PACKAGE OF REFORMS TO THE  
CONSTITUTION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.

WEDNESDAY IS THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET DISSIDENT ANDREY  
SAKHAROV'S BANISHMENT FROM MOSCOW TO THE CITY OF GORKY.

YELENA BONNER'S SON-IN-LAW SAYS BONNER HAS A COMPLICATION AFTER HEART  
BYPASS SURGERY.

PRESIDENT REAGAN SAYS SUCCESS OF THE SECURITY CONFERENCE RESUMING IN  
STOCKHOLM NEXT WEEK COULD LOWER BARRIERS SEPARATING EAST AND WEST.

SOVIET AND US ARMS NEGOTIATORS HAVE RESUMED DETAILED DISCUSSIONS ON  
ARMS CONTROL IN GENEVA.

SOVIET WARPLANES REPORTEDLY BOMBED TWO TOWNS IN CENTRAL AFGHANISTAN  
EARLIER THIS MONTH, KILLING AT LEAST 100 CIVILIANS.

IN PRAGUE RIGHTS ACTIVISTS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TOOK PART IN A  
COMMEMORATION CEREMONY FOR THE LATE JAROSLAV SEIFERT.

MORE THAN 40 AUTHORS HAVE ASKED ROMANIA TO ALLOW AN IMPARTIAL HUMAN  
RIGHTS GROUP TO LOOK INTO THE DEATHS OF A POET AND AN ACTOR.

\* ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER CRAXI SAYS LIBYAN LEADER GADDAFI WANTS TO  
"CLEAR UP" HIS COUNTRY'S POSITION ON TERRORISM.

\*\* NICARAGUA'S CARDINAL OBANDO BRAVO HAS ACCUSED THE SANDINIST REGIME  
OF TRYING TO REDUCE THE CHURCH TO A "CHURCH OF SILENCE."

\* THE BULGARIAN SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.

\*\* THE BULGARIAN SERVICE AND CZECHOSLOVAK SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.





RADIO FREE EUROPE  
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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Wednesday, 22 January 1986

D. Felton, E. Romano, and J. Riollot

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

1. Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Dubinsky, W 6) presented an interview taken in RL's Washington studios with Lt. Tahir Mayar, the military adviser of the Afghan resistance organization Jamiat Islami, who noted that the goal of his group is to effect a Soviet troop withdrawal and establish an Islamic government in Afghanistan. He talked about the USSR's "genocide" against the Afghan people; the intensification of Soviet military operations under Gorbachev; the tragic situation of the Afghan people and their need for food, clothing, and medication; the Mujahidin's need for military equipment to repel Soviet air raids; and evidence of the USSR's use of chemical weapons in the northern part of the country. In conclusion he said that some Soviet soldiers defect to the partisan side because they recognize that the USSR is conducting a war against Afghan civilians who do not threaten the USSR and are fighting for the right to self-determination.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 3:30) reported on President Reagan's proposal to increase aid to the Afghan partisans. The program noted traditional American defense of the right of peoples and individuals to self-determination and said there are virtually no differences of opinion in Congress on the issue of aid to the Afghan partisans.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 7:30) cited testimonies by senior State Department official Richard Schifter, US journalist Jan Goodwin, and former Soviet soldier Nikola Movchan, given before a US CSCE Helsinki Commission hearing devoted to the USSR's human rights violations in Afghanistan.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Sezeman, P 6) reviewed Jean-Francois Revel's article entitled "The Logic of Genocide," published in issue No. 25 of the French journal Est et l'Ouest, which criticized the international community's silence on evidence pointing to the USSR's flagrant human rights violations in

Afghanistan. Revel made the point that the USSR is no less vulnerable to world criticism on its human rights record than is South Africa or Chile.

2. The USSR and South Yemen. EVENTS AND PEOPLE

(Salkazanova, P 7:30) commented on the USSR's political dilemma and loss of control in South Yemen, as reflected in the TASS reports in Pravda and Izvestia of January 20. It was noted that TASS referred to the country as South Yemen and no longer as the National Democratic Republic of Yemen; that it carried an appeal to South Yemen's people from Moscow by the country's Prime Minister al-Attas and Foreign Minister Dali, who have been in Moscow since the power struggle started on January 13; and that the TASS reports no longer emanate from Yemen but from Kuwait. The program used an article in Le Monde to discuss the political terror and the catastrophic economic situation in communist-controlled South Yemen, noting that the current power struggle between the two Marxist factions shows the appropriateness of the saying "the revolution devours its children."

3. The USSR and the FRG. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 1) briefly noted Genscher's meeting in Bonn with member of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva arms control talks Yuly Kvitsinsky, who explained the details of Gorbachev's new arms proposals. Mentioned also was the expected arrival in Bonn of Ambassador Kampelman.

4. The USSR and Finland. PANORAMA (Matusevich, L 5) commented on Finland's censorship, for political reasons, of the Finnish film entitled "American Born" about the imprisonment in a Soviet gulag prison camp of three American tourists in Lapland who, unknowingly, crossed the Finnish-Soviet border. The program cited an interview by the film's director in Svenska Dagbladet, who commented on Finland's fear of the "big eastern neighbor" and the decision to ban the film at a time when "Rambomania" is raging in Moscow, and pointed out that although certain films with unacceptable pornographic or violent scenes are censored in democratic countries, the political content of a film is never censored.

5. Soviet-Mongolian Relations. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 5) noted Mongolia's total political and military dependence on the USSR in connection with Shevardnadze's arrival in Ulan Bator and Mongolian Defense Minister Yondon's visit in Moscow. The state of Mongolian-PRC relations were briefly mentioned.

6. The USSR and the Third World. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Sezeman, P 1) briefly noted a review of former French diplomat Jean-Francois Deniot's book about the USSR's military intervention in Third World countries and the anti-communist insurgent wars in Angola, Nicaragua, and Afghanistan. The book review was published in the latest issue of the French journal Est et l'Ouest.

7. Dissidents and Human Rights. In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 5 and Vladimov, M 15), a RERUN from January 21 pegged to the sixth anniversary of Sakharov's exiling to Gorky, Soviet emigre writer Georgy Vladimov showed how Sakharov's views on such matters as military parity between East and West have proved justified.

8. Emigration and Emigres. In HUMAN RIGHTS (Finkelstein, M 11:30) a former Soviet refusenik scientist commented on the untenable arguments used by Soviet officials, including Gorbachev, to justify the USSR's policy of denying emigration visas to scientists on the grounds that they have had access to state secrets and that the state financed their education.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) featured the third installment of readings by Soviet emigre writer Sergey Dovlatov of his "Tales from a Suitcase" published in Grani (No. 137).

9. The System. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Sezeman, P 4) reviewed an article by emigre historian Mikhail Geller entitled "Technology of Power from Stalin to Gorbachev," which drew a number of parallels between Stalin's and Gorbachev's antialcohol and discipline campaigns and Stalin's 1931 interview with German writer Emil Ludwig and Gorbachev's interview in Time. The article was published in issue No. 25 of the French journal Est et l'Ouest.

10. The KGB. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Simis, W 5) cited Herbert Romerstein, one of the US's top specialists on the KGB's subversive activities abroad, on the KGB's disinformation activities; in particular the falsification of documents, which, as a rule, however, are eventually exposed as forgeries.

11. Ecology. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Volfson, M 9) read the fifth installment of emigre Soviet ecologist Komarov's Ecological Sketches on the question of the protection of the environment in the USSR and the problems which it raises for the future of the country.

12. Medical Care. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Rayvicher, M 6:30) showed that, in contradiction to the impressive statistics published by the Soviet media on the country's health service, from the qualitative point of view the latter leaves much to be desired. The bandage situation was given as an illustration.

13. Literature. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Nekrasov, P 7:30) emigre writer Viktor Nekrasov commented on the unusual mention of the late dissident writer Vasily Grossman's name in an article in Kommunist, No. 17, which discussed war themes in literature. It was noted that Grossman's books Life and Fate and other titles were banned in the USSR and have been published in the West.

14. Religion. THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Kulomzina, NY 11) included an item on the Russian Orthodox Church teaching on family life.

THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Kublanovsky, P 7:30) gave examples of the religious element in Russian literature.

In STARTING THE DAY (Voznesenskaya, M 5) Soviet emigre writer Yulia Voznesenskaya recalled meeting with a woman patient in a Leningrad hospital who worshipped Lenin as a god. Voznesenskaya remarked that man is religious by nature, and if he is prevented from finding the way to God, he either invents one for himself or false gods are thrust upon him.

15. Sport. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Rubin, NY 5:30) asked why the Soviet soccer team is going to Spain in order to prepare for the world cup in Mexico and suggested the lack of suitable soccer pitches in the USSR in January.

16. History. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz, W 8) featured an interview with Prof. Shevchenko of Harvard University on the work of the section on the Christianization of Russia set up during the Third World Congress for the Study of the USSR and Eastern Europe in Washington.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Suslov, W 5) gave the gist of a lecture delivered by Prof. Michael Confito at the Kennan Institute in Washington on the problems raised by the social history of Russia and the Soviet Union.

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

1. Poland. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kh. Peterson, M 8:30) described the recent peace congress in Warsaw as a fiasco, citing comment by the Western press and the domestic Polish opposition. The program said Poles remember how the regime "defended peace" when in December 1981 it crushed the peaceful achievements of Solidarity with tanks and truncheons. The program described the arrest of Solidarity leader Bogdan Borusewicz as a dramatic prelude to this farce, and cited Western observers that in breaking up a press conference in Kuron's apartment, which was filmed by West German television, the security organs once more did a poor service to Jaruzelski. Reference was also made to appeals by Solidarity activists and former internees and political prisoners to the congress delegates.

# C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Weinstein, W 5:30) cited President Reagan's White House statement and press conference comments by Robert Berry, chief US delegate to the CDE conference, expressing satisfaction with the progress achieved during the last round of the conference and voicing optimism that an agreement with the USSR can be concluded during the next round of talks scheduled to resume at the end of January. Berry outlined the remaining US-Soviet differences on such issues as the exchange of information on troop deployment in Europe, maneuvers, and methods of verifying the implementation of the conditions of an agreement.

PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 2:30), based on a CND Report from the UN of January 20, discussed the opposing East-West views on the nonuse-of-force issue, in connection with the start of the UN debate on this subject.

2. The US, Nicaragua, and Angola. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 1) reported on President Reagan's request to Congress for aid to the anti-communist partisans in Nicaragua and Angola. The program cited the president's White House statement to leading Republican Senators in which he said, in connection with Gorbachev's upcoming visit to the US, that the Soviet impression of the US power and resolve depended to a large measure on the Congressional decision on this matter.

3. The FRG, International Terrorism, and the Mideast Conflict. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 3:30) discussed the FRG's position on the issue of economic sanctions against Libya in connection with the arrival in Bonn of senior State Department official Whitehead and his proposals to Genscher and Bangemann of four measures, other than sanctions, that the FRG could take to punish Libya for its support of international terrorism. The program noted that the issue of international terrorism and the Arab-Israeli conflict will be the central topics of discussion during the upcoming visits to Bonn by Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak. The Arab League Secretary Klibi's discussions with Genscher were also mentioned.

4. The UN. The UN's serious financial crisis was discussed in PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 2) on the basis of a CND report from the UN of January 20. UN reports were cited criticizing the USSR and its allies for failing to submit their contributions to the UN.

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

1. Religion. THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 6:30) continued to discuss the Book of Exodus, this time focusing on the theme of God and pharaoh as two different religious and political philosophies.

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WORLD TODAY (Nadirashvili, M 30) featured programming on the following topics: an RL interview with a military adviser of an Afghan resistance organization (Dubinsky, W 3:30); the Soviet dilemma in South Yemen (Salkazanov, P 3:30); the FRG, international terrorism, and the Middle East conflict (Bensi, M 3:30); the upcoming UN debate on the issue of the non-use of force, and the UN's financial problems (Muslin, NY 4); and the censorship in Finland of a Finnish film on the imprisonment of three American tourists in a Soviet concentration camp (Matusevich, L 4).

EVENTS AND PEOPLE featured programming on the following topics: US official statements on the eve of the new round of the Stockholm CDE conference (Weinstein, W 5:30); President Reagan's call for Congressional approval of increased aid for the Afghan partisans (Muslin, NY 4:30); the Soviet dilemma in South Yemen (Salkazanov, P 7:30); and the Warsaw peace congress (Kh.Peterson, M 8:30).

hpf/SL

NEWS COVERAGE  
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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
22 JANUARY 1986:  
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WESTERN LEGISLATORS HAVE APPEALED TO MOSCOW TO RELEASE ANDREY  
SAKHAROV, EXILED TO GORKY SIX YEARS AGO TODAY.

THE US SAYS THE CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST SOLIDARITY CHAIRMAN LECH  
WALESA ARE CLEARLY POLITICALLY MOTIVATED.

● EFFORTS ARE CONTINUING TO RESCUE FOREIGN NATIONALS FROM SOUTH YEMEN,  
WHERE FIGHTING IS STILL REPORTED BETWEEN REBEL MARXIST FACTIONS.

A US STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAYS WEST EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS HAVE  
PROMISED SIGNIFICANT STEPS AGAINST LIBYA.

ISRAEL'S PRIME MINISTER HAS APPEALED TO KING HUSSEIN AND MODERATE  
PALESTINIANS TO MEET FOR TALKS ON AN INTERNATIONAL MIDEAST PEACE  
CONFERENCE.

FIGHTING BETWEEN RIVAL MILITIA GROUPS IS CONTINUING IN LEBANON.

US AND SOVIET ARMS NEGOTIATORS HAVE DISCUSSED STRATEGIC NUCLEAR  
WEAPONS IN GENEVA.

AFGHANISTAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS SEVERAL THOUSAND SOVIET MILITARY  
ADVISERS WILL REMAIN IN HIS COUNTRY AFTER ANY WITHDRAWAL OF SOVIET  
FORCES.

● THE SOVIET PARTY DAILY PRAVDA HAS TOLD HUNGARY ITS TIES WITH THE WEST  
ARE OF LIMITED USE AND COULD BE HARMFUL.

THE US HAS RULED OUT A RESUMPTION OF DIRECT TALKS WITH NICARAGUA  
UNTIL MANAGUA AGREES TO NEGOTIATE WITH US-BACKED NICARAGUAN REBELS.

TURKISH CYPRIOT LEADER RAUF DENKTASH HAS REJECTED A SOVIET PROPOSAL  
FOR RESOLVING THE CYPRUS ISSUE.

\*\*\* THE US SAYS IT WANTS TO GIVE EFFECTIVE SUPPORT TO GUERRILLAS FIGHTING  
THE MARXIST GOVERNMENT OF ANGOLA.

\*\*\* RADIO BUDAPEST SAYS THE SOVIETS COULD HAVE SUPPLIED MORE OIL TO  
ROMANIA LAST YEAR, BUT THE ROMANIANS DID NOT HAVE THE GOODS TO PAY FOR  
THE EXTRA FUEL.

★ RL NEWS SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.  
★ BULGARIAN SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.  
\*\*\* CZECHOSLOVAK SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.



RADIO FREE EUROPE  
RADIO LIBERTY

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

Thursday, 23 January 1986

D. Felton and E. Romano

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4)  
noted skepticism on the part of US arms control experts as to the feasibility of Gorbachev's proposal to liquidate nuclear weapons by the end of the century. The program cited a staffer of a private American association for arms control, James Rubin, who spoke of the USSR's great superiority in conventional weapons in Europe, the question of other nuclear powers, and the fact that the USSR's status as a great power depends almost entirely on her huge nuclear arsenal. US officials were quoted by the program that the US delegation at Geneva will be concentrating more on achieving a reduction in nuclear arsenals now.
2. USSR-South Yemen. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Weinstein, W 5:30)  
described the Soviet dilemma in the bloody conflict between two rival pro-Soviet factions and suggested that the "old guard" under Chernenko may have been using Ismail as a counterweight to Muhammad, who was showing increasing independence from Moscow. Quite possibly, said the program, Gorbachev would prefer to have Muhammad in power, who was being encouraged by the new Soviet leadership in his flexible policy towards neighboring Arab countries.



3. Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) highlighted Afghan Foreign Minister Dost's statements to Western journalists in Kabul in which, among other things, he denied that he had submitted a plan to UN mediator Diego Cordovez for a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and said that even if there was such a withdrawal a few thousand Soviet military advisers would have to remain.

PANORAMA (Shapiro, M 7:30) observed that, after six years, Soviet propaganda seems at a loss for arguments justifying the war in Afghanistan, and while during the Reagan-Gorbachev summit a Soviet official insisted that the USSR was looking for a political settlement, on the domestic front the Soviet press is tending to confine itself to reporting on the fighting as such. A recent example from Izvestia was given.

4. USSR-Eastern Europe. AMERICAN SCHOLARS ON THE USSR (Shragin, NY 20), a RERUN from January 7, gave the abridged text of a paper delivered by Prof. Wojciech Mastny of Boston University at a conference at Harvard University's Russian studies center in which he spoke of the attempts in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland to relieve the burden of Soviet domination and expressed the view that the Soviet role in determining the fates of the East European countries is steadily waning.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. PANORAMA (Dubinsky, W 3) reported on the US congressional hearings on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the exiling of Sakharov to Gorky. Statements by Congressmen Hoyer and Frank were quoted. A CND report from Munich of January 22 was used.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 1; Konovalov, M 5; Weil, Copenhagen 5:30; and Alexeyeva, NY 8:00) was devoted to the cases of collector of unofficial art Georgy Mikhaylov, whose recent trial in Leningrad ended inconclusively, while Mikhaylov is still being held in prison, and Vadim Yankov, serving a term of imprisonment on account of his samizdat writings. The program included a RERUN from 28 January 1983 of a profile of Yankov by an acquaintance of his, the former Soviet political prisoner Boris Weil, and a discussion of the Yankov case by veteran human rights activist Lyudmila Alexeyeva, who saw it as part of a general crackdown by the authorities against samizdat.

6. The Emigration. In FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) Soviet emigre writer Sergey Dovlatov continued to read from his "Stories from a Suitcase" published in Grani (No. 137).

7. Society. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 7:30) drew attention to an article in Komsomolskaya Pravda of January 18 calling for more voluntary assistance to needy old people. The program suggested that what is needed is more state assistance and on a massive scale and said that while there are other countries where the problem has not been adequately solved, a modicum of care could be provided by the army, which, in any case, carries out such economic tasks as helping with the harvest.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gladilin, P 6), taking as its point of departure an article in Krokodil, No. 1 (1986), on the rudeness which the Soviet shopper has to put up with from sales personnel, compared the situation with that in France, for example, where shopping is a pleasure because the French storekeeper is working for his own pocket and has to compete with other storekeepers.

8. The Media. Citing critical letters from readers on the subject of press credibility in Sovetskaya Rossiya of January 5 and Izvestia of January 6, as well as an editorial in Izvestia of 3 December 1985 which called for greater "openness" in the press and carried the unusual pronouncement that "openness is the norm of our public life and an integral part of socialist democracy," DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 17) welcomed the media's publication of the critical letters, saying that ten years ago these would not have been published, and emphasized that the campaign for fuller and more truthful information seems to be part of Gorbachev's efforts to instill greater dynamics in all aspects of Soviet life and that he is encouraging the media to criticize domestic shortcomings to help his campaign to improve the economy. The program noted that coverage of international events has remained unchanged and mentioned that while the Yugoslav newspaper Politika reported on the UN resolution calling for the withdrawal of "foreign" troops from Afghanistan, the Soviet media continued its usual silence on this subject. The program made the point that with all of the USSR's best intentions there cannot be full press freedom and openness as long as the USSR has a one-party system and a state monopoly over the media and that Izvestia's lofty pronouncement that "openness is a norm of our public life and an integral part of socialist democracy," is simply not true. The functioning of the independent press in democratic societies was noted.

9. The Armed Forces. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechensky, M 3:30) cited examples given in Krasnaya Zvezda of Soviet officers caught misappropriating materials and said the real problem is that the armed forces are merely a part of Soviet society and suffer from all its deficiencies, such as shortages, corruption, and rigid bureaucratic planning.

10. Literature. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Gabay, NY 5:30) reviewed the premiere of Gorky's play Children of the Sun in New York.

11. The Cinema. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Nekrasov, P 6:30) gave a profile of the late Soviet film director Mikhail Romm on the occasion of the 85th anniversary of his birth. The program said Romm was famous, talented, and popular with his students: a decent man, but very Soviet.

12. Religion. WORLD TODAY (Rahr, M 4) gave a biographical profile of the just-elected new First Hierarch of the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad, Metropolitan Vitaly.

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

1. The GDR. WORLD TODAY (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) commented on the celebration in the GDR of the 30th anniversary of the country's armed forces. The program recalled that even before the official creation of the armed forces there were heavily armed "barracked" forces. Former Nazi cadets were used, and the introduction of a compulsory draft was delayed by the massive defections prior to the building of the wall. The program gave details of the strength and maintenance cost of the GDR armed forces and pointed to their rigid control by the party. Reference was made to the military indoctrination of East German youth and the resistance by young people to this indoctrination. The program also spoke of the GDR armed forces' presence abroad.

2. Yugoslavia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kh. Peterson, M 6), summing up the recent 24th plenum of the LCY's CC, noted the lack of consensus on the question of reforming the country's economic and political system.

3. The French CP. PANORAMA (Salkazanov, P 3:30) remarked that while Georges Marchais said in a French TV interview that the PCF would get more than 11 percent in the upcoming parliamentary elections, in previous elections the party got 20-21 percent. The program gave as main reasons for the party's drastic loss of popularity, the crushing of the Polish workers' movement, repressions in all communist countries, and Afghanistan. It was noted that Marchais denied that his adoration of the Soviet Union was to blame: it was the fault of the media, he said.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Nicaragua. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenzov, W 3) reported on President Reagan's plan to ask Congress to approve additional aid to the anti-Sandinist partisans.

2. US-Philippines. PANORAMA (Tarasenzov, W 4:30), commenting on the upcoming presidential elections in the Philippines, said that the US now seems to be leaning towards opposition leader Corazon Aquino. The program noted the US's repeated calls on Marcos to carry out reforms, as well as the revelation of Marcos' vast real estate holdings in New York, and the question raised by House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Solarz of whether, in view of this, further US aid to the Philippines is necessary.

3. The US. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Troll, NY 7) presented an RL interview with Vivian Jones, manager of Congressman Charles Rangel's 16th election district in New York City, including upper Manhattan and Harlem. She noted the major concerns of some of Congressman Rangel's socially disadvantaged constituents, particularly in the Harlem area, and listed some of the measures taken by the Congressman in helping the elderly and the young members of his district.

She gave a breakdown of Congressman Rangel's disposition of the 21.6 million dollars in government funds which he received in October 1985 to improve the living standard of the residents of his district and stressed that the Congressman's office tries to meet and resolve the needs of the constituency regardless of financial status, ethnic background, or political conviction.

4. India. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 8:30) reported on the sentencing to death of the assassins of Indira Gandhi and the defense's claim of Rajiv Gandhi's involvement in the assassination. The program said the correct conduct of the trial shows India's adherence to basic democratic rules, but spoke of dissatisfaction in India with the power monopoly of a single party and the Gandhi family. At the same time the program pointed to Rajiv Gandhi's campaign against corruption and his more even-handed foreign policy. The program said that while there are those who use the national-religious conflicts in India as an argument against a too "liberal" democracy, the fact is that the situation would be far worse under a dictatorship.

5. The FRG. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 5), a RERUN from January 15, backgrounded the FRG Constitutional Court's ruling in favor of the exclusion of the "Greens Party" from a parliamentary organ approving secret service funds. The program noted that the Greens have in their ranks both leftist and rightist extremists and that their deputies have stated that they do not intend to observe the rules of parliamentary democracy and reject the principle of state secrets. The program stressed that the majority of the West German public welcomed the court's decision.

6. The International PEN Club Congress in New York. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Dovlatov, NY 6:30) spoke of the controversy surrounding Shultz's appearance, noting Norman Mailer's statement in which he pointed out that the invitation of Shultz was aimed at helping persecuted writers in totalitarian countries, the exchange between Saul Bellow and Guenter Grass on the subject of conditions in America and the Soviet Union, and Soviet emigre writer Vasily Aksenov's rebuffing of Grass.

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

1. Space. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) gave details of the "Voyager" space probe mission and its flight past Uranus.

2. Religion. JUDAISM (Lvov, NY 7; Taratuta, NY 7; Resnik, NY 7; and Haskelevich, NY 7) noted the teachings of the Jewish sages about making vows in gratitude for God's goodness and protection. This was followed by a commentary on Jacob's fateful vision and his vow to give a tenth of his prosperity to God's service and charity. The program continued a discussion of the Mendel Beilis blood libel trial in Kiev in 1913, focusing today on the religious expertise of Rabbi Maze of Moscow's Choral Synagogue who eloquently defended the Jewish faith against the ignorant and slanderous accusations of the "black hundreds." In conclusion, Rabbi Haskelevich commented on this week's Torah reading from Exodus on God's last plague, the Israeli's departure from Egypt, and their safe passage through the Red Sea.

He compared the biblical text of this story with an ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic text inscribed on a gravestone discovered in El-Arish in the 1860s which makes reference to Pharaoh's defeat during the division of the sea.

STARTING THE DAY (Artemov, M 5) was about the feast of the Baptism of the Lord.

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WORLD TODAY (Chianurov, M 30) featured programming on the following topics: Afghan Foreign Minister Dost's statements to Western journalists (Muslin, NY 4); the US Congressional hearings on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of Sakharov's exiling to Gorky (Dubinsky, W 3); the celebration in the GDR of the 30th anniversary of the country's armed forces (Predtechevsky, M 4:30); the US and the upcoming elections in the Philippines (Tarasenkova, W 4:30); the situation in India under Rajiv Gandhi (Bensi, M 3); Georges Marchais' interview on French TV (Salkazanova, P 2); and the election of a new First Hierarch of the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad (Rahr, M 4).

EVENTS AND PEOPLE featured programming on the following topics: skepticism on the part of US arms control experts as to Gorbachev's proposal to liquidate all nuclear weapons (Muslin, NY 4); the USSR and South Yemen (Weinstein, W 5:30); President Reagan's call for increased aid to the anti-Sandinist partisans in Nicaragua (Tarasenkova, W 3); Afghan Foreign Minister Dost's statements to Western journalists (Muslin, NY 4); differences in Yugoslavia over the question of a reform of the country's political and economic systems (Kh. Peterson, M 6); and the Voyager space probe's flypast of Uranus (Predtechevsky, M 3:30).

NEWS COVERAGE  
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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
23 JANUARY 1986:  
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A REBEL-CONTROLLED RADIO IN SOUTH YEMEN CLAIMS ITS SIDE HAS WON A  
VICTORY OVER LOYALIST FORCES.

A NEW NATO STUDY SAYS THE RATE OF SOVIET MILITARY SPENDING IS RISING.

\*\*\* THE HEAD OF THE USIA SAYS THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES ARE  
MOVING QUICKLY TO BEGIN A BROAD RANGE OF CULTURAL EXCHANGES.

● AN ISRAELI OFFICIAL SAYS THERE NOW SEEMS NO CHANCE PLO LEADER ARAFAT  
WILL TAKE PART IN ANY DIRECT MIDEAST PEACE TALKS.

DUTCH PRIME MINISTER LUBBERS SAYS EUROPEAN COMMUNITY NATIONS ARE  
WORKING CLOSELY TOGETHER TO COMBAT TERRORISM.

WEST GERMANY HAS JOINED OTHER EC MEMBER NATIONS IN REJECTING A DANISH  
REQUEST TO RENEGOTIATE A REFORM TREATY.

TWENTY-FIVE NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS HAVE APPEALED FOR THE RELEASE FROM  
INTERNAL EXILE OF ANDREY SAKHAROV.

\*\* WORLD OIL PRICES ARE CONTINUING TO PLUNGE AND RADIO BUDAPEST SAYS  
CMEA COUNTRIES ARE NOW PAYING MORE THAN THE WORLD MARKET PRICE FOR  
SOVIET OIL.

\*\*\* COMPLAINTS ABOUT PARTY WORK AND THE ECONOMY HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN TWO  
\*\* SOVIET REPUBLICS.

● CZECHOSLOVAK PLAYWRIGHT VACLAV HAVEL SAYS THE AWARD TO HIM OF THE  
ERASMUS PRIZE SHOULD BE SEEN AS AN HONOR TO THE CHARTER 77 MOVEMENT.

WESTERN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE HOLDING TALKS IN PARIS ON THE  
RESCHEDULING OF POLISH DEBTS.

\*\*\*\* A POLISH STAFF MEMBER OF THE UN WHO WAS JAILED IN POLAND ON ESPIONAGE  
\*\* CHARGES IS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO HER FORMER UN POSITION IN NEW YORK  
SOON.

THE US HAS PROTESTED THE TEMPORARY DETENTION OF A VOA CORRESPONDENT IN  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

\* HUNGARIAN CARDINAL LEKAI IS REPORTED RECOVERING FROM CIRCULATORY  
\*\* PROBLEMS.

\* RL NEWS SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.  
\*\* BULGARIAN SERVICE DID NOT USE THESE ITEMS.  
\*\*\* POLISH SERVICE DID NOT USE THESE ITEMS.

\*\*\*\* ROMANIAN SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.



RADIO FREE EUROPE  
RADIO LIBERTY

## RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

### RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis  
for Friday, 24 January 1986  
D. Felton, J. Riollot, and E. Romano

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Dubinsky, W 4:30) reported on USIA Director Charles Wick's Washington press conference on his visit to the USSR to discuss US-Soviet cultural and scientific exchanges. Especial reference was made to Wick's discussion with the head of the CPSU CC's International Information Department, Zamyatin, on the problem of the Soviet jamming of Western radio broadcasts, during which Zamyatin admitted the jamming, particularly of VOA and RL, and said it violated international agreements signed by the USSR. He also said that he himself listened to VOA's English-language broadcasts, and that if other foreign broadcasts to the USSR in Russian and other languages of the Soviet Union were similar in content, the USSR would stop jamming them. Wick was quoted that Zamyatin's statements could signify a change in Soviet policy on international broadcasting and an end to Soviet jamming. The program noted that Wick expressed general satisfaction with his meetings with Soviet officials and saw real possibilities for a broadening of cultural and scientific cooperation.

PANORAMA (Tolz, M 4:30), said that for Soviet citizens the Radio Moscow and Izvestia reports on USIA Director Wick's visit to the USSR must have been something of a bombshell in view of the previous massive propaganda attacks against him. The program said that something seems to have changed since the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. Zamyatin even appeared to have praised VOA's English-language broadcasts. However, for the time being, broadcasts to the USSR continue to be jammed.

2. The USSR, the US, and Anti-Semitism. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (K. Simis, W 7) commented on the propagandistic aims of a statement released last December by the so-called anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public "expressing its deep concern over the US government's closing its eyes to the growing anti-Semitism in the US." The program noted that more than 700

anti-Semitic incidents, primarily hooliganism and vandalism, occurred in the US in 1984, but observed that in a country with about 240 million people figures like that show that the Soviet Committee's charge that "anti-Semitism has become the norm of life in US society" is nonsense. The program noted the American authorities' efforts to find and punish the culprits, and it was stressed that the charge that the US government allegedly tolerated anti-Semitism is totally baseless. This is attested to by the fact that the Soviet committee was unable to produce a single example of discrimination of against American Jews on the job schools, or in government or private institutions. The program emphasized that the Soviet committee is protesting against a nonexistent anti-Semitic policy of the US government while totally ignoring the real persecution of Jews conducted by the Soviet authorities for the simple reason that the Soviet officially established committee is not at all concerned with the fate of the Jewish people.

3. Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W3), citing The Washington Post, spoke of terrorist acts in Pakistan by Kabul agents, which international observers say are sanctioned by Moscow and are aimed at intimidating the Afghan partisans, destabilizing the situation in Pakistan, and drawing Pakistan into an armed conflict. The Pakistani Interior Minister was cited on the arms supplies to terrorist groups. International observers were quoted on Moscow's broader strategy of weakening Pakistan and strengthening the Soviet position on the approaches to the Persian Gulf.

PANORAMA (Oganessian, M 7) commented on an article in Komsomolskaya Pravda about a Soviet soldier called Anatoly who served in Afghanistan and experienced the horrors of the war there and upon returning to the USSR began to feel intense hatred for those living a normal life. The program said that apart from the fact that it should be the task of heroes to enable other people to live normal lives, the article is on dangerous ground when it suggests that perhaps Anatoly is showing a "fresh approach" when condemning ordinary people as "contras." Such an approach, said the program, resulted in members of previous Soviet generations ending up in the Gulag. The program noted the mild reaction of the judge when Anatoly threatened that he and his comrades would mete out their own brand of justice to a person the judge had just acquitted of a crime, and said the view of the article's author that such persons as Anatoly, who had brought death and misery to Afghanistan, was "higher and purer than many of us," could lead to the eventual replacement of "socialist legality" by "revolutionary consciousness."

4. USSR-South Yemen. PANORAMA (Silnitskaya, NY 4) cited Western diplomats in Moscow that the clash between the two rival Marxist factions has put the USSR in a very unpleasant position. It was noted that the Soviet Foreign Ministry



admitted that it had insufficient information on the situation. Western diplomats, said the program, are convinced that the USSR is, above all, interested in securing the loyalty of the victorious faction. Most observers feel that the conflict has seriously damaged the Soviet reputation in the Middle East. The abortive mediation attempt by Soviet Ambassador Zhukov was mentioned. The program remarked that Soviet officials asked Western diplomats for information on former South Yemen President Ismail. Political observers were quoted that the USSR made a serious mistake in allowing Ismail to return to South Yemen.

5. A French-Language Edition of "Pravda." PANORAMA (Salkazanova, P 5:30) noted that the aim of the publishers of the edition is to enable the French public to acquaint itself with Soviet reality as reflected in this mass-circulation Soviet newspaper. The program remarked that if it were to succeed in capturing a market, the French edition of Pravda could be serious competition for l'Humanite.

6. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 1) reported that 25 Nobel Prize winners have called for an end to the persecution of Sakharov.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 1:30; Malinkovich, M 12:30; and Finkelstein, M 6) began by reporting on the case of Georgian Helsinki Group members Tengiz and Eduard Gudava, who fell afoul of the authorities after they formed a nonconformist music group. The item was pegged to a report that Eduard was been sentenced to four years imprisonment (Tengiz is still under investigation). A RERUN from 11 September 1985 was included of the Gudava family's account of the harassment to which it has been subjected (AS-5487). This was followed by the case history of another pair of brothers and members of the Georgian Helsinki Group, long-time refuseniks Isay and Grigory Goldstein, in connection with reports that last November about 40 persons in various Soviet cities were interrogated in connection with the Goldsteins' "anti-Soviet activities."

7. Emigration and Emigres. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Vishnevskaya, M 7), based on an RLR Research Report, pointed out the less inhibited tone of the Soviet media's treatment of the question of emigration.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 0:30) briefly reported that Willy Brandt has written to the mayor of the Israeli city of Akko telling him that 50 Jewish families will leave the USSR soon.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) read a further chapter from emigre Soviet writer Dovlatov's "Stories From a Suitcase" published in Grani.

8. The System. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Tolz, M 7) drew attention to a discussion in Komsomolskaya Pravda of the merits and inconveniences of the special schools open only to children of the Soviet establishment. The program commented that these schools are the symbolic expression of the system where one also finds special regulations and special labor camps.

9. The Economy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 7) commented on the shortage of consumer goods, saying that it is a perennial problem which the regime has been trying to solve in various ways, but the only effective way would be to produce enough to make supply meet demand. The program was pegged to a conference at the Ministry of Trade to discuss the low quality and the shortage of consumer goods.

10. Society. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Voynovich, M 12), a RERUN from 8 March 1985, featured a reading by emigre Russian writer Vladimir Voynovich of a humorous story by him illustrating how in the USSR, ordinary nonparty people generally work much better than communists who are rewarded for allegedly superior performances.

11. Literature. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Voynovich, M 17), a RERUN from 4 October 1985, emigre Soviet writer Vladimir Voynovich talked about literary life in Moscow in the 1960s.

In the series "Portraits of Jewish Writers" JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Lvov, NY 9) took a critical look at the works of Soviet-Jewish writer Grigory Baklanov, noting the obvious effort he made to eliminate the Jewish elements in book characters and topics that were predominantly Jewish.

12. Religion. THE MILLENNIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rahr, M 10:30) read the fifth installment of a speech delivered by Russian historian Klyuchevsky at the Moscow Theological Academy in 1888 on the occasion of the 900th anniversary of the Christianization of Russia.

THE MILLENNIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Fotiyev, M 5:30) featured the sixth in a series of programs devoted to the social teachings of the Russian Orthodox Church.

THE MILLENNIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rahr, M 8:30) read the 24th installment of Russian writer Ivan Shmelev's Pilgrimage about a pilgrimage he made to the Trinity-St. Sergey Monastery in his youth around 1880.

13. Religion STARTING THE DAY (Vosnesenskaya, M 5), on charitable Russian women, was pegged to the day of the martyr, St. Tatyana.

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

1. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Levin, M 7 and Kh.Peterson, M 2:30), a RERUN from January 17 and 21, gave a wrapup of the Warsaw peace congress, describing it as a propaganda flop for the regime.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Suslov, W 3:30) gave the substance of a paper delivered by sociology professor Maria Jankowska, from a Poznan economics academy, at the Woodrow Wilson Institute's international studies center, in which she made the point that the Polish economic system is still under the influence of the Polish tradition of individualism and of forming associations only in order to defend individual interests.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Gorbanevskaya, P 12:30) reviewed Zbigniew Blazinski's book Jozef Swiatlo Speaking: Behind the Scenes of State Security and the Party, a republication of an account by a former Polish secret service officer who defected to the West in 1953 and who spoke before the microphones of RFE on the apparatus of repression under the Bierut regime. The program said the book is still highly relevant today.

2. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 7:30), a RERUN from January 23, took a look at the GDR armed forces in connection with the celebration in the GDR of its 30th anniversary.

3. Czechoslovakia. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 0:30) reported that this year's Erasmus Prize for contributions to European culture was awarded to Czechoslovak writer Havel.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Libya. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) placed the US naval maneuvers off the coast of Libya in the context of the US-Libyan tension following the terrorist attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports.

2. The EC. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 5:30) gave the political background to Denmark's rejection of the EC reform proposals. The program spoke of maneuvering by the Social Democrats and cited critical comment in Aftenposten, Svenska Dagbladet, and The Times (London).

3. East-West Relations. In connection with Gorbachev's proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the century, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) gave the substance of a paper by British military affairs specialist Christopher

Donnelly, published by the Institute of European Defence and Strategic Studies, on the Warsaw Pact's blitzkrieg strategy against Western Europe using its superiority in conventional weapons. A CND report from London of January 13 was used.

4. Uruguay. HUMAN RIGHTS (Meniker, M 5) dealt with the human rights situation in Uruguay after the return of civilian rule, saying it has improved but much still remains to be done.

5. Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 8:30) was on the right of association as embodied in Article 22 of the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights.

6. The World Jewish Congress. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Isr 9) gave the history, goals, and activities of the World Jewish Congress in connection with its founding 50 years ago in Geneva. The WJC's activities as intermediaries in political issues affecting world Jewry were noted and the Israeli government's at times, suspicious attitude toward the WJC's independent activities were discussed.

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

None

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WORLD TODAY (Machlis, M 30) featured programming on the following topics: the Soviet dilemma in South Yemen (Silnitskaya, NY 2:30); the Warsaw Pact's military strategy (Predtechevsky, M 3); USIA Director Wick on his visit to the USSR (Dubinsky, W 3:30); Soviet and Czechoslovak human rights news (Fedoseyev, M 2); the shortage of consumer goods in the USSR (Roitman, M 3:30); and the issue of a French-language edition of Pravda (Mirsky, P 2:30).

EVENTS AND PEOPLE featured programming on the following topics: US-Libyan relations (Muslin, NY 4); terrorist acts in Pakistan by Kabul agents (Dubinsky, W 3); Denmark's opposition to the EC's reform proposals (Matusevich, L 5:30); Warsaw Pact military strategy (Predtechevsky, M 4:30); and the 30th anniversary of the GDR's armed forces (Predtechevsky, M 7:30).

SS/SL

**NEWS COVERAGE**  
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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
24 JANUARY 1986:  
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● MARXIST REBELS IN CONTROL OF ADEN HAVE NAMED SOUTH YEMEN'S PRIME  
MINISTER HAIDAR AL-ATTAS -- PRESENTLY VISITING MOSCOW -- AS INTERIM  
HEAD OF STATE.

A SENIOR US OFFICIAL HAS SAID THE SOVIET UNION IS STILL INSISTING  
THAT THE US HALT RESEARCH INTO SPACE-RELATED WEAPONS.

LIBYAN LEADER MUAMMAR GADDAFI HAS PLACED HIS NAVAL AND AIR FORCES ON  
FULL ALERT IN RESPONSE TO THE UNITED STATES ANNOUNCEMENT OF AIR AND  
SEA EXERCISES OFF THE LIBYAN COAST.

LEBANESE PRESIDENT AMIN GEMAYEL IS REPORTED TO HAVE HAD A MEETING  
WITH THE SOVIET CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN BEIRUT.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES HAS SAID THAT IMPORTANT PROGRESS  
HAS BEEN MADE IN THE SEARCH FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST IN THE PAST  
MONTH.

DENMARK'S FOREIGN MINISTER UFFE ELLEMANN-JENSEN HAS SAID HE IS SURE  
DENMARK WILL EVENTUALLY ACCEPT THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY REFORMS.

● VOYAGER-2, THE US SPACE PROBE, HAS MADE THE CLOSEST APPROACH EVER  
TO THE PLANET URANUS.

IN UGANDA REBELS ARE REPORTED IN CONTROL OF SEVERAL KEY POINTS IN  
AND AROUND KAMPALA IN FIGHTING AGAINST GOVERNMENT FORCES.



**RADIO FREE EUROPE  
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**RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS**

**RUSSIAN SERVICE**

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Saturday, 25 January 1985

E. Romano and L. Mardirossian

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Weinstein, W 2:30) cited the main points of USIA Director Charles Wick's news conference on the results of his talks in Moscow to negotiate details of the renewed US-Soviet cultural and educational agreement. The program highlighted Wick's statements on the outcome of his discussions with Leonid Zamyatin, the chief of the Central Committee's information department, on the USSR's illegal jamming of foreign radio broadcasts, including those of the VOA and Radio Liberty.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Weinstein, W 2:30) briefly commented on the US view of complaints by the USSR that the films "Rambo" and "Rocky IV" are anti-Soviet and cited USIA Director Charles Wick's response to Izvestia correspondent Alexander Palladin on Ted Koppel's "Night Line" TV show to the effect that American filmmakers try to respond to the mood of the country and that one could detect an increase in anti-Soviet sentiment in the US following the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Tarasenkov, W 3) discussed the public outcry in the US against Soviet pressures to stop ABC from producing its 12-part fictional film series on what would happen to America if it were occupied by the Soviets. Comment on Moscow's attempts to censure US films was given and the program reported ABC's decision to continue work on the film project.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Weinstein, W 3) cited President Reagan's White House statements and press conference remarks by Robert Berry, chief US delegate to the CDE Conference in Stockholm, expressing optimism over the possibility of concluding a US-Soviet treaty this year that would help lower the barriers that now separate East and West Europe. The statements were released in connection with the resumption of the CDE Conference in Stockholm at the end of January.

2. USSR-NATO. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 4) noted NATO arms experts' skeptical views of Gorbachev's latest disarmament plan which is aimed at providing the Soviet Union with unchallenged military superiority in Europe.

3. USSR-France. Commenting on the interest and curiosity with which Frenchmen bought and read the full French translation of the January 7 edition of Pravda, PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Salkaanova, P 6) noted that within the framework of better mutual understanding and cooperation it would have also been interesting to see the sale on Soviet kiosks of Russian translated editions of Le Figaro, Le Monde, etc.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Salkazanova, P 1) briefly noted that a stormy protest by residents of the 16th arrondissement in Paris forced the mayor's office to rescind a decision permitting the Soviet Embassy 3900 square meters of the Bois de Bologne.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 1 and Davydov, W 10) former Soviet political prisoner backgrounded the case of Russian bibliographer and historian, Ivan Martynov, who was arrested and sentenced in January 1985 as a consequence of his criticism of Soviet journalist Korneyev's anti-Jewish observations in his study entitled The Relapse of the Black-Hundred Propaganda. Martynov and other Soviet citizens sent a letter to the Moscow procurator calling for a criminal investigation of Korneyev on charges of sowing national enmity and discord. It was noted that Martynov was assigned to forced labor.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 0:30) and Alexeyeva, NY 8:30) the author of the book The History of Dissent discussed the case of 30-year-old Moshe Abramov, a Samarkand rabbi, who finished the Moscow Synagogue's religious school five years ago. Abramov was arrested in Moscow following his refusal to collaborate with the KGB and sentenced on charges of hooliganism in January 1984. The program quoted from a statement by 40 Jewish refuseniks on behalf of Abramov which was sent to the court and the Soviet of nationalities. Abramov was given a suspended prison sentence of three years, but he is serving a term of compulsory labor in Uzbekistan.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 6), a RERUN from January 21, pegged to the sixth anniversary of Sakharov's exiling, analyzed the various illegal aspects of this action.

5. The System. In RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Avtorkhanov, M 12) Sovietologist Avtorkhanov pondered the question of whether Gorbachev and Chebrikov are reformers, commented on Chebrikov's November 7 speech on the need for reforms, and discussed Gorbachev and Chebrikov's second "big purge" of the Central Committee. Avtorkhanov stressed that what one sees in the USSR today is a "Soviet type of strike -- a

passive, massive, and effective resistance by workers who come on the job but sabotage work." He described it as a "general national-labor sabotage," commenting that to eliminate this phenomenon the Kremlin has no choice but to give material incentives to workers and to transform labor into a high-paying commodity, as is the case in capitalist countries. He compared workers' wages in the USSR with those in the FRG and the US, noting that although average Soviet people are not aware of the sharp contrasts between the two systems the Kremlin knows it and that is why we have the "iron curtain."

6. The Media. In a weekly review of Soviet television, RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Matusevich, L 6) commented on the illusory televised statements by Izvestia commentator Alexander Bovin about some of the problems that stand in the way of introducing into the Soviet TV "Vremya" news program live discussions between Soviet and foreign journalists. The program also took a critical look at the January 20 Soviet central television production entitled "The Truth and Nothing but the Truth," which is the first in a monthly series of programs under the rubric "The Political Theater."

7. Emigration. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Aksenov, W 10:30) emigre writer Vasily Aksenov continued to read excerpts from his new book on America, describing in this third installment his experiences in a Texas motel during his voyage from Ann Arbor to Los Angeles.

In FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Dovlatov, NY 29) emigre writer Sergey Dovlatov continued to read the sixth part of his autobiographical "Tales from a Suitcase," written in New York in 1984 and published in issue No. 137 of the emigre journal Grani. Today's story, entitled "The Winter Hat," dealt with various aspects of the author's life and experiences in Leningrad.

8. Films. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Gabai, NY 8) discussed the career in Stalin's propaganda machinery of prominent film director Mikhail Romm and his gradual disillusionment with the system. The program was pegged to the late artist's 85th birthday. He died in 1971.

9. History. PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM (Kushev, M 29), a RERUN from 16 November 1985, read the introduction to the book Sources and Meanings of Russian Communism by the late prominent Russian thinker Nikolay Berdyayev, discussing Russian religious thought against the background of the history of Russia.

10. Russian Slavophile Konstantin Aksakov was profiled on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of his death on NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Paramonov, NY 10). The program also discussed Slavophilism in light of Aksakov's thoughts. The concluding part of the program read excerpts from archpriest Prof. Vasily Zenkovsky's study, entitled The History of Russian Philosophy.



11. 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:

None

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. HUMAN RIGHTS (Meniker, M 9), a RERUN from January 21, gave a profile of the late civil rights leader Martin Luther King on the occasion of the celebration of his birthday in the US as a national holiday.

2. Avs Reduction of Nuclear Warheads. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 2) noted that the US has recently accelerated the removal of its obsolete nuclear warheads in Europe in order to complete its reduction plan by 1987 instead of 1988.

3. West Europe's Antimissile Defense Program. SIGNAL (Muslin, NY 4) discussed the antitactical nuclear missile defense program which will probably be realized in the early 1990s to enhance West Europe's defense capabilities. The program also noted other projected defense programs aimed at neutralizing Soviet tactical nuclear weapons.

4. The Middle East. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Nudelman, Isr 9) reported on the results of Prime Minister Peres' visits to Holland and Britain and his meeting in the Hague with Spanish Prime Minister Gonzales, noting, in this connection, Israeli press comments that the restoration of relations with Spain is not expected to affect Spain's position on the Palestinian question. Peres' meeting in London with US special Mideast envoy Murphy was discussed, as was the complex of problems that stand in the way of speeding up the Middle East peace process.

5. Sweden. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 1) cited a Swedish official on the presence of submarines of unknown origin in Sweden's territorial waters.

6. Australia's Defense Policy was reviewed by SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 7), which used the Australian Provisional Military Handbook dividing Australia into "first and other Defense regions." The program also discussed Australia's poor defense capabilities.

7. War Museums. SIGNAL (Nekrasov, M 10) emigre Soviet writer and war veteran Nekrasov discussed war museums in various West European countries and in the Soviet Union. Focusing on the war museum near Lindau (West Germany), he noted that nothing in it is militarist or hitlerian in nature.

8. The British "Flexiport" Landing Barges were described and their military and civilian uses discussed by SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 4).

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

1. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Artemov, M 5) was a talk about the Holy Theophany.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 10:30) read a passage from St. Matthew's Gospel on the Holy Theophany.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Benigsen, NY 10) was on the Holy Theophany.

ct/SL

#### NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 25 JANUARY 1986:

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THE SITUATION IN SOUTH YEMEN REMAINS UNSETTLED TODAY DESPITE THE ARRIVAL BACK IN ADEN OF PRIME MINISTER HAIDAR AL-ATTAS, WHO HAS BEEN NAMED SOUTH YEMEN'S PROVISIONAL HEAD OF STATE.

SCIENTISTS FOLLOWING THE PROGRESS OF VOYAGER-2 SAY THE UNMANNED SPACE PROBE HAS DISCOVERED A 10th PLANETARY RING AND A 15th MOON OF THE DISTANT PLANET URANUS.

SOVIET TELEVISION SAID TONIGHT THAT SOVIET INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER VITALY FEDORCHUK HAS BEEN REPLACED.

RADIO SOFIA ANNOUNCED TODAY POLITBURO MEMBER TODOR BOZHINOV AND POLITBURO CANDIDATE MEMBER STANISH BONEV HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM THOSE POSTS.

REPORTS FROM UGANDA SAY REBELS SEIZED VIRTUAL CONTROL OF THE UGANDAN CAPITAL OF KAMPALA TODAY AFTER TWO DAYS OF BLOODY STREET BATTLES WITH GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

SAMIR GEAGEA, THE NEW LEADER OF LEBANON'S MAIN CHRISTIAN MILITIA, TODAY CALLED ON SYRIA TO HELP REVIVE PEACE TALKS BETWEEN LEBANESE CHRISTIANS AND THE DRUZE AND SHITE MILITIAS.

SUPPLIES OF FOOD AND FUEL WERE RESUMED TODAY TO THE TINY BLACK STATE OF LESOTHO AFTER SOUTH AFRICA LIFTED A BLOCKADE ON ITS BORDERS.

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE LEAGUE'S COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HAS BEEN CALLED FOR THURSDAY TO DISCUSS AMERICAN SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA.

POPE JOHN PAUL TODAY INVITED THE LEADERS OF CHRISTIAN AND NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS TO JOIN HIM FOR A SPECIAL PRAYER SUMMIT ON WORLD PEACE.



RADIO FREE EUROPE  
RADIO LIBERTY

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis  
for Sunday, 26 January 1986  
E. Romano and J. Riollot

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

1. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Dubinsky, W 6), a RERUN from January 22, featured an interview with Lieutenant Takhir Mayar, a representative of the Afghan resistance organization Jamiat-i-Islami, held in RL's studios in Washington. The interviewee answered questions on the activities of his group, Western aid, the fate of Soviet soldiers in the hands of the resistance, etc.

EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Nadirashvili, M 11) refuted Moscow's propaganda claim that the land reform in Afghanistan is a great success. The program explained how the reform is actually taking place and is proving to be a failure.

EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Nadirashvili, M 12) presented Kabul's Soviet-backed attempts to create unrest among the Pushtus in Pakistan as part of Moscow's aggressive plans in the Middle East, aimed at gaining control of the oilfields. The program warned that this policy could touch off a global crisis. This policy threatens to nullify the positive results of the Geneva summit.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Alexeyeva, NY 10) briefly surveyed the 30-year history and development of samizdat in the USSR, noting that recent arrests of samizdat activists in various provincial cities attest to the geographic expansion of samizdat activities in the USSR. The program was pegged to the case of samizdat activist Naum Efremov from Novochoerkask who was arrested one year ago.

In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 9) Father Aksenov-Meyerson discussed the tragic plight of imprisoned Baptist pastors Mikhail Horev and Dimitry Minyakov, who were given multiple prison terms because of their religious activities and leadership in the independent Baptist Church in the USSR.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 6) questioned the truth of statements made to Izvestia by ministers of various religions in the USSR, insisting that religious freedom was total in the Soviet Union and that youth is no more interested in religion. The program, among other things, produced documents from RL's archives indicating that one of the persons interviewed for Izvestia, an orthodox priest from a Belorussian village, was himself persecuted when he was a parish priest in Tashkent in the 1970s.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 16:30) read the text of two samizdat documents by Soviet historian Nikolay Serebrennikov: one addressed to Gorbachev calling for the release of all believers incarcerated by the regime on the occasion of the millennium of the Christianization of Russia in 1988 and the other addressed to UNESCO requesting that 1988 be proclaimed Russian Church's year.

STARTING THE DAY (Voznesenskaya, M 5) told how women political prisoners in a labor camp took risks to pass small presents to those who were in isolation cells on New Year's Eve.

3. Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Krasin, NY 3:30) cited an article in The Economist of January 18 which noted serious divisions of views between Gorbachev, who is said to favor radical economic changes, and Ligachev, Ryzhkov, and Yeltsin who are against the introduction of market reforms and take a more conservative approach on measures to improve the economy. Also mentioned were Soviet press admissions that the campaign against alcoholism is not progressing as well as was expected.

4. Society. MODERN WOMAN (Gordin, M 1:30 and Voznesenskaya, M 4:30), a RERUN from January 19, was on the severe housing shortage in the USSR and the growing number of fictitious marriages that occur in order to solve housing and residence permit problems.

MODERN WOMAN (Kruzhin, M 4), a RERUN from January 19, discussed the hardships of everyday life experienced by officers' families in the USSR.

MODERN WOMAN (Levin, M 3:30), a RERUN from January 19, gave excerpts from a book by Mikhail Geller which analyzed the socialist family.

5. Energy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dreyer, W 5) analyzed the results and the reasons for the decline in Soviet oil production in 1985 and noted the predictions of analysts doubting that the USSR will fulfill its oil production targets in the next five year plan.

6. Literature. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Yurenen, M 20), based on an RLR Research Report, analyzed the literary process during Gorbachev's first year in power, noting among other things, that since the appointment of former Ambassador to Canada Alexander Yakovlev as "Americanist" and "internationalist" as the head of the CPSU CC propaganda department, a certain "Hyde-Park Socialism" (as expressed by Sergey Chuprinin in Literaturnaya Gazeta of January 1) has been evident in Soviet literature, with the publication of views ranging from extreme right to extreme left. Illustrations of the latter were provided, including Yevtushenko's poem "Fuku," which, for the first time, officially admitted the existence of a neo-Nazi youth movement in the USSR.

In FROM THE OTHER SHORE (dovlatov, NY 29) emigre writer Sergey Dovlatov read the seventh and final installment from his autobiographical "Tales from a Suitcase," dealing with an episode in Leningrad when he was asked by a dubious wheeler-dealer to play the role of Peter the Great in present-day Leningrad in a not too serious ten-minute film production.

7. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 7), a RERUN from January 23, gave a profile of Metropolitan Vitaly who succeeds the late Metropolitan Filaret as head of the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad.

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

1. Eastern Europe. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4), based on a CND report from Washington of January 24, cited speeches delivered at a literary conference at the University of Michigan by East European emigre writers Czeslaw Milosz, Josif Brodsky, Gyorgy Konrad, Josef Skvorecky, and Tomas Venclova on the theme "politics and the intellectual in Central Europe."

2. Bulgaria. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 2) briefly reported on Turkey's request at the UN to make public the resolution adopted by the recently-held Islamic states conference in Morocco in support of the Muslim minority in Bulgaria. A CND Report from New York of January 25 was used.

3. Poland. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 1) reported on the expected return to UN headquarters in New York of Polish UN staffer Alicia Weselowska, who was arrested in Warsaw in 1979 and given a seven-year prison term on charges of espionage. It was noted that Weselowska was freed in February 1984 as a result

of Perez de Cuellar's personal intervention. A CND Report from New York of January 25 was used.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Martin Luther King Day and Racial Equality. In US TODAY (Rubin, Gendler, and Paramonov, NY 19) three of the show's contributors who emigrated to the US and settled in New York during the past 12 years, reflected on the principles of racial equality, and gave their impressions of the changes in climate and improvements in the social standing of American blacks in New York City which they observed during this period. Among other things, one panelist commented on King's famous 1963 "I Have a Dream" speech and examined the extent to which this dream is being fulfilled.

2. US Legislators. US TODAY (Rubin, NY 10) presented a report by an RFE-RL Washington correspondent who spent one entire day with congressman Steny Hoyer, a Democrat and cochairman of the US CSCE Helsinki Commission, and described a typical working day in the life of a Congressman. The program gave an hour-by-hour breakdown of Congressman Hoyer's office activities and contacts with other legislators and described his functions at a congressional committee session reviewing the Pentagon's request for funding the SDI research project, chemical weapons production, his participation in a House vote on an amendment to a bill concerning the US budget, and his public meeting with his constituents of Washington's Prince George's County in a question-and-answer session.

3. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Isr. 9) outlined the current positions on the Mideast peace talks of Israel, Jordan, PLO Chief Arafat, Syria, and the US in connection with Premier Peres' talks in London with special US Mideast envoy Richard Murphy. The program noted US efforts to affect the resumption of the talks in February and cited remarks by Peres in Yediot Akhronot and commentary in Haaretz.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 1) briefly cited statements by Israel's UN delegate denying charges by Arab states that Israel violates the sanctity of holy Muslim sites in Jerusalem. A CND report from New York of January 25 was used.

4. Africa. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 1) said that the UN plans to hold a special session in New York in May to discuss the economic situation of African countries. Statements by the US delegate in this connection were cited.

5. The FRG. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 2 and Paramonov, NY 6) discussed the political mood of West German youth today and gave a number of psychological reasons why tennis star Boris Becker is the idol of West German youth today.

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

1. The International Olympic Committee. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 6) discussed the politization of the Olympics and the problems within the Olympic movement in connection with the nomination of the IOC as a contender for this year's Nobel peace prize. The program stressed that the nomination is an expression of the hope in the world that there will be no political boycotts of the summer Olympics in Seoul.

WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 4) discussed the debate over the participation of professional athletes in Olympic Games in connection with the IOC's proposal on the same question made during the latest session in Lisbon.

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NEWS COVERAGE  
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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
26 JANUARY 1986:  
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SOUTH YEMEN'S FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS HIS COUNTRY WILL CONTINUE ITS  
POLICY OF IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH OTHER ARABIAN PENINSULA STATES.

IN PORTUGAL'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, RIGHT-WING CANDIDATE FREITAS DO  
AMARAL AND SOCIALIST SOARES ARE EXPECTED TO WIN THE MOST VOTES.

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER KARAMI HAS REJECTED A PROPOSAL TO REFER A  
SYRIAN-SPONSORED PEACE ACCORD TO PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.

\* THE SPACE PROBE VOYAGER-2 WAS FOUND AT LEAST 10 PARTIAL RINGS  
AROUND THE PLANET URANUS.

\* IN POLAND A CATHOLIC PRIEST HAS ATTACKED THE AUTHORITIES IN A SERMON  
AT THE CHURCH WHERE FATHER POPIELUSZKO IS BURIED.

\* TWO MIDDLE EAST OIL PRODUCERS WILL CUT OIL OUTPUT AS THEY ASSESS A  
SHARP DROP IN OIL PRICES.

THE COMMANDER OF UGANDA'S REBEL ARMY SAYS HE HAS REPLACED THE RULING  
MILITARY COUNCIL WITH A COUNCIL OF HIS OWN.

PLO CHAIRMAN ARAFAT AND JORDAN'S KING HUSSEIN HAVE HELD TWO ROUNDS OF  
TALKS.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER PERES IS IN BONN ON A VISIT TO WEST GERMANY  
THAT WILL LAST UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER SHEVARDNADZE SAYS A US FAILURE TO JOIN  
MOSCOW'S NUCLEAR TEST MORATORIUM COULD HARM THIS YEAR'S SUMMIT.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO REPORTED INCIDENTS BETWEEN US AND LIBYAN FORCES IN  
THE GULF OF SIDRA ON THE THIRD DAY OF US NAVAL EXERCISES.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY-GENERAL NATTA IS IN MOSCOW FOR AN  
OFFICAL VISIT.

\*) THE BULGARIAN SERVICE DID NOT USE THESE ITEMS.



RADIO FREE EUROPE  
RADIO LIBERTY

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis  
for Monday, 27 January 1986  
D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Weinstein, W 6) cited an unnamed US official as saying in Bonn that Gorbachev's proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons could lead to progress at the Geneva talks. The program referred to the visits to Bonn by Kampelman and Kvitsinsky, and cited an article in The Los Angeles Times by Jonathan Dean, former head of the US delegation at the MFR talks in Vienna, speaking of the rational core of Gorbachev's proposals.
2. Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M 12) saw no signs of implementation of the positive ideas expressed in a Pravda article of 21 December 1985 calling for a dialogue and political settlement in Afghanistan. In recent Soviet press commentaries, emphasis has been placed not on a dialogue with the resistance forces but on "broadening the social base of the Afghan revolution": the dialogue to be conducted with compliant elements not belonging to the opposition. As regards Gorbachev's insistence on disarmament not being dependent on regional conflicts, and his bold nuclear disarmament proposals, the program saw all this as an indication that the USSR on the one hand fears that its nuclear fist could be rendered ineffective by Western technological development, but on the other intends to adhere to its policy of expansionism and hegemonism.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fishtein, M 1) noted that the Afghans are resisting Soviet attempts to exploit their nationality differences.

3. USSR-France. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 5) commented on the visit to France by a delegation of the USSR parliamentary group led by Chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tolkunov. Filling in the gaps in Soviet press coverage of the visit, the program reported on Tolkunov's statements to journalists on human rights, emigration, and South Yemen and pointed particularly to his revelation that more than one-third of the CPSU CC members would be replaced at the upcoming party congress.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 4 and Davydov, M 16) highlighted in its introduction a letter by Sergey Pisarev to the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences in April 1970 drawing attention to the abuse of psychiatry for political purposes dating back to the Stalin era. After this, a case history was given of Yegor Volkov, an inmate of a special psychiatric hospital.

5. The Emigration. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Sinyavsky and Rozanova, P 29:30) featured the 19th installment of a reading by Soviet emigre writer Andrey Sinyavsky, with comments by his wife Maria Rozanova, of his autobiographical novel Good Night.

6. The Leadership. PANORAMA (Tolz, M 7:30) commenting on the replacement of Fedorchuk by Vlasov as USSR Interior Minister, suggested that it is too early to say whether this means that he has fallen into disfavor. Profiles of Fedorchuk and Vlasov were given. An RLR Research Report and Red Archive materials were used.

7. Society. HUMAN RIGHTS (Kuznetsov, L 13) a RERUN from 7 July 1978 discussed the phenomenon that in the Soviet Union people seem to age faster than in the West. The author gave two reasons: a better diet in the West and the fact that Westerners do not have the same type of psychological strains that Soviet citizens do.

8. Nationality Policy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Oganessian, M 19) was entirely devoted to Moscow's nationality policy. The program spoke of the liquidation of almost half of the nationalities in the USSR since 1926; the Russification of the education system; the impossibility for members of the nationalities to preserve their culture outside of their own republic owing to a lack of facilities; the indiscriminate implementation of Gorbachev's antialcoholism campaign in republics such as Georgia and Armenia, where drinking is not the problem it is in Russia; the history of the Soviet nationality policy; the fact that the Soviet power structure does not allow the nationalities to exercise genuine self-determination, or have their own independent national economies, armies, foreign ministries, etc.; and the impossibility for true cultural expression, despite certain superficial attributes of cultural independence.

9. Military-Patriotic Education. HUMAN RIGHTS (Yudovich, M 7) traced the history of the militarization of education in the USSR under which children are taught not only to show loyalty to their country, but hatred towards the enemy. This, said the program, violates the Soviet law of 1962 making war propaganda a crime.

10. Ideology. RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Lvov, NY 6) pointed to the conflict between the teaching of dialectical materialism on the infinity of the universe in space and time and the findings of modern physics.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Paramonov, NY 9) cited criticism of Marxism by Russian philosopher and theologian Sergey Bulgakov in his book The Philosophy of Economy, published in 1912. Marxism, said Bulgakov, is false because it tries to apply abstract natural-science methodology to the complex phenomenon of the history of mankind.

11. Disinformation. PANORAMA (Matusevich, L 4) cited The Daily Telegraph on the revelation of KGB forgeries of documents purporting to show US support for the Turkish Cypriot population and a US intention to turn the northern part of Cyprus into a huge naval base.

12. Literature. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Aksenov, W 12 and Nekrasov, P 5:30) consisted of tributes to the late Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg on the occasion of the 95th anniversary of his birth by two Soviet emigre writers Vasily Aksenov and Viktor Nekrasov, who knew him.

13. Religion. RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Rahr, M 9:30) excerpted the late Russian emigre philosopher Ivan Ilin's book The Road to Spiritual Renewal published in Munich in 1962.

STARTING THE DAY (Artemov, M 5) reflected on the spiritual and ideological arrogance prevailing in Russia today and cited Dostoevsky on man being made in God's image.

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

1. Czechoslovakia. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) gave facts and figures on the serious alcoholism problem in Czechoslovakia and attributed the absence of a campaign against alcoholism, such as that being conducted in the USSR, to the leadership's interest in keeping the population in a passive state to create an illusion of "normalization."

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fredtechevsky, M 6), previewing the upcoming round of the Stockholm CDE conference, recalled how much time has so far been wasted by Soviet rejection of constructive proposals by Western and nonaligned countries, but said there now seems to be a general agreement on five major issues and a final communique so that there are hopes for a favorable conclusion to the conference. A CND report from Munich of January 24 was used.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simis, W 17; Krasin, NY 7; and Bekman, NY 5), a RERUN from January 20, gave background on the history, structure, and operations of the ILO in order to refute the attacks against the organization by the USSR and East European countries. The program noted the ILO's criticism of the USSR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia for violating workers' and trade union rights and included RL interviews with ILO officials Murray Seeger and James Knight on the conflict between the ILO and the socialist countries.

2. Uganda. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fredtechevsky, M 5) traced the political developments in Uganda leading up to the capture of Kampala by Museveni's National Resistance Army and remarked that Museveni's brand of socialism could well be of the moderate variety.

3. US-Angola. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 4:30) backgrounded UNITA leader Savimbi's upcoming visit to the US, noting the question of possible US military aid to UNITA.

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

1. Space. WORLD TODAY (Muslin, NY 4:30) reported on the Voyager II space probe's findings during its flight past Uranus.

ss/SL

#### NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS ON  
27 JANUARY 1986:

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IN A MOVE AIMED AGAINST LIBYA, THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY NATIONS HAVE  
AGREED TO HALT ARMS SALES TO STATES INVOLVED IN TERRORISM.

AND THE US, IN RESPONSE TO A CALL FOR TALKS TO EASE TENSION, HAS TOLD  
LIBYA TO FIRST HALT UNACCEPTABLE ACTIVITIES AND BECOME A CIVILIZED  
MEMBER OF THE WORLD COMMUNITY.

LECH WALESA SAYS WORLD ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD SEND OBSERVERS TO HIS  
TRIAL WHICH IS TO OPEN FEBRUARY 11.

THE SPACE SHUTTLE CHALLENGER'S LATEST MISSION HAS AGAIN BEEN DELAYED.

THE US HAS PRAISED THE REBELS WHO HAVE DRIVEN GOVERNMENT TROOPS OUT  
OF UGANDA'S TWO BIGGEST CITIES AND LOOKS FORWARD TO FRIENDLY  
RELATIONS WITH A GOVERNMENT LED BY THE REBEL LEADER.

THE ARRIVAL IN WAR-RAVAGED SOUTH YEMEN OF A RED CROSS MISSION HAS  
BEEN DELAYED UNTIL TOMORROW.

THERE HAVE BEEN TALKS IN CAIRO BETWEEN EGYPT'S PRESIDENT HOSNI  
MUBARAK AND THE ISRAELI CABINET MINISTER EZER WEIZMAN.

THE EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE RESUMES IN STOCKHOLM TOMORROW.



RADIO FREE EUROPE  
RADIO LIBERTY

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis  
for Tuesday, 28 January 1986  
D. Felton

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

1. Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Nadirashvili, M 9) outlined the general situation in Afghanistan and the UN-sponsored efforts to reach a political settlement and noted, among other things, that the fact that the partisans are split up into various groupings is a strength, in that the Soviets have to deal with a many-headed hydra, but also a weakness. The program asked in this connection what road a future independent Afghanistan would take. It was observed that at the Geneva summit with President Reagan, Gorbachev evidently hinted at a softening of the Soviet position. The program pointed to the political gains which the USSR would make by withdrawing from Afghanistan.

2. The USSR and the Italian CP. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 6) viewed PCI General-Secretary Natta's visit to Moscow in the context of the ideological differences between the Italian and Soviet Communist Parties.

3. The USSR and International Terrorism. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Roltman, M 6) was pegged to Soviet journalist Biryukov's Moscow Radio attack against Kissinger for defaming the USSR by saying at Tel Aviv University that the USSR supported international terrorism. The program recalled the involvement of the Patrice Lumumba University in the emergence of terrorist groups in such countries as Mexico and Sri Lanka back in the 1960s and gave examples illustrating how the USSR's attitude to instances of international terrorism is dictated by political expediency.

4. Espionage. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Chianurov, M 20) highlighted information provided by a high-ranking KGB officer to French counterintelligence on the Soviet apparatus for acquiring, legally and illegally, Western military and other technology. Reference was also made to a US Defense Department report concluding that the increasing complexity of technology will mean that the Soviet lag behind the West will grow and Soviet industrial espionage will also increase. An RLR Research Report was used.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Simis, W 6:30) pointed to inaccuracies and evasiveness in an attempt by USSR Deputy Procurator General Bazhenov to refute an article in The Washington Times describing the harshness and cruelty of the Soviet concentration camp system.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 4; Weil, Copenhagen 7:30; and Alexeyeva, NY 9) was devoted to the use of psychiatry in the USSR against dissidents. The program gave examples of the subject's broad treatment in samizdat and presented the case histories of two victims: a 30-year-old worker Alexander Vorona and Baptist Anatoly Runov, on the occasion of the anniversaries of their arrests and forcible hospitalization, respectively.

PANORAMA (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30) described the work of the US private Jamestown Foundation for helping political refugees from the USSR and Eastern Europe. The program used an interview given to The Washington Times by the foundation's founder, William Hymer.

6. The Economy. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Suslov, W 7:30) reported on a seminar at the Kennan Institute in Washington on Gorbachev's new economic reform strategy. Speakers pointed to the interests of the nomenklatura as a major obstacle.

7. Agriculture. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Meniker, M 5:30), commenting on the creation of the new State Agroindustrial Committee (Gosagroprom), pointed to the extreme haste with which Gorbachev carried out this measure, as well as its massive scale, which has also led to veiled hints of resultant unemployment. The program suggested that the new mammoth organization will turn out to be a huge talking-shop.

8. Society. HUMAN RIGHTS (A. Kuznetsov, L 4), a RERUN from 7 July 1978, discussed the phenomenon that in the USSR people seem to age faster than in the West. The program author, the late Soviet emigre writer Anatoly Kuznetsov, suggested as reasons the better diet in the West and the fact that Westerners do not have to undergo the same type of psychological strain as Soviet citizens.



9. Justice. HUMAN RIGHTS (Kroncher, M 6:30) commented on an article in Literaturnaya Gazeta of January 15 on a gross miscarriage of justice in Latvia in which three persons were pressured into admitting to a murder they did not commit. Although the miscarriage was eventually corrected, said the program, the willing cooperation of all those involved shows that even today all the preconditions exist in the USSR for monster show trials like those carried out in the 1930s and 1940s. An RLPS Report was used.

10. Culture. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Glikman, M 8:30) featured the second part of Soviet emigre sculptor Gavriil Glikman's recollections of the late prominent Soviet sculptor Yevgeny Vuchetich, whom Glikman described as a faithful servant of the Soviet regime.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (V.Betaki, P 8:30) discussed the life and work of the late Soviet poet Sergey Klichkov, who fell into disfavor during the Stalin era and disappeared following his arrest in 1937.

11. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 16:30), a RERUN from January 26, took issue with a recent attempt in Izvestia to refute Western charges of repression of religion in the USSR.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 3), a RERUN from January 26, gave the samizdat texts of letters by historian Nikolay Serebrennikov, in connection with the upcoming millennium of the Christianization of Russia, asking Gorbachev to proclaim an amnesty for prisoners and UNESCO to proclaim 1988 the Year of the Russian Orthodox Church.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 7), a RERUN from January 26, gave a biographical profile of the just-elected new First Hierarch of the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad, Metropolitan Vitaly.

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

1. Poland. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 3:30) cited comment in Le Monde (Krause), Liberation, and Le Matin de Paris (Robert and Adler) on the Polish regime's reported intention to try Walesa for allegedly slandering the election commissions by publishing lower figures for voter turnout at last October's Sejm elections.

ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kh.Peterson, M 9), a RERUN from January 6, highlighted the main economic proposals put forward by Solidarity's Provisional Coordinating Commission. The program took issue with Jaruzelski's "normalization" claim in his New Year TV interview.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Libya. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30) highlighted the Washington press conference given by US Assistant Secretary of State Whitehead, just back from a tour of West European countries aimed at winning support for US sanctions against Libya, in which he spoke of possible US military action against Libya if the economic sanctions do not work. Reference was also made to the US naval maneuvers off the Libyan coast.

PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4) backgrounded Gaddafi's excursion on a patrol boat in the Gulf of Sidra during the US naval maneuvers.

2. South Yemen. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gladilin, P 7) gave the contents of an article on Le Figaro of January 27 on the confused situation in South Yemen.

3. Honduras. PANORAMA (Dubinsky, W 3) described the problems facing new Honduran President Azcona, such as the presence of anti-Sandinist partisans on Honduran territory and poverty. An article in The New York Times of January 27 was used.

4. Britain. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 5) backgrounded the scandal over the Westland helicopter firm.

5. The World Economy. WORLD TODAY (Chianurov, M 5) pointed out that the fall in world oil prices is good for many countries, such as the US and West European countries, but bad for oil exporters, including the USSR. The program spoke of possible unfavorable repercussions on the world's financial system, but said the world as a whole stands to benefit.

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

1. Space. WORLD TODAY (Limberger, M 1:30) included a news flash of the Challenger explosion.

WORLD TODAY (Weinstein, W 3:30) gave available information and background on the explosion of the Challenger space shuttle.

PANORAMA (Weinstein, W 5:30) gave the text (with voice cuts) of President Reagan's TV statement on the Challenger tragedy. Audio Section material was used.

2. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Artemov, M 5) was about sickness of the spirit.

ct/SL

#### NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
28 JANUARY 1986:

THE SPACE SHUTTLE CHALLENGER HAS EXPLODED ON LAUNCH OVER THE ATLANTIC AND NASA SAYS SEARCHERS HAVE FOUND NO EVIDENCE THE SEVEN CREW MEMBERS SURVIVED.

PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS PAID TRIBUTE TO THE COURAGE OF CHALLENGER'S CREW AS EXPRESSIONS OF SHOCK AND SYMPATHY FLOOD THE UNITED STATES.

LIBYAN LEADER MUHAMMAR GADDAFI IS REPORTED WILLING TO CURB TERRORIST ATTACKS IN EUROPE IN RETURN FOR A GUARANTEE OF NO US MILITARY STRIKES ON LIBYA.

EGYPT'S PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARAK HAS SAID THERE WILL BE AN EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI SUMMIT AS SOON AS THE TABA DISPUTE IS SETTLED.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVES ARE IN SOUTH YEMEN TO DETERMINE WHAT AID IS NEEDED FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE CIVIL STRIFE THERE.

THE FRENCH AND WEST GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTERS HAVE ADDRESSED THE STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE.

LECH WALESA HAS COMMENTED AGAIN ON THE POLISH AUTHORITIES' DECISION TO PUT HIM ON TRIAL FOR SLANDER.



RADIO FREE EUROPE  
RADIO LIBERTY

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis  
for Wednesday, 29 January 1986  
D. Felton and J. Riollot

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 5) outlined the US-Soviet differences at the Geneva arms talks, particularly over SDI, which the program said is opposed by the USSR because it threatens to turn Soviet offensive weapons into scrap metal; would impose a heavy burden on the Soviet military budget; and is exerting a considerable influence on world public opinion.
2. Afghanistan. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Sezeman, P 6) a RERUN from January 22, reviewed Jean-Francois Revel's article entitled "The Logic of Genocide," published in issue No. 25 of the French journal Est et l'Ouest, which criticized the international community's silence on evidence pointing to the USSR's flagrant human rights violations in Afghanistan.
3. The USSR and the Third World. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Sezeman, P 1) a RERUN from January 22, briefly noted a review of former French diplomat Jean-Francois Deniot's book about the USSR's military intervention in Third World countries and the anti-communist insurgent wars in Angola, Nicaragua, and Afghanistan. The book review was published in the latest issue of the French journal Est et l'Ouest.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 2 and Davydov, W 8) gave the case history of samizdat activist, Marxist-Leninist idealist, and long-time inmate of special psychiatric hospitals, Lev Ubozhko, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of his arrest.
  5. The Emigration. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Henkina, M 29) featured the 21st installment of a reading by Soviet emigre writer Andrey Sinyavsky (with comment by his wife Maria Rozanova) of his autobiographical novel Good Night.
  6. The System. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Sezeman, P 4), a RERUN from January 22, reviewed an article by emigre historian Mikhail Geller entitled "Technology of Power from Stalin to Gorbachev," which drew a number of parallels between Stalin's and Gorbachev's antialcohol and discipline campaigns and Stalin's 1931 interview with German writer Emil Ludwig and Gorbachev's interview in Time. The article was published in issue No. 25 of the French journal Est et l'Ouest.
  7. The Economy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Rubin, NY 5) commented on the current campaign against the taste of Soviet sportsmen for Western sports fashions. The program suggested that the campaign would be more efficient if it was directed against party and business managers, who also are fond of Western fashions. This could give them a strong incentive to produce better clothing at home.
- In HUMAN RIGHTS (A.Kuznetsov, L 15), a RERUN from 14 July 1978, the late Soviet emigre writer Anatoly Kuznetsov contrasted the cheapness and availability of food products in Britain with the desolate situation in the USSR and other socialist countries.
8. The Media. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Matusevich, L 5:30) noted the increasing number of articles devoted to the problems raised by the video revolution in the USSR. Faced with the possibility of losing its monopoly on information, the program said, the regime is obviously embarrassed and still does not know what to do to counter the threat.
  9. Justice. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gladilin, P 6:30) showed understanding for the difficult task of Soviet lawyers, who are generally discriminated against in Soviet courts. The program was pegged to an article in Literaturnaya Gazeta criticizing the laxity of lawyers defending three individuals who later appeared to have been sentenced by mistake by the Latvian Supreme Court for the murder of a young girl.
  10. The Nationalities. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Seytmuratova, NY 9) marked the 10th anniversary of the Crimean Tatar samizdat journal Emel.

11. Literature. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Nekrasov, P 7:30), a RERUN from January 22, emigre writer Viktor Nekrasov commented on the unusual mention of the late dissident writer Vasily Grossman's name in an article in Kommunist, No. 17, which discussed war themes in literature. It was noted that Grossman's books Life and Fate and other titles were banned in the USSR and have been published in the West.

THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Kublanovsky, P 6:30) talked about Irina Ratushinskaya, a Russian poetess now serving a sentence in labor camps, whose love for her country has its roots in Russia's Christian tradition.

12. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Artemov, M 5) took as its theme the teaching of St. Anthony the Great on good and evil in the human soul.

13. History. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz 1:30 and Paramonov, NY 7) recalled the publication in Pravda 50 years ago of a Statement from the Council of People's Commissars and the party's Central Committee criticizing the teaching of history in Soviet schools. This statement, the program explained, signaled the fall into disfavor of leading Soviet historian Pokrovsky, whose views on Russian history were felt to be inadequate to legitimize Stalin's regime. The publication of this document, the program observed, was the first shot in the new war declared by the party against the country's national culture.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz, M 6) read excerpts from an article by Lyudmila Dymerskaya, a researcher at Jerusalem University, taking the view that the above-mentioned document, which is generally considered to have been aimed at Pokrovsky, was in fact aimed at Bukharin. The program editor indicated, in conclusion, that he does not share that view.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz, M 15), after noting a similarity between Stalin's and Hitler's views on the educational role of history, recalled the various stages of the ideological campaign against the national culture, which, after attacking Pokrovsky, hit musicians, like Shostakovich; architects; playwrights; theater directors; etc.

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

1. Indochina. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 4) said that the latest meeting between the Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian Foreign Ministers gives little ground for optimism, and added that if Gorbachev really wants peace, this would be a good opportunity to urge Vietnam to bring about a normalization of the situation in Indochina.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 6) cited statements by Peres, Mubarak, and Kohl on the Middle East problem during tours of Western Europe by Peres and Mubarak.
2. South Yemen. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 4) backgrounded the confused situation in South Yemen, citing US State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb and noting the US and Soviet official positions of neutrality. A CND report from Washington of January 28 was used.
3. US-Philippines. PANORAMA (Tarasenkov, W 5) noted official US concern over the situation in the Philippines in connection with the upcoming presidential elections, citing State Department spokesman Kalb, Assistant Secretary of State Wolfowitz, and Assistant Defense Secretary Armitage. Reference was made to US-Philippine exchanges over President Marcos' real estate holdings in the US.
4. The World Economy. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 6), a RERUN from January 28, pointed out that the fall in world oil prices is good for many countries, such as the US and West European countries, but bad for oil exporters, including the USSR. The program spoke of possibly serious repercussions on the world financial system, but said the world as a whole stands to benefit.
5. Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Pedoseyev, M 5) gave the tragic death of the Challenger crew as an example of man's right to determine his own destiny. Voice cuts of President Reagan from the Audio Section were used.

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

1. Space. PANORAMA (Weinstein, W 5:30), a RERUN from January 28, gave the text of President Reagan's TV statement on the Challenger tragedy. Audio Section materials were used.
- EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 4:30) reported on official Washington reaction to the Challenger tragedy, citing statements by President Reagan, Vice-President Bush, Senators Glenn and Garn, and Congressman Michael.
- PANORAMA (Dubinsky, W 3:30) reported on the press conference given by NASA official Jesse Moore on the Challenger tragedy.
- EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30) reviewed US press reaction to the Challenger tragedy, citing The Washington Post, The New York Times, and The Wall Street Journal.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 4:30) reported on French reaction to the Challenger tragedy, citing President Mitterrand's condolence telegram and commentaries in Le Monde and Le Figaro.

2. Religion. THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 7:30) outlined the significance of Moses' Exodus in Christian teaching.

An item in THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Kulomzina, P 11:30) was on parents' attitude toward their children's faults.

ct/SL



**NEWS COVERAGE**

● ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 29 JANUARY 1986:

THE SHUTTLE DISASTER INVESTIGATION IS IN FULL SWING AND PRESIDENT REAGAN WILL ATTEND A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CHALLENGER'S CREW AT HOUSTON ON FRIDAY.

LIBYAN LEADER MUHAMMAR GADDAFI IS REPORTEDLY WILLING TO DISCUSS TERRORISM IN EUROPE WITH ITALY'S PRIME MINISTER BETTINO CRAXI.

ISRAEL HAS SAID THE PALESTINIAN BASES IN LEBANON HIT IN A NEW AIR STRIKE HOUSED TERRORISTS.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARAK HAS BEEN OUTLINING HIS INITIATIVE FOR A WEST EUROPEAN ROLE IN THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS TO FRENCH LEADERS IN PARIS.

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN THE RECENT FIGHTING IN MARXIST SOUTH YEMEN ARE NOW SAID TO BE LESS THAN FEARED.

● WALESA HAS AGAIN COMMENTED ON HIS UPCOMING TRIAL.



RADIO FREE EUROPE  
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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Thursday, 30 January 1986

D. Felton and E. Romano

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Gabay, NY 8) took issue with attacks by Yevtushenko and Deputy Culture Minister Ivanov against such US films as Rambo-II, Rocky-IV, etc. as being anti-Soviet. The program pointed out that these films are part of a natural US reaction to the Vietnam complex and the failure of detente, characterized, for example, by communist expansion in the Third World, the unprecedented Soviet arms buildup, Afghanistan, human rights violations in the USSR, and the South Korean airliner shootdown. The program asked why Yevtushenko and Ivanov do not protest against blatantly anti-American Soviet films.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) drew attention to a play by Fedor Burlatsky showing at Moscow's Satirical Theater which grossly distorts the US and Soviet roles in the 1962 Cuba crisis. In the US, said the program, where people have the historical facts at their disposal, the play would have evoked either loud laughter or anger.

2. The USSR-The Italian CP. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 5:30) commented on PCI Secretary-General Natta's visit to Moscow. Italian newspapers were noted as suggesting that the reason Gorbachev expounded his disarmament theses at such great length was in order to mask serious differences, especially ideological, between the two parties. The program asked why, if Natta spoke of Gorbachev's positive reaction to his criticism of human rights violations and the lack of democracy in the USSR and the consequent negative effects on the economy, this was not reflected in the final communique. As regards the reference in the final communique to the possibility of a negotiated

settlement of conflicts in various regions, Natta's differences with Gorbachev were noted. The program also pointed to Natta's observation that Gorbachev reiterated Soviet theses on Afghanistan in a less aggressive tone than Soviet officials normally do.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 5:30) highlighted a report on the abuse of psychiatry in the USSR for political purposes, which has just been issued by the US CSCE Helsinki Commission. A CND report from Washington of January 29 was used.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 16:30 and Weil, Copenhagen 4) featured a case history of political prisoner Vazif Meylanov on the occasion of the anniversary of his arrest for protesting against Sakharov's exiling; the text of an unknown samizdat author's poem about Sakharov; and information on refusenik Nikolay Kryuchkov, the son of a famous Soviet actor, including his samizdat letters to US Ambassador Hartman (AS-5581) and an unnamed addressee (AS-5528) in which he describes how he was persecuted in special psychiatric hospitals.

4. The Economy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Chianurov, M 10), commenting on the Central Statistical Board's report on the fulfillment of the 1985 state plan, said it showed no great leap forward. The program pointed especially to the oil production shortfall and its adverse consequences for the Soviet economy and foreign trade and the sharp fall in the production of alcoholic beverages. (the Service wondered how will the budget deficit be made up). Despite Gorbachev's call for glasnost, said the program, the report is full of inaccuracies, distortions, and half-truths: for example, it claims that there is no unemployment in the USSR and is silent on the grain harvest. An RLR Research Report was used.

5. The Media. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fishtein, M 2 and Roitman, M 8) said that the sharper and more critical tone of the Soviet press signifies neither a liberalization of the censorship nor a democratization of public life. The program pointed to a Sovetskaya Kultura article of January 25 which fails to mention that Soviet officially sanctioned writers were absent from the International PEN Club Congress in New York because of the presence of Soviet emigre writers. Also absent from the Soviet press, said the program, is criticism of such things as the Soviet political and economic system, Soviet foreign policy, the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, and special stores for the privileged. Marx's condemnation of censorship was noted.

6. Justice. In HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 6:30) former long-time Moscow defence lawyer Dina Kaminskaya spoke of signs in the Soviet press of an increase in the number of death sentences passed in the USSR. The program cited from the US journal Russia on the number of death sentences passed and

carried out in the USSR, noted the nonpublication of such statistics in the USSR, and described as barbaric the use of the death penalty even for nonviolent: e.g., economic crimes. RLR Research Bulletin, No. 8 (1986), was used.

7. Ideology. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) presented the first installment of a book by Peter Vayl and Alexander Genis, entitled The 1960s, in which the 1961 Party Program was described as a utopia appealing to the heart rather than the mind: a utopia which no one seriously expected to be realized.

8. Culture. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Fotiyev, M 10), commenting on a new Soviet book on the Hermitage during the blockade of Leningrad, drew attention to the many works of art in the Hermitage which were sold during the Stalin era for hard currency: an issue on which official Soviet sources are silent.

9. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Artemov, M 5) continued to talk about St. Anthony the Great's teaching on the need to fight the evil in one's soul.

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

None

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

1. East-West Relations. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) spoke of increased optimism among participants in the Vienna MFR talks following the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, citing statements by US chief delegate Blackwell and Soviet journalist Petrov in Die Presse. The program said the USSR must be aware that the West would not be prepared to accept Gorbachev's proposal for the total elimination of nuclear weapons in the presence of a major Soviet conventional superiority in Europe. NATO's insistence on adequate verification was noted. A CND report from Munich of January 30 was used.

2. The US, Libya, and International Terrorism. PANORAMA (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30) cited US TV on the possibility of a US naval vessel being sent into the Gulf of Sidra during the current maneuvers off the Libyan coast; Assistant Secretary of State Whitehead's recent statement that the US would consider military measures against Libya if economic ones fail to have any effect; and Italian Prime Minister Craxi that this possibility had induced Gaddafi to offer to stop terrorist acts by radical Arab groups if the US promised not to take military action. Reference was made to State Department spokesman Kalb's skeptical reaction to Gaddafi's statement.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 3:30) saw a connection between the European Council's naming Libya, Syria, and Iran directly as states supporting international terrorism and Italian Prime Minister Craxi's statement on Gaddafi's promise to stop terrorist acts on European territory if the US refrains from taking military action against Libya. Reference was made to an Izvestia cartoon showing Uncle Sam trying to stuff West European leaders into a bag full of holes bearing the inscription "Sanctions Against Libya."

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30) cited statements made at a Washington press conference by representatives of a private international group for the prevention of nuclear terrorism and a former ACDA staffer on the threat of nuclear terrorism, particularly against Western Europe. A CND report from Washington of January 29 was used.

3. US-Nicaragua. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 4:30) reported on the submission to Shultz by three anti-Sandinist leaders of a document setting forth the opposition's goals, announcing its intention to set up a provisional government, and requesting US military and nonmilitary aid. The program noted the US State Department statement on the importance of this document and said the Congressional climate has become more favorable to the granting of such aid in view of the Sandinist totalitarian regime's clearly subversive role in the region.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 12) surveyed the deteriorating political and human rights situation in Marxist Nicaragua; noted the Sandinist regime's imposition of a "state of emergency" suspending rights to due process and political expression; gave voice cuts of interview statements by Luis Hernandez, chairman of the independent human rights committee in Nicaragua, charging the regime with having increased pressures on its opponents in political parties and in the Catholic Church and with having increased censorship and banned, in part, broadcasts by the Catholic radio station. The program commented on the wave of arrests and the reign of terror in Nicaragua, the militarization of the state under the pretext that it is a victim of an external threat, the Soviet and East European military presence, and the transformation of the country into a communist fortress-state in the region. The program noted that six years after the Sandinist revolution virtually nothing remains of the initial ideals of freedom and democracy.

4. US-Angola. PANORAMA (Weinstein, W 4) reported on UNITA leader Savimbi's visit to the US. The program referred to the issue of US aid to UNITA and pointed to Assistant Secretary of State Crocker's view that US oil companies should break off dealings with the Marxist Angolan government.

5. Portugal. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 5:30) analyzed the first round of Portugal's presidential election results and the country's political landscape, noting that the commanding

lead of Freitas Do Amaral's conservative Social-Democratic Central Party shows that the leftist era following the 1974 revolution may be gradually coming to an end. The program noted Portugal's difficult economic situation and discussed Amaral's economic reform programs and his plans to limit the role of the government in the economic life of the country. The program stressed that the implementation of the program will of course depend on whether or not Amaral wins the presidential run-off election which is scheduled to take place on February 16.

- \* 6. Italy. In DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 5) presented an interview in Rome with Christian-Democratic Parliamentarian Guido Bernardi, who was first elected to the Italian Parliament 15 years ago. Bernardi described the rights and functions of Italy's parliamentarians in general and his specific functions in the legislative process in parliament and vis-a-vis his constituency, in particular. He also explained how a citizen in Italy can be included in a party's list of candidates to the parliament and the mechanisms used in Italy to bring legislation before the parliament.

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

1. Space. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3) reported on the NASA press conference held on the day following the Challenger explosion, focusing on statements by acting NASA Director William Graham on the investigation into the cause of the explosion and the US intention to press ahead with space research.

PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4:30) gave details of the investigation being conducted into the cause of the Challenger explosion.

2. Religion. JUDAISM (Lvov, NY 7; Taratuta, NY 7; Sirotin, NY 7; and Haskelevich, NY 7) noted Judaism's teachings on how to use one's free choice and will to change circumstances and/or how to make the best of certain fateful circumstances. The program continued its series on Jacob, focusing today on his love for Rachel and his 14 years of service to his uncle, Laban, and the latter's deceptions. This was followed by a profile of Cantor Matus Radzivillover and the presentation of a medley of his cantorial chants welcoming the Sabbath. In the conclusion, Rabbi Haskelevich commented on a reading of this week's portion of the Torah devoted to the Revelation at Sinai and the Jews acceptance of God's Ten Commandments.

3. Health Food Stores in Britain were the subject of a talk by the late Soviet emigre writer Anatoly Kuznetsov in HUMAN RIGHTS (Kuznetsov, L 13), a RERUN from 21 July 1978.

ct/SL

#### NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
30 JANUARY 1986:  
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CASPAR WEINBERGER SAYS THE SPACE SHUTTLE DESTRUCTION WILL DELAY  
EXPERIMENTS LINKED TO THE STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE.

NATO'S LORD CARRINGTON SAYS THE ALLIANCE IS CAUTIOUSLY OPTIMISTIC  
ABOUT FUTURE RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIETS.

NEGOTIATORS AT THE LONG-STALLED VIENNA FORCE CUT TALKS HAVE FOUND A  
FRAMEWORK FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

THE STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE TOOK ITS FIRST STEP TOWARD DRAFTING  
A FINAL DOCUMENT.

ANGOLAN REBEL LEADER JONAS SAVIMBI HAS EXPRESSED SATISFACTION OVER  
HIS TALKS WITH PRESIDENT REAGAN.

US NAVAL FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WERE ENDING MANUEVERS OFF THE  
LIBYAN COAST.

WASHINGTON SAYS IT SEES NO EVIDENCE OF SOVIET WILLINGNESS TO GET OUT  
OF AFGHANISTAN.

EGYPT'S PRESIDENT IS USING HIS CURRENT TOUR TO PRESS WEST EUROPEAN  
COUNTRIES TO START THEIR OWN MIDEAST PEACE EFFORTS.

TROOPS IN HAITI HAVE USED TEAR GAS TO DISPERSE THOUSANDS OF ANTI-  
GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATORS.

UGANDA'S NEW PRESIDENT APPOINTED CABINET MINISTERS.

ANOTHER TEENAGE MEMBER OF AN UNOFFICIAL SOVIET PEACE GROUP HAS  
REPORTEDLY BEEN PLACED IN A MENTAL CLINIC.

SOUTH YEMEN CLAIMS THE NEWLY OUSTED PRESIDENT STARTED THE CIVIL WAR  
BY TRYING TO GRAB POWER FROM THE POLITBURO.

THE PHILIPPINES HAVE BEEN HIT BY MORE PREELECTION VIOLENCE.

\* SOVIET POET YEVGENY YEVTUSHENKO SAYS HE WILL KEEP FIGHTING  
BUREAUCRATIC RESTRICTIONS ON CULTURE.

\*) THE ROMANIAN SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.



RADIO FREE EUROPE  
RADIO LIBERTY

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Friday, 31 January 1986

D. Felton, E. Romano, and J. Riollot

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

1. Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Kushev, M 6) contrasted the new Soviet/Kabul thesis of "broadening the social base of the Afghan revolution" and Afghan Foreign Minister Dost's interview statements to Western journalists on the question of a Soviet troop withdrawal, with Soviet efforts to isolate the partisans and deal with them militarily and to destabilize Pakistan by inciting Pushtun tribes to rebellion.

2. USSR-Third World. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Roitman, M 7) commented on an official Soviet UN document, entitled "International Economic Security of States is an Important Condition for the Health of International Economic Relations," which blames the West for the desolate economic situation and massive foreign debts of the Third World countries. The program described the document as a piece of political rhetoric designed to gloss over the reluctance of the USSR itself to help the debtor countries. The program contrasted the low figure for Soviet aid with that for US aid and cited figures from NATC and the US Congress reports from last year on the high proportion accounted for by arms in Soviet aid to the Third World.

3. Foreign Trade. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Weinstein, W 4) gave



the contents of an article in The Journal of Commerce on indications that the USSR intends to step up trade with Western countries and Japan.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 14:30) reported on the arrest of Moscow unofficial peace group member Anetta Fadeyeva and her subsequent confinement in a special psychiatric hospital, recalling the previous similar case of group member Irina Pankratova and also that of group member Vladimir Brodsky, an anesthetist who, last August, was sentenced to three years in a prison camp. The program featured a samizdat text (AS-5572) of Brodsky's wife Diana Ziserman's appeal to Gorbachev dated last July.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 2) reported on the House Foreign Affairs Committee hearings on the human rights situation in the USSR and Eastern Europe, citing Assistant Secretary of State Rozanne Ridgway on certain improvements in the USSR and Lawrence Smith's call on the US government to apply pressure to the USSR over the emigration issue. A CND report from Washington of January 30 was used.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20:30) featured the second half of a samizdat letter (AS-5528) refusenik Nikolay Kryuchkov describing his sufferings in special psychiatric hospitals. The program gave background on the Kryuchkov case, also mentioning his letter to US Ambassador Hartman, with a copy to Gorbachev, and reflecting on the generation gap between Kryuchkov and his father, a prominent Soviet actor.

5. Anti-Semitism. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (K. Simis, W 7) commented on the propagandistic aims and exposed the distortions, falsifications, and slander contained in the so-called "White Book" on the "subversive" activities of world Zionism and the situation of Jews in the USSR, published by the Moscow-based "Juridical Literature" press in 1985. The program focused on the "White Book's" total falsification of the Jewish emigration issue and the problem of reunification of families.

6. Emigration and Emigres. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Isr. 3) reported on the 50th anniversary session of the World Jewish Congress in Jerusalem, noting the optimistic comments by WJC President Bronfman about the future prospects of Soviet-Jewish emigration and the less optimistic remarks on this issue by Soviet refusenik Essas, who arrived in Israel one week ago, and former Jewish activist Mendelevich.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Isr 2) briefly reviewed an Israeli television film by Soviet emigre film director Lina Chaplin devoted to the life and customs of the Georgian emigre community in Israel.

7. Justice. In HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 5:30) former Moscow defense lawyer Dina Kaminskaya commented on a polemic article in a recent issue of Trud rebuking Soviet writers for presenting violations of judicial procedure in the USSR as something quite normal. Kaminskaya said her own experience was that in reality such violations are even worse than in fiction.

8. Ideology. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) presented the second installment of a book by Petr Vayl and Alexander Genis entitled The 1960s in which the 1961 Party Program was described as a utopia appealing to the heart rather than to the mind: a utopia which no one seriously expected to be realized.

9. Propaganda. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Voinovich, M 14), a RERUN from 13 April 1984, Soviet emigre writer Voinovich talked about the counterproductive effect of Soviet propaganda at home. An attack on a writer will surely increase his popularity, as was the case with Akhmatova, Pasternak, or Solzhenitsyn. Anti-American propaganda has also achieved the opposite effect by helping, indirectly, to create among the Soviet public a favorable image of the US.

10. The Nationalities. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Suslov, W 7) gave the substance of a paper delivered by Prof. Tadeusz Swietochowski at Washington's Kennan Institute on the linguistic and cultural Russification of Azerbaijan, which, however, is preserving its national identity thanks to Islam. Swietochowski also referred to Soviet attempts to exploit pan-Turkism and pan-Azerbaijanism in Azerbaijan in relations with Turkey and Iran.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Oganessian, M 5:30) drew attention to an article in the Armenian-language journal Soviet Teacher which goes out of its way to praise Russian fairy-tales as a means of instilling in Armenian children a communist, collectivist mentality.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Krimerman, M 5) contrasted talk of the "impressive sociocultural achievements of the Moldavian village" at a recent conference of East European sociologists in Kishinev with Moldavian press material on the desolate state of medical care in the rural areas of Moldavia.

11. Literature. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Lvov, NY 11:30) discussed the Jewish elements in the works of Soviet-Jewish writer Semen Hecht.

12. The Popularity of US Writers in the USSR. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Dovlatov, NY 7), a RERUN from January 11, emigre writer Sergey Dovlatov commented on a study by Hoover Institution scholar Klaus Mehnert, who produced a list of the 22 most popular American writers in the USSR on the basis of his travels and talks in the Soviet Union with librarians, book

store employees, and private individuals. Dovlatov noted that, paradoxically, some of the American writers are more widely published in the USSR than in their native US, commented on the possible reasons why American novelists are more popular in the USSR than their French or West German counterparts, and was surprised that such widely read American authors in the USSR as Mark Twain, O'Henry, and Jack London were missing in Mehnert's list.

13. Religion. THE MILLENNIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rahr, M 7:30) read the sixth installment of a speech by Russian historian Klyuchevsky at the Theological Academy in Moscow in 1888 on the occasion of the 900th anniversary of the Christianization of Russia.

THE MILLENNIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Fotiyev, M 7) featured the seventh in a series of programs devoted to the social teaching of the Russian Orthodox Church.

THE MILLENNIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rahr, M 10) read the 25th installment of Ivan Shmelev's The Pilgrimage about a pilgrimage to the Trinity-St. Sarge Monastery in which he took part as a boy in the 1880s.

STARTING THE DAY (Artemov, M 5) was about the dangers involved in trying to justify one's sins by words.

1. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bekker, NY 5:30), commenting on the highly negative reaction in Poland to the authorities' latest purge of university rectors and lecturers, recalled the prewar and postwar history of Polish universities' constant fight for their academic freedom.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Gorbanevskaya, P 13) included a feature on the memoirs of the late Father Popieluszko, covering the period 1980-84, which were published last year in a Polish underground journal and later in a Paris-based Polish emigre journal.

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

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Gorbanevskaya, P 13) included a feature on the memoirs of the late Father Popieluszko, covering the period 1980-84, which were published last year in a Polish underground journal and later in a Paris-based Polish emigre journal.

2. Hungary. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 7:30) gave the text of an article in Posev on the limitations to the Hungarian economic experiment. The introduction to the program cited a Pravda (January 22) warning that Hungarian business and other contacts with the West were fraught with danger from "bourgeois ideology" and "anti-socialist propaganda."

3. Romania. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 1) briefly cited testimony given on Romania by Congressman Christopher Smith and Assistant Secretary of State Rozanne Ridgeway at the House Foreign Affairs Committee hearings on the human rights situation in the USSR and Eastern Europe. A CND report from Washington of January 30 was used.

4. The PRC. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) viewed the international arms fair, which has just opened in Peking, in the context of the PRC's program for modernizing its armed forces.

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

1. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 6) reported on Honecker's interview to Die Zeit, and concluded that the Gorbachev leadership has evidently decided that propaganda treatment of the West Germans is best placed in German hands. The program also remarked that Honecker's freedom of maneuver is limited indeed.

2. US-Angola. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 5) commented on UNITA leader Savimbi's visit to the US, backgrounding the issue of US military aid to UNITA.

3. The Middle East. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Isr 5) discussed the conflicts in Israel between orthodox and non-orthodox Jews, noting statistical data that only 20 percent of Israeli Jews go to synagogues on a regular basis, 30 percent observe the traditions, and the remaining majority show a tolerance to the faith of their ancestors. The views of orthodox Jews on the settlement question were noted, as well as the view by former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, Miron Benvenisti, who opposes the settlement policy on the grounds that it could lead to a creeping annexation and an Arab majority in Israel. Also mentioned were data published in the journal Israeli Economist showing that under the given conditions the Jewish population in Israel will exceed the Arab one by 2 million at the end of the century.

4. Ethiopia. PANORAMA (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30) reported on the press conference given by UN officials at the world organization's New York headquarters on the continuing famine problem in Ethiopia. Reference was made to criticism of the UN for evading the question of Ethiopian government responsibility for the situation. A CND report from New York of January 30 was used.

5. The FRG. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 5) reported on the FRG government's report on economic prospects for 1986.

6. Britain. PANORAMA (Matusevich, L 5:30) commented on the conflict between the British "News International" newspaper publishing concern and the printers' trade unions over the introduction of new computer technology. The program spoke of the trade unions' obstructionism and said the days of the old Fleet Street seem numbered.

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

1. Jewish Affairs. The international Jewish journalists confress in Jerusalem was briefly discussed in JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Isr 1), citing comments by Norman Podhoretz, the editor of the American journal Commentary.

ct/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
31 JANUARY 1986:

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN HAS SUGGESTED LECH WALESA'S TRIAL  
MIGHT BE CANCELED.

RONALD REAGAN SAYS AMERICA'S SPACE PROGRAM WILL GO AHEAD DESPITE THE  
LOSS OF THE CHALLENGER SHUTTLE.

HAITI'S PRESIDENT JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER HAS APPEALED FOR AN END TO  
ANTI GOVERNMENT VIOLENCE.

THE POPE IS ON HIS WAY TO INDIA.

FRENCH PRESIDENT FRANCOIS MITTERRAND HAS SENT MOSCOW A LETTER ON THE  
LATEST SOVIET ARMS INITIATIVE.

THE STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE HAS BEGUN DISCUSSING WHAT COULD  
BECOME ITS FIRST MAJOR AGREEMENT.

SPAIN WILL HOLD A NATIONAL REFERENDUM MARCH 12 ON WHETHER TO REMAIN A  
NATO MEMBER.

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESIDENT PIETER BOTHA HAS CALLED ON BLACKS TO TALK  
WITH HIS GOVERNMENT ABOUT THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE.

ANGOLAN REBEL LEADER JONAS SAVIMBI SAYS IT WOULD BE WRONG TO FIGHT  
APARTHEID WHILE IGNORING SOVIET EXPANSIONISM IN BLACK AFRICA.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARAK IS BACK IN CAIRO AFTER VISITING  
WESTERN EUROPE.

ISRAEL HAS AGAIN WARNED SOUTH LEBANON RESIDENTS NOT TO COOPERATE WITH  
PALESTINIAN GUERRILLAS.

PAKISTAN REPORTS MORE CROSS-BORDER ATTACKS BY AFGHAN AIRCRAFT.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IS CONTACTING CMEA GOVERNMENTS ON IMPROVING  
TIES BETWEEN THE TWO TRADE GROUPS.



RADIO FREE EUROPE  
RADIO LIBERTY

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Saturday, 1 February 1986

E. Romano, J. Riollot, and L. Mardirossian

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

1. The Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan. SPECIAL PROGRAM (Nadirashvili, M 16) examined the origins of the Afghan conflict, going back to the post-war years, and noted Moscow's inability to impose its rule by force seven years after the invasion. The program also discussed the problems facing the resistance movement in which the contradictions of the Muslim world also find their expression and reviewed briefly the current efforts aimed at reaching a peaceful settlement of the conflict under UN auspices.

SPECIAL PROGRAM (Nadirashvili and Bensi, M 13) featured an interview with an RL Russian Service employee who visited Peshawar several times during the past few years. He discussed the Pushtu issue and the Soviet-Karmal role in fomenting unrest amid Pakistani Pushtu tribes.

SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 3) commented on an article by Soviet Col. Filatov in Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya, entitled "Stars Over Kabul," dealing with the presence of Soviet and Afghan servicewomen in the respective armed forces. Afghan servicewomen participate in military actions while Soviet servicewomen serve as doctors, cooks, or as members of Soviet intelligence services.

2. The USSR and the Third World. PANOARAMA OF THE WEEK (Geller, P 5) reviewed the book entitled Two Hours After Midnight, written by former French minister Jean-Francois Deniau, about the insurgent movements against the communist regimes in Afghanistan, Angola, Nicaragua, Cambodia, and Ethiopia. Deniau gave first-hand accounts of his sojourns with Mujahidin units in Afghanistan, Eritrean partisans, the Miskito Indians in Nicaragua, and the UNITA movement in Angola.

3. The USSR and the PEN Club Congress in New York was the subject of an interview in CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Orshansky, W 20) with emigre Russian writer Vasily Aksenov who participated in the event. The program was pegged to an attack on the congress in Literaturnaya Gazeta entitled "Scandal in the Library." Aksenov regretted the absence of Soviet writers, saying the congress was the poorer for their absence, but they certainly lost more. He also explained that the Chinese sent a delegation which had no problem sitting in the same rooms with writers from Taiwan and Chinese writers from other countries. The main reason given by the USSR for refusing to send writers to the congress was the presence of Soviet emigre writers. Aksenov noted the liberal atmosphere of the debates.

4. Espionage. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 5) excerpted an article from Jane's Defence Weekly citing the activities of Soviet-trained women agents spying on the military base at Greenham Common near London since US cruise missiles were installed there. They infiltrated British pacifist groups.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (B. Vail, Copenhagen 10) former political prisoner Boris Vail discussed the plight of Lithuanian Catholic Priest Alfonsas Svarinskas who was given a 10 year prison and exile term three years ago for his religious and human rights activities. Vail met Father Svarinskas in the Perm prison camp No. 36 in the early 1960s.

In DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Finkelstein, M 10) former member of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group Eitan Finkelstein discussed the plight in prison of veteran Lithuanian human rights activist Viktoras Pyatkus, who is currently serving his third, 15-year prison and exile term for his human rights activities.

6. The Media. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Matusevich, L 10) reviewing the first part of a Soviet TV program devoted to art and literature in the USSR in 1917-33, said it gave an unusual picture of the period covered and this may herald further changes toward more glasnost in Soviet media under Gorbachev. However, before drawing conclusions one should wait and see how the last part of the program deals with the beginning of Stalin's cultural dictatorship.



7. Military-Patriotic Education. HUMAN RIGHTS (Yudovich, M 7), a RERUN from January 27, traced the history of the militarization of education in the USSR, under which children are taught not only to show loyalty to their country, but hatred toward "the enemy." This, said the program, violates the Soviet law of 1962 making war propaganda a crime.

8. Society. HUMAN RIGHTS (Kuznetsov, L 16), a RERUN from 27 January 1986, discussed the phenomenon that in the USSR people seem to age faster than in the West.

9. The Emigration. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fishtein, M 14) featured an interview with Alexis Khvostenko, an emigre Soviet artist and writer, who talked about his activities in the West.

10. Religion. SUNDAY MASS (Rahr and Kholodnaya, M and NY 54:30) presented a Russian Orthodox religious Service.

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

None

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Weinstein, W 11) reported on the Challenger tragedy and noted how Americans, young and old, were profoundly affected by this event. The program cited the main points of President Reagan's brief televised address to the nation praising the courage of the seven astronauts who died in the mission to "expand man's horizons" and stressing that their deaths would not halt America's space program. It was noted that an investigation of the accident will be conducted.

SIGNAL (Suslov, W 6) presented a recent talk with Prof. Roy Godson of Georgetown University which was on the strict control and supervision of US national intelligence organizations exerted by the US government and the US Congress.

2. South Yemen. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Muslin, NY 4), based on an article in The New York Times (Kifner), discussed the outcome of the bloody coup in Marxist South Yemen, noting that the power struggle between the two communist factions in the Politburo was not so much over policy matters as the result of tribal and personal rivalries. South Yemen's new President Attas was cited as saying that his government will continue its close ties with the USSR.

3. The Middle East. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Nudelman, Tel Aviv 8) noted Israel's strengthened political position after Prime Minister Peres' visit to the FRG and other West European

countries and reviewed the Egyptian internal political grounds behind Mubarak's refusal to meet with Peres. The program also discussed the stalemate in the Mideast peace talks and the unsuccessful results of King Hussein's talks on this issue with PLO chief Arafat in Amman. The continued religious and factional fighting in Lebanon was mentioned.

4. The Libyan Armed Forces. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 2) noted that half of the 3,000 Soviet tanks and 370 Soviet war planes out of the 4,500 which were delivered to Libya are kept in depots according to the so-called "system of double deployment" under which they would be used by Soviet armed forces in a war.

5. The Eureka Project. Comparing that project with the US SDI program, SIGNAL (Betaki, M 6) cited French Defense Minister Quilès as emphasizing the Eureka project's offensive aspects and French opposition leader Chirac who deplored France's refusal to participate in the SDI. The Eureka project was viewed as a program for West European technological cooperation. The Service also discussed the Soviet Union's attitude toward the Eureka project which is likely to encourage that country to intensify its technological spying and to intensify its efforts to divide Western Europe from the US.

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

1. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 3) read a passage from St. Luke's Gospel on the young boy.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Benigsen, NY 8) was an introduction to the Christian faith which reviewed the creation of universe and man.

An Item by NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 11:30) was devoted to St. Anthony the Great.

STARTING THE DAY (Artemov, M 5) talked about mendacity and a guilty conscience.

ct/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
1 FEBRUARY 1986:  
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POPE JOHN PAUL HAS BEGUN HIS 10-DAY VISIT TO INDIA.

YELENA BONNER HAS BEEN GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF HER VISA TO STAY IN  
THE UNITED STATES.

LECH WALESA HAS AGAIN SAID HE NEVER INTENDED TO INSULT POLISH  
ELECTION OFFICIALS.

SOUTHERN EUROPE HAS HAD ANOTHER DAY OF SEVERE WINTER WEATHER.

THE SEARCH HAS CONTINUED OFF THE FLORIDA COAST FOR DEBRIS FROM THE  
SHUTTLE CHALLENGER.

PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS CONGRATULATED ITALY FOR ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD  
INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

THERE'S BEEN RIOTING AND LOOTING ON HAITI AND FIVE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN  
KILLED BY SECURITY FORCES.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS  
RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Sunday, 2 February 1986

J. Riollot, E. Romano and L. Mardirossian

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

1. USSR-France. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanova, M 2:30) highlighted France's protest against Soviet violations of the French-Soviet agreement on sea shipping at the expense of France. According to Le Monde, French Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson raised the issue at the recent session of the French-Soviet Great Commission in Moscow. France is intending to cancel the agreement.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gladilin, P 7) contrasted French and Soviet agriculture, noting that French peasants are never in need of party decisions and directives and other Soviet practices aimed at improving productivity growth. In view of the current agricultural overproduction crisis in France, the program ironically suggested that the French could stop the peasants from working by means of Soviet-type meetings.

2. Afghanistan. EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Troll, NY 13) featured an interview with three representatives of the Afghan resistance movement presently in New York. The interviewees answered questions about the situation in Afghanistan seven years after the beginning of the war.

EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Yudovich, M 14), focusing on a remark made by one of the participants in the above-mentioned interview to the effect that the Afghans were surprised by the Soviet aggression because they saw the Soviets as friends, mentioned facts (such as the construction of a strategic road in Afghanistan) showing that the invasion was planned long in advance. The program said that Moscow has thus far been right in not expecting that their occupation of Afghanistan would touch off a world war, but they miscalculated the capacity for resistance of the Afghan people. Having realized that they cannot win the war, they are now trying to put pressure on Pakistan by fomenting unrest among the Pakistani Pushtu tribes.

EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Nadirashvili, M 2) briefly reported on the desertion of a large number of Kabul troops to the side of the resistance and on the heavy fighting in Kandahar Province in late December and early January.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20:30) featured the second half of a samizdat letter (AS-5528) by refusenik Nikolay Kryuchkov, describing his sufferings in special psychiatric hospitals, and gave background information on his case. The program was a RERUN from January 31.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fishbein, M 24 and Sinyavsky, P 5:30) presented the 12th installment of readings from and commentaries on the works of the late dissident Soviet poet Varlam Shalamov. Today's program read Shalamov's story "The Thermometer of Grishka Logun."

4. Youth. MODERN WOMAN (Voznesenskaya, M 6:30) emigre Soviet writer Yulya Voznesenskaya commented on an article by Soviet sociologist, Dr. Shubkin, which appeared in Literaturnaya Gazeta of January 22, unexpectedly dealing with the Soviet youth's "vices," allegedly due to Western influence, such as Philistine attitudes; ignorance of history, literature, and the humanities, and general, social extremism and devilishness. At the same time the article's author told of the difficult living conditions of young Soviet families and other young people and commented on the low birth rates and other social problems in the Soviet Union. In its concluding part the program noted that in reality most Soviet young people possess many fine qualities, but gain "vices" when entering into relations with adults.

MODERN WOMAN (Simis, W 4:30) reviewed and commented on an article in Komsomolskaya Pravda voicing official concern about Soviet youth's estrangement from the officially approved way of life and morale standards pegged to a letter by a Soviet girl seeking a joyous life. The reasons are nothing but disbelief in Soviet dogmas and ideals, the program said.

5. Society. MODERN WOMAN (Roitman, M 5:30) a RERUN from January 21, discussed the impact of the housing shortage on the "sexual revolution" in the Soviet Union, drawing a comparison with the West.

6. Literature. Episodes from the private life of the great Russian poet Alexander Blok were discussed in CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Kublonosasky, P 12) on the basis of a book of recollections written by Blok's wife, Lyubov Dmitrievna, entitled The True and Untrue Stories About Blok and Myself, published recently by the West German-based K Press.

7. Art. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Nekrasov, P 6:30) emigre writer Viktor Nekrasov gave his impressions of the works of painters Komar and Melamid, especially their paintings "Stalin" and "Yalta" that were recently exhibited in Paris. Komar and Melamid are presently residing in New York City.

8. Sport. Correcting Sovietsky Sport's distorted information about the athletic goodwill games to be held in Moscow, WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 4) noted that these games were initiated and sponsored by US multimillionaire Ted Turner but that the US government has never opposed them. The program also pointed to Sovietsky Sport's other obscure report on recent Soviet-Chinese sports talks related to these countries' alleged "common approach to the Olympics."

The issue of the revenge chess match between Champion Kasparov and former title holder Karpov was discussed in light of controversies over the matter between the FIDE, particularly its Chairman Campomanes, and Kasparov by WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin and Shamkovich, NY 3 and 6). The program featured an interview with chess Grand Master Shamkovich on the subject. Apparently Kasparov has agreed to play Karpov in a rematch next August.

9. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Gollerbakh, NY 9:30) reported on an exhibition in a New York gallery of drawings and photographs representing Russian churches which emigre Russian poet Konstantin Kuzminsky took with him when he emigrated to the US.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 8:30) drew attention to the negative consequences of a decision of the Greek socialist government to nationalize the properties of the Athos Monastery. The question now is whether the Moscow Patriarchate will raise its voice or remain silent.

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

1. Czechoslovakia. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Shidlovsky, NY 9) read the text of a letter by Prague Archbishop Tomasek in answer to an attack on the Catholic Church and the pope published in Problems of Peace and Socialism. The program indicated as a source a report by RFE's Czechoslovak Research.

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

1. The US Tragedy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) featured President Reagan's speech delivered on January 31 at a national memorial service for the crew of the space shuttle Challenger at the Johnson Center in Houston, Texas.

US TODAY (Rubin and Muslin, NY 10) carried a brief interview with RL's science specialist who answered a question on the possible technical reason for the Challenger catastrophe, and another on the consequences of the accident for the US space program. An introduction to the program described the mood in the US after the catastrophe, which was said to be similar to that following after President Kennedy's assassination.

US TODAY (Paramonov and Dubravina, NY 9) read excerpts from President Reagan's article in The New York Times Magazine entitled "Declaration of War on Organized Crime."

US TODAY (Rubin and Krasin, NY 10) featured an interview with a journalist who was asked to explain the enormous amount of foreign capital invested in the US at present.

2. The Middle East. Citing Egyptian President Mubarak on the difficult Jordanian-PLO talks in Amman and mentioning the just-ended parallel talks in London between Israeli Prime Minister Peres and US Assistant Secretary of State Murphy aimed at easing direct Israeli-Jordanian negotiations for a Middle East peace settlement, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 10) noted that the main question remains that of the composition of a joint Jordanian-PLO delegation at the Middle East peace conference and its powers. The program also discussed the Soviet Union's participation in such a conference. It was noted that the PLO continues to oppose the UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

3. France. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 3) cited French Defense Minister Paul Quiles as calling for French firms to participate in the SDI program, despite France's opposition to it, and corrected Izvestia of January 27 which distorted comments on Quiles's statement in Le Matin de Paris of January 23.

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

1. The US. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7) pegged to the Superbowl held on January 26, discussed the American football pageant.

2. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Artemov, M 5) admonished listeners to beware of hypocrisy.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fishbein, M 24 and Sinyavsky, P 5:30) presented the 12th installment of readings from and commentaries on the works of the late dissident Soviet poet Varlam Shalamov. Today's program read Shalamov's story "The Thermometer of Grishka Logun."

ct/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
2 FEBRUARY 1986:  
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ON THE SECOND DAY OF HIS VISIT TO INDIA, POPE JOHN PAUL HAS HAD  
ANOTHER BUSY DAY OF ENGAGEMENTS IN NEW DELHI.

SEVERE WINTER WEATHER HAS SPREAD TO PARTS OF POLAND, ROMANIA, AND  
BULGARIA.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES BELIEVES WESTERN EUROPE CAN  
CONTRIBUTE TO THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS BUT CANNOT SUBSTITUTE FOR  
THE UNITED STATES.

IN LEBANON TWO BOMB ATTACKS HAVE BEEN MADE AGAINST THE RIGHT-WING  
CHRISTIAN PHALANGE PARTY.

SOVIET FIRST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER GEORBY KORNIENKO HAS GONE TO  
TEHRAN LEADING THE HIGHEST SOVIET DELEGATION TO IRAN SINCE THE 1979  
ISLAMIC REVOLUTION.

THE NEW MARXIST LEADERS IN ADEN HAVE URGED MOSCOW TO LET SOVIET  
ENGINEERS AND GOVERNMENT ADVISERS RETURN TO SOUTH YEMEN.

AS THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE SHUTTLE DISASTER GOES ON, SALVAGE CREWS  
REPORT RECOVERING TEN TONS OF DEBRIS FROM THE OCEAN OFF FLORIDA.

CURFEWS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED ON HAITI AND REPORTERS HAVE BEEN BANNED  
FROM LEAVING THE CAPITAL PORT-AU-PRINCE.

IN MANILA THERE'S BEEN A BIG LEFTIST PROTEST AGAINST THE UPCOMING  
FILIPINO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.



**RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS**

**RUSSIAN SERVICE**

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

**Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis**

for Monday, 3 February 1986

D. Felton and J. Riollot

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30) highlighted US Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle's sharp rebuff to a Pravda claim that the Challenger disaster has demonstrated the fallaciousness of SDI.

2. Afghanistan. EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Troll, NY 13), a RERUN from February 2, featured an interview with three representatives of the Afghan resistance movement presently in New York. The interviewees answered questions about the situation in Afghanistan six years after the beginning of the war.

EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Yudovich, M 4), a RERUN from February 2, focused on a remark made by one of the participants in the above-mentioned interview to the effect that the Afghans were surprised by the Soviet aggression because they saw the Soviets as friends, and in this connection mentioned facts (such as the construction of a strategic road in Afghanistan) showing that the invasion was planned long in advance. The program then said that Moscow was right in expecting that the occupation of Afghanistan would not touch off a world war, but they otherwise miscalculated the capacity for resistance of the Afghan people. Having realized that they cannot win the war, they are now trying to put pressure on Pakistan by fomenting unrest among the Pakistani Pushtu tribes.

EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Nadirashvili, M 2) briefly reported on the desertion of a large number of Kabul troops to the side of the resistance and on heavy fighting in Kandahar Province in late December and early January.

3. USSR-France. PANORAMA (Salkazanova, P 3:30) highlighted a message from President Mitterrand handed to Shevardnadze by the

visiting French Economics and Finance Minister reiterating the French position on arms limitation.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gladilin, P 4) gave the facts of the case of a retired French naval officer arrested for divulging the movements of French nuclear submarines to the Soviets. Four Soviet diplomats were expelled in connection with the case.

4. USSR-Cuba. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4:30), commenting on the visit to Cuba by a Soviet delegation led by Ligachev, said Castro's shakeup of the government suggests that the USSR is now insisting that Cuba make its economy more efficient. The program said that while fresh winds are now blowing in Latin America, Cuba remains, in the words of the international human rights society, a "Caribbean Gulag."

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 14) cited the slightly conflicting reports in Bild, The Los Angeles Times, and The New York Times on an upcoming East-West exchange of prisoners, including Anatoly Shcharansky. The program cited the late Andrey Amalrik on Shcharansky's idea of forming Helsinki groups in the USSR and Sakharov's January 1982 appeal to President Mitterrand on behalf of Shcharansky.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fishbein, M 29) featured the 13th installment of a series devoted to the late nonconformist Soviet writer and long-term political prisoner, Varlam Shalamov. The program included a reading from Shalamov's poetry, as well as his stories "The Carpenters" and "The First Death."

6. Workers Rights. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simis, W 21) took issue with the Soviet claim that in the USSR the state, as the defender of the workers' interests, has created a highly effective industrial safety system, while in the capitalist countries the state is not interested in such matters. Citing Soviet press material and US figures on industrial accidents, the program author, a former Soviet lawyer who worked as a consultant to several enterprises, gave the US as an example showing that the reverse is the case.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Davydov, W 8) gave a biographical profile of the late Alexey Nikitin, a Soviet mineworker who was persecuted for trying to defend workers' rights and who died two years ago of cancer.

7. The Party. PANORAMA and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 5) drew attention to what seems to be an unprecedented instance in Krokodil of high-ranking party officials being not only criticized but also mocked in the Soviet press.

8. The Armed Forces. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) discussed a February 2 Radio Volga broadcast on using such sciences as social psychology and sociology in military training: e.g., to form efficient collectives. The program remarked that psychological tests to determine the mutual compatibility of persons forming a collective have long been applied in the West. The problem of moral, political, and psychological preparation for combat action has been complicated in the Soviet armed forces by the fact that in the postwar period the Soviet armed forces have been used exclusively against brother socialist countries and peaceful and nonaligned Afghanistan. Only now is greater attention being paid to training officers from the Central Asian republics, for example, and greater tolerance being shown to the religion and mentality of servicemen. Mistrust of the rank-and-file, said the program, is a major feature of the Soviet armed forces, which continue to mirror all of Soviet society's deficiencies.

9. Oil. PANORAMA (Dreyer, NY 4) noted the adverse effects on the Soviet economy of the fall in world oil prices.

10. Railroads. PANORAMA (Roitman, M 6), citing the Soviet press, pointed to the inefficiency and desolate state of the Soviet railroad system.

11. Ideology. RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Lvov, NY 6), a RERUN from January 27, pointed to the conflict between the teaching of dialectical materialism on the infinity of the universe in space and time and the findings of modern physics.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Paramonov, NY 9), a RERUN from January 27, cited criticism of Marxism by Russian philosopher and theologist Sergey Bulgakov in his book The Philosophy of Economy, published in 1912.

12. Information Policy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Tolz, Bensi, and Predtechevsky, M 20) was a round-table discussion of Gorbachev's information policy in connection with evidence that more home and foreign news is being allowed to reach the public. The participants in the discussion were asked to comment on the causes and possible consequences of this evolution. The program recalled that something similar took place under Khrushchev after Adzhubey was named chief editor of Izvestia. One of the reasons for the recent evolution was said to be the need to counter the impact of Western radio stations. While welcoming the change, the participants viewed the situation with skepticism, noting that still too many lies and half-truths are propagated in the media. The point was made that freedom in the USSR will remain precarious as long as there is not a civilian society independent of the state. Poland, since the emergence of Solidarity, and Yugoslavia were cited as an example of what can be done in that respect.

13. The Nationalities. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 5:30 and Alexeyeva, NY 15), a RERUN from 27 November 1985, cited samizdat material on discrimination against such Muslim peoples in the Caucasus as the Ingush, Lezgins, Meshkitians, and Azeris.

14. Culture. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Yurenen, P 13) traced the development of Soviet cultural policy under Gorbachev and found elements of "pluralism" and "thaw." An RLPS Report was used.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (V. Betaki, P 6) discussed the work of 50-year-old Soviet poet Yevgeny Reyn on the occasion of the publication of the first volume of his poetry in Sovetsky Pisatel. The program described Reyn's work as mediocre.

15. Religion. RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Rahr, M 9:30), a RERUN from January 27, excerpted the late Russian emigre philosopher Ivan Ilin's book The Road to Spiritual Renewal, published in Munich in 1962.

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

None

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

1. US-Philippines. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 4) reported on the presidential election campaign in the Philippines, citing Shultz's positive statement on the elections and US concern over the threat of a possible leftist coup.

2. Haiti. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Weinstein, W 3) reported on the unrest in Haiti.

3. Human Rights. PANORAMA (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30) outlined the agenda of the UN human rights commission, which has just convened in Geneva, with special reference to the issue of human rights in Poland. A CND report from New York of February 3 was used.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 6) outlined the political rights laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1966 International Pact on Civil and Political Rights.

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

1. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Artemov, M 5) was about the need to open one's soul to God.

ct/SL

#### NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
3 FEBRUARY 1986:

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RELATIVES OF JAILED SOVIET DISSIDENT ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY ARE WAITING  
TO SEE IF REPORTS OF A MAJOR EAST-WEST PRISONER SWAP INVOLVING HIM  
ARE TRUE.

THE SOVIET UNION HAS RETALIATED FOR THE EXPULSION FROM FRANCE OF FOUR  
SOVIET DIPLOMATS BY TELLING FOUR FRENCH EMBASSY OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW  
TO LEAVE BY THE END OF THE WEEK.

SEVERE WINTER WEATHER HAS CONTINUED TO DISRUPT ESSENTIAL SERVICES IN  
MANY PARTS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN EUROPE.

IN CALCUTTA ON THE THIRD DAY OF HIS VISIT TO INDIA, POPE JOHN PAUL  
HAS HELPED TO FEED THE DYING AT THE HOME OF MOTHER TERESA, THE 1979  
NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER.

IRAN HAS SAID ITS FOREIGN MINISTER ALI AKBAR VELAYATI HAS ACCEPTED AN  
INVITATION TO VISIT MOSCOW.

IN THE US FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM ROGERS HAS BEEN NAMED TO  
HEAD A COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE SHUTTLE DISASTER.

OPEC'S PRESIDENT, THE VENEZUELAN OIL MINISTER ARTURO HERNANDEZ  
GRISANTI, HAS SAID ALL OIL PRODUCERS MUST CUT PRODUCTION TO AVOID A  
PRICE COLLAPSE.

NINE CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN KILLED BY A BOMB BLAST IN BEIRUT.

\*) RL NEWS SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.



RADIO FREE EUROPE  
RADIO LIBERTY

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis  
for Tuesday, 4 February 1986  
D. Felton and J. Riollot

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

1. Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chkhubianishvili, M 8:30) gave as an example of the demoralization of Soviet soldiers who saw service in Afghanistan, a certain Anatoly, referred to in an article in Komsomolskaya Pravda, who, as a result of his war experiences, developed contempt and hatred for ordinary Soviet citizens.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4) reported on the attempt by the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco to lure a former Soviet soldier in Afghanistan, Yury Shapovalenko, who went over to the side of the partisans and received political asylum in the US, into the consulate to pick up a letter from his mother. Advice and help given to Shapovalenko by Freedom House was noted and previous similar cases were recalled in which the persons concerned mysteriously ended up in Moscow.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 2) reported on former US UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick's recent speech at a Washington conference of American conservative organizations justifying US aid to Afghan partisans and others fighting against communist regimes.

2. USSR-France. PANORAMA (Salkazanov, P 5:30) took issue with the Soviet statement on the expulsion of French diplomats in retaliation for France's expulsion of four Soviet diplomats in connection with the case of a retired French naval officer, arrested for giving the Soviets information on the movements of

French nuclear submarines. Regarding the Soviet reference to an "unfriendly act," the program asked whether perhaps France should have awarded military orders to the Soviet spy-diplomats. A French Defense Ministry report on Soviet military-industrial espionage in France was also cited.

3. USSR-Argentina. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 5:30) commented on Argentine Foreign Minister Caputo's visit to the USSR. The program noted the Soviet interest in Argentine grain, and Argentina's interest in selling it in view of her financial difficulties. The Washington Times was quoted that although the USSR often uses the dependence of her trading partners for her foreign political interests, there have been no signs of Soviet political pressure on Argentina. It was noted that while the USSR benefited from the Falkland conflict, Caputo emphasized Argentina's affiliation to the Western world and Western democracy.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30) reviewed reaction in the US to reports of the upcoming release of Anatoly Shcharansky, citing Shultz, The New York Times (Gwertzman), The Washington Post (Bohlen), and The Los Angeles Times (Tochey).

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 2: Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 9:30; and Finkelstein, M 9) was devoted to the cases of Orthodox believer Alexander Ogorodnikov, on the occasion of his rearrest; Anatoly Koryagin, who has been proposed by a group of US Congressmen as a candidate for the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize; and Anatoly Shcharansky, in connection with reports of his impending release in an East-West prisoner exchange. RERUN material from 20 November 1985 and 8 October 1985 was used.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Yudovich, M 5:30), examining the provisions of the new party program relative to human rights, concluded that one cannot expect any serious democratic changes from the regime and that cynicism will continue to be the rule.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fishbein, M 29) read a poem and a short story about camp life by the late Soviet dissident writer Shalamov and an excerpt from an article by Andrey Sinyavsky on Shalamov's work.

5. The Emigration. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Dovlatov, NY 6), noting a completely distorted description of the US film "White Nights" in Literaturnaya Gazeta, said the main reason for this is the fact that emigre Soviet dancer Baryshnikov plays the main role in the film and the Soviet media have avoided mentioning his name since he left the Soviet Union 12 years ago.

6. The System. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fishbein, M 7) commented on the Soviet striving to break records by any means in all fields. The program was pegged to an article in Pravda critical of this record-breaking mentality preventing

the rational exploitation of the oil fields of Siberia.

7. Agriculture. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Alexeyev, NY 5:30) gave the substance of a paper delivered by Prof. Karen Brookes last October at a Harvard University conference on Soviet agriculture and its prospects. Brookes said that while a reform of the Soviet agricultural system is highly probable, it will not take place soon; to be effective, the unrealistic price formation mechanism must be changed.

8. The Media. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 5) said the last-minute inclusion in Soviet TV's First Program of a discussion of Gorbachev's three-week-old proposal for the elimination of nuclear weapons could be welcomed as part of the new Soviet information style patterned on that long in existence in democratic countries, but for the fact that the propaganda content of the information remains the same.

9. Justice. In HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 2 and Kaminskaya, W 11:30) a former Soviet lawyer recalled the case of two youngsters who were declared guilty of a murder during a trial in which the prosecutor and the judge behaved in a way reminiscent of the Inquisition. The program author represented one of the defendants at the time.

10. Alcoholism. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Krasin, NY 5) pointed out evidence in the Soviet press, in particular an article in Izvestia, indicating that the antialcohol campaign has so far not given the hoped-for results.

11. Poaching. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Reitman, M 7) noted an article in Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya on poaching which, in a moment of unusual candor, gave the names of a number of local police officials and fishing inspectors caught poaching. The program also noted cases of poaching involving high Soviet officials mentioned in Komarov's book The Destruction of Nature, published in the West.

12. Culture. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Shapiro, M 7:30) observed that while Soviet propaganda has been criticizing Western art for being commercialized, in the USSR, where officialdom decides what is best for the consumer, the authorities have now, in view of the deteriorating economic situation, begun to pay attention to the commercial side of the Soviet art scene, where, for example, officially approved books find no public demand whatsoever. As remedies, slot machines are being installed in cinemas, meetings arranged with popular film stars, Western adventure stories by Dumas, Kipling, etc. are being published. The program also noted the Soviet state's exploitation of performers as a commercial aspect of Soviet culture.



In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Glikman, M 11:30) an emigre Soviet sculptor talked about his encounters with Soviet painter Pavel Filonov.

13. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 8), a RERUN from February 2, drew attention to the negative consequences of a decision of the Greek socialist government to nationalize the properties of the Athos Monastery. The question now, in the program's view, is whether the Moscow Patriarchate will raise its voice or remain silent.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Gollerbakh, NY 9), a RERUN from February 2, reported on an exhibition in a New York gallery of drawings and photographs of Russian churches which emigre Russian poet Konstantin Kuzminsky took with him when he emigrated to the US.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Bensi, M 5) discussed the issue of the planned trial of Walesa for publicly casting doubt on official figures for voter turnout at last October's Sejm elections. The program noted that, in fact, Walesa's figures for individual cities were found to more or less tally with the official ones, in some cases being even higher. Reference was made to the defense's doubting the evidence adduced by the prosecution. The program said the shaky legal basis for the trial coupled with protests from abroad seems to be giving rise to doubts on the part of the regime as to the expediency of a trial. Government spokesman Urban was quoted in this connection.

2. Czechoslovakia. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Shidlovsky, NY 9), a RERUN from February 2, read the text of a letter by Prague Archbishop Tomasek in answer to an attack on the Catholic Church and the pope published in Problems of Peace and Socialism. The program used a RAD Background Report.

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

1. The Philippines. PANORAMA (Shilaeff, NY 9:30) discussed the upcoming presidential elections in the Philippines, giving historical background on Marcos' dictatorial rule. The program spoke of the danger of a leftist takeover, contrasting Magsaysay's successful tactics in dealing with communist subversion in the early 1950s, with Marcos' repressive tactics which have alienated the peasants.

2. US-Nicaragua. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 2) reported on former US UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick's recent speech at a Washington conference of American conservative organizations justifying US aid to anti-Sandinist partisans and others fighting against communist regimes.

3. Ethiopia. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Chianurov, M 8) cited an article in Strana i Mir, No. 11 (1985), on the disastrous effects of ten years of the Mengistu regime, which has failed to keep its revolutionary promises. The program spoke among other things of the famine, the creation of huge state farms, bureaucratization, unemployment, inflation, corruption, privileges for the military, and suppression of trade unions. The introduction to the program cited a 1913 report by a Russian doctor in Abyssinia on that country's prosperity.

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

1. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Artemov, M 5) was about refraining from backbiting.

ct/SL

#### NEWS COVERAGE

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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
4 FEBRUARY 1986:  
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EAST GERMANY CONFIRMED REPORTS THAT AN EAST-WEST EXCHANGE WILL TAKE  
PLACE EARLY NEXT WEEK.

ISRAELI WARPLANES INTERCEPTED A LIBYAN AIRPLANE ON A FLIGHT FROM  
TRIPOLI TO DAMASCUS AND FORCED IT TO LAND IN ISRAEL.

US AND SOVIET NEGOTIATORS TALKED ABOUT ARMS IN GENEVA AND THE GENEVA  
DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE RESUMED.

THE US AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW MET THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER.

BRITAIN'S TOP LABOR LEADER REPORTEDLY CRITICIZED A POLISH DECISION TO  
TRY LECH WALESA.

A US SENATOR URGED INCREASED PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED LEGISLATION  
THAT WOULD SUSPEND MFN FOR ROMANIA FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE PROSECUTOR AT THE POPE ATTACK TRIAL BEGAN HIS SUMMING UP.

THE EC AND BLACK-RULED SOUTHERN AFRICAN COUNTRIES URGED AN END TO  
APARTHEID AND ACCUSED PRETORIA OF AGGRESSION ON ITS NEIGHBORS.

\* THE EFFECTS OF SEVERE WINTER WEATHER CONTINUED TO BE FELT IN SOUTHERN  
REGIONS OF EAST AND WEST EUROPE.

ON THE FOURTH DAY OF HIS VISIT TO INDIA, POPE JOHN PAUL WAS GREETED  
BY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS AT TWO MASSES IN SHILLONG AND CALCUTTA.

WEST GERMANY'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

NASA TECHNICIANS CONTINUED TO SEARCH FOR THE CAUSE OF LAST WEEK'S  
EXPLOSION ON THE SPACE SHUTTLE CHALLENGER.

\*) THE BULGARIAN SERVICE AND RL NEW SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis  
for Wednesday, 5 February 1986  
D. Felton and J. Riollot

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30), citing US government sources, outlined three versions of a US reply to Gorbachev's proposal to eliminate all nuclear weapons by the end of the century put forward by the Defense Department, the ACDA, and the State Department.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 4:30), commenting on the unofficial US-Soviet talks prior to the new round of UN disarmament talks, said general agreement has been reached on such questions as the nonproliferation of chemical weapons, but the question of inspection remains a major obstacle. The program said the USSR refuses on-the-spot inspection and is also partly responsible for the proliferation of chemical weapons in that it has supplied them to such countries as Syria, Egypt, North Korea, Libya and Ethiopia. Reference was made to Soviet attacks against the US chemical weapons program.

2. USSR-EC. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 6) cited figures recently published by EC countries on their trade with the USSR, which appear somewhat disappointing in the light of recent official Soviet statements calling for an increase in this trade. The program cited Gosplan Chairman Talyzin on the need to alter the structure of Soviet foreign trade and said it would be difficult for the USSR to meet its economic goals without Western technology and grain.

- \* 3. USSR-France. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 3:30) cited excerpts not published in Sovetskaya Kultura from an article in l'Humanite by French writer and communist sympathizer Patrick Besson. The passages involved concerned historical Russian-Polish hostility and the tragedy of the war in Afghanistan.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 1:30 and Malinkovich, M 19) gave selected excerpts from letters to Literaturnaya Gazeta on the atrocious conditions suffered by nonpolitical prisoners in the USSR and from samizdat documents on those suffered by political prisoners (AS-5770, AS-5590, AS-3723, and AS-4355).

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fishbein, M 27 and Sinyavsky, P 2) featured a further program devoted to the memory of the late Russian writer and long-time political prisoner Varlam Shalamov, including readings of his poetry as well as his stories "The Duck" and "The Squirrel," and a commentary on Shalamov's life and work by Soviet emigre writer Andrey Sinyavsky.

5. The Emigration. An interview in CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Mirsky, P 11) with Alexander Gleser, the founder and director of the Museum of Russian Modern Art in Exile, was pegged to the 10th anniversary of this museum in Mongeron near Paris.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Betaki, P 8) talked about emigre Russian literary critic Boris Filipov, who, together with Gleb Struve, published the works of Russian poets, such as Akhmatova, Mandelshtam, etc., who are still not accessible to the Soviet public.

6. The System. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz, M 6) commented briefly on an article by Academician Zaslavskaya in Sovetskaya Kultura admitting the survival of social inequalities in Soviet society. The program saw in this article evidence that Russian historian Klyuchevsky's idea of a state independent of classes is still alive in the USSR, but whether such a system can be realized there at present is doubtful.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Voronitsyn, M 13:30), based on an RLR Research Report, said that, judging from readers' letters published in the Soviet press, the public discussion of the documents which will be presented to the forthcoming party congress is giving a prominent place to two major issues: namely, the diversion of rivers and social justice.

7. The Military. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Kruzhin, M 4), based on an RLR Research Report, discussed the living conditions of the families of young army officers and the problems facing these families.

8. Information. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fishtein, M 2) briefly commented on an article in Partiinaya Zhizn on the need for more glasnost in party work. The program remarked that this kind of glasnost, which depends on the goodwill of the authorities, has nothing to do with the genuine glasnost deriving from the existence of a free press.

9. Disinformation. PANORAMA (Predtechevsky, M 4) cited an article in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung giving numerous examples of the KGB's disinformation policy abroad.

- \* 10. Armenia. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Oganessian, M 6:30) commented on Soviet press reports about the seizure at the Soviet border of Armenian nationalist literature published by the Dashnaksutyun in the West. The program expressed satisfaction that, under the influence of the Dashnaksutyun, Armenian youth continues to dream of independence. However, this organization is not responsible for the awakening of national feelings in Armenia which exist anyway, and which can only be stimulated by Soviet attempts to suppress it.

11. Moldavia. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Krimerman, M 4:30) considered as unrealistic the plans foreseeing the twofold increase of Moldavia's industrial production by the end of the century in view of the critical state of the republic's economy today. Citing Sovetskaya Moldavia on the need for truth without which a correct social and economic policy is impossible, the program commented that the words "truth" and "social justice" are dead words for the local nomenklatura.

12. Religion. THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Kublanovsky, P 5) reviewed a recent reprint in Belgium of Russian philologist Sirot's Russian Proverbs of Biblical Origin.

13. History. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW. (Paramonov, NY 8) discussed the views of Russian historian Vasily Klyuchevsky on the occasion of the 145th anniversary of his birth. The program made the point that, contrary to what his Soviet critics claim, Klyuchevsky did not ignore the role of social classes in history. In fact he showed that everytime the Russian state was run by one class, this coincided with a period of decline for the country. This, the program said, remains valid today.

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

1. Cuba. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3:30) discussed Castro's speech at the Cuban CP congress in Havana, focusing on his statements on inefficient economic management. The program also referred to Cuba's continued aggressive foreign policy.

- \* 2. The PRC. HUMAN RIGHTS ( Shragin, NY 20) featured an interview with a Chinese scholar, a specialist in Russian literature working at present at the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The interview was recorded during the international congress of Slavists which she attended in Washington last fall. The interviewee answered questions on the economic and human rights situation in China today.

3. The Finnish CP. PANORAMA (Matusevich, L 5:30) said the new program of the Finnish CP, following the break with the Moscow-oriented minority, is a model of "reformism" and "revisionism" regarded as heresy by the CPSU. Svenska Dagbladet was quoted that Moscow cannot tolerate reformism or Eurocommunism in another country because it would risk compromising its own orthodoxy.

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

- 1. The US. PANORAMA (Weinstein, W 7:30) gave the substance of President Reagan's State of the Union message, highlighting his statements on the US economy, defense, and US-Soviet relations. Audio Section material was used.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasnikov, W 5) highlighted statements by President Reagan in his State of the Union message on the subjects of the national economy, defense, the US-Soviet arms talks, and US support for freedom fighters. US press comment was noted, as well as generally mixed Congressional reaction to President Reagan's budget proposals. Audio Section material was used.

- 2. US-Libya. PANORAMA (Tarasnikov, W 4:30) commented on the going into force of US economic sanctions against Libya. The program cited State Department official Robert Oakley on the recall of US citizens from Libya and noted differences between Weinberger and Shultz over the advisability of military measures against Libya.

- 3. The Pope's Visit to India. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 5:30) reported on the pope's visit to India, noting the ecumenical element in the visit, the pope's praise of Mahatma Gandhi and Mother Theresa, and his condemnation of discrimination on religious, social, political, and other grounds.

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

- 1. Religion. THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 8) featured the seventh installment of a series devoted to the Old Testament's Exodus seen in the Christian tradition.

STARTING THE DAY (Artemov, M 5) was about subordinating the soul to the body. The teaching of St. Anthony the Great was quoted.

An item in THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Kulomzina, NY 10) was on how Christian parents should proceed with the sexual education of their children.

ct/SL



NEWS COVERAGE  
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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
5 FEBRUARY 1986:  
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THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN ROME CONFIRMED REPORTS ITALY HAD ORDERED TWO  
SOVIET OFFICIALS OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

THERE WAS ANOTHER REPORT THAT AN EAST-WEST PRISONER EXCHANGE WILL  
TAKE PLACE SOON.

MUSLIM MILITIAMEN IN SOUTH LEBANON SAID THEY SHOT DOWN A UN  
HELICOPTER AND DETAINED THE SIX UN PERSONNEL ON BOARD.

THE ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SAID ISRAEL MADE A MISTAKE BY INTERCEPTING  
A LIBYAN AIRCRAFT AND HOLDING ITS 12 PASSENGERS.

KING HUSSEIN AND YASSER ARAFAT HELD TALKS AGAIN IN THE JORDANIAN  
CAPITAL AMMAN.

GEORGE SHULTZ SAID BECAUSE OF THE NUCLEAR THREAT THE US MUST TRY TO  
ESTABLISH A CONSTRUCTIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

BRITAIN REPORTEDLY SAID IT WOULD TAKE A SERIOUS VIEW OF ANY POLISH  
ACTION AGAINST LECH WALESA.

POPE JOHN PAUL CONTINUED HIS TOUR OF INDIA.

GREECE AND SWITZERLAND SAID THEY HAD TURNED DOWN REQUESTS BY HAITI'S  
PRESIDENT JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER FOR POLITICAL ASYLUM.

MORE PEOPLE WERE INJURED IN ANOTHER BOMB BLAST IN PARIS.

\* RADIO SOFIA SAID EMERGENCY TEAMS CONTINUE TO WORK AROUND-THE-CLOCK TO  
RESTORE POWER AND COMMUNICATIONS AFTER SNOWSTORMS.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND WEST GERMANY DISCUSSED  
ARMS AND BILATERAL MATTERS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES ENDED.

\* THE SOVIET SPACE STATION SALYUT-7 WAS REPORTED READY TO RECEIVE  
ANOTHER CREW OF COSMONAUTS.

\*) RL NEWS SERVICE AND THE BULGARIAN SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.

\*\*) THE CZECHOSLOVAK SERVICE AND THE BULGARIAN SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM



RADIO FREE EUROPE  
RADIO LIBERTY

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis  
for Thursday, 6 February 1986  
D. Felton and E. Romano

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA (Weinstein, W 4), commenting on Senator Edward Kennedy's visit to the USSR, noted that he agreed to make the visit on condition that the Soviet authorities relieved the fate of Soviet citizens named in a list he submitted to the Soviet Embassy in Washington. These include persons with relatives in Massachusetts, which Kennedy represents in Congress. Reference was also made to the presumed impending release of Shcharansky.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 4:30) cited an article in The Washington Post of February 5 on how the US customs authorities have been forced to tighten up controls in order to counter intensified Soviet efforts to smuggle high technology out of the US.

2. Afghanistan. WORLD TODAY (Muslin, NY 4:30) reported on the latest fighting and described the tough security in Kabul and around the Djalalabad airport. Diplomatic sources in Peshawar were cited that the Soviet military command and the Afghan authorities are supplying Afghan dealers with narcotics which find their way to Pakistan and from there to the West.

3. CPSU-PCI Relations. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 6:30) discussed the interparty talks in Moscow between Gorbachev and Italian CP leader Alessandro Natta against the background of PCI's independent stance on the issue of pluralist democracy under socialism, a policy which began in 1969 when the PCI unequivocally recognized that liberal "Western-type democracy"

is an essential precondition for the building of any form of socialism, and pronounced the right of every communist party to independently choose its path of development. The program cited Natta's interview comments given to l'Unita the day he arrived in Moscow to the effect that Gorbachev reacted positively to his criticism of the lack of democracy in the USSR and that restrictions of the rights and freedoms have an adverse effect on the country's economy. The program also cited those parts of the PCI's theses dealing with pluralist democracy that will be discussed at the PCI party congress scheduled to take place in Florence April 9-13.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 8), after contrasting the fortunes of the civil rights movement in the US, which achieved the abolition of racially discriminatory legislation, with the human rights movement in the USSR, which was suppressed by the authorities, cited passages concerning human rights from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the international pacts on civil and political rights and social and cultural rights. The program contrasted this with a 1979 study by Ukrainian jurists making it clear that under Soviet legislation human rights do not apply to everyone.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 6:30 and Alexeyeva, NY 14) gave a case history of Latvian political prisoner Gedert Melngaylis, confined in a special psychiatric hospital, followed by a chronology of overt and covert manifestations of Latvian patriotism and dissidence.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Fishbein, M 29) featured the 16th installment of a series devoted to the late Soviet writer and long-term political prisoner Varlam Shalamov, including readings from his poetry and his story "The Red Cross."

5. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30) cited an article in The Wall Street Journal on the Soviet shortage of hard currency due to the fall in world oil prices, and the related question of the USSR's credit-worthiness.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Kaminskaya, W 5:30) commented on a recent discussion in Izvestia in which participants agreed that enterprise directors in the USSR cannot operate without breaking the law. The program said the solutions proposed are impractical, since the root of the problem lies in the nature of the centralized planning and management system.

6. Information. HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 8) reported on a session of the US Helsinki Commission held at the end of last year on the subject of the Soviet jamming of foreign radio broadcasts in violation of international agreements, focussing on the testimony given by former BIB member George Jacobson.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 5:30), commenting on recent Soviet press articles on rumors in the USSR, pointed out that rumors flourish there because the censorship suppresses information.

7. Uzbekistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tolz, M 7) commented on the Pravda report on the Uzbek party congress which spoke of "blatant violations of party norms and morality, as well as of Soviet laws, and serious deficiencies in the management of the national economy." The program said such "violations" have long become the norm in Uzbekistan, but this time their scale seems exceptional. The program said the question of whether an influx of new functionaries from Moscow will remedy matters cannot be answered by the congress report. An RLR Research Report and Red Archive and samizdat archive material was used.

8. Literature. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Yurenen, M 10) gave a profile of Soviet writer and long-time Ogonek chief editor Anatoly Sofronov on the occasion of his 75th birthday, noting his adherence to Stalinism. The program asked whether the somewhat scant tribute to Sofronov in Literaturnaya Gazeta could be a sign of his impending removal as Ogonek chief editor. An RLPS Report was used.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Vayl and Genis, NY 6:30) pointed to the significance of the publication in Novy Mir of Yevtushenko's lengthy poem "Fuku," which contains some harsh judgements on Soviet reality.

9. History. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gendler, NY 8:30) pointed to the historical significance of Khrushchev's de-Stalinization speech of 30 years ago at the 20th party congress. In connection with Khrushchev's statement that Stalin was a good Leninist until 1934 (i.e., the year in which collectivization was completed), the program said that at the upcoming 27th party congress, Gorbachev could carry on where Khrushchev left off and turn talk of "family brigades" (i.e., private agriculture) and social justice into reality.

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

1. Yugoslavia. PANORAMA (Gordin, M 5:30) cited a series of articles by Andreas Kohlschuetter in Die Zeit in which he concludes that the system created by Tito is functioning poorly in both political and economic respects and expresses the view that the upcoming assumption of the premiership by hardliner Branko Mikulic gives little ground for hope.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 6) gave a biographical profile of President Reagan on the occasion of his 75th birthday and outlined his domestic and foreign policy successes.

PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4:30) detailed the Defence Department's budget proposals to Congress.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 4:30) discussed the main provisions of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-balancing law and explained the controversy surrounding the law and the views of those who find it unconstitutional. The program noted that the constitutional dispute will be taken up by the Supreme Court.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Weinstein, W 4) detailed Shultz's proposals at the Senate Foreign Relation Committee hearings on measures to increase the security of US diplomatic missions and personnel.

2. Philippines. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Tarasenkova, W 5), a RERUN from January 23, commented on the political situation in the Philippines on the eve of the presidential elections, noting among other things, the repeated US call on Marcos to carry out reforms, the revelations of Marcos' vast real estate holdings in New York, and the question raised by House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Solarz of whether, in view of this, further US aid to the Philippines is necessary.

3. South Yemen. PANORAMA (Kushev, M 5:30) gave the political background to the conflict in South Yemen, saying the situation seems to have somewhat stabilized. Reference was made to the version told to foreign journalists of the shootout at party headquarters which started the bloodshed. The Soviet role in South Yemen was also noted.

4. France. PANORAMA (Salkazanov, P 6:30) commented on the recent terrorist attacks in Paris, saying they are probably connected with France's refusal to release imprisoned Arab terrorists. The program cited the French press on the involvement of Iran, Syria, and Libya in international terrorism, and remarked that since the USSR is a close friend of Syria and Libya, its involvement too seems a logical conclusion. The program pointed to President Mitterrand's tough line on terrorists, and spoke of a possible connection between the latest terrorist acts and the upcoming parliamentary elections.

5. India. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (benshi, M 5) discussed the political scene in India and noted Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's efforts to strengthen democratic institutions in the country.

The program noted the views of critics that it is a politically unhealthy sign that only one party has a virtual monopoly of rule and that the reigns of power within that party are in the hands of the Gandhi family.

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

1. Religion. JUDAISM (Lvov, NY 9; Taratuta, NY 9; and Haskelevich, NY 9) cited commentary from the "Shulhan-Arukh" (rabbinical interpretation of ethical-religious injunctions) on human passions, sins, and divine justice and noted Judaism's teachings that serenity, satisfaction, and friendliness should rule the soul and man's conduct. This was followed by a commentary on Jacob and the rivalries between his wives Lea and Rachel over physical beauty and fruitfulness, as well as on God's ways of balancing off the good against the bad that he bestows on mankind. In conclusion, Rabbi Haskelevich talked about this week's reading from the Torah portion of Exodus dealing with Judaism's attitude toward slavery. It was stressed that the Torah banned the holding of a slave longer than six years and that the master was ordered to give compensation to his slave and his family after he left the household. The system of slavery tolerated by the Torah was said to have been fundamentally different from the cruel system of bondage that existed in the ancient world.

STARTING THE DAY (Artemov, M 5) was about the Biblical meaning of happiness.

ct/SL

#### NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
6 FEBRUARY 1986:

WESTERN CORRESPONDENTS SAID POLISH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN JERZY URBAN  
CONFIRMED AN UPCOMING EAST-WEST EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AND SAID IT  
WOULD TAKE PLACE NEXT TUESDAY.

THE SOVIETS ORDERED OUT TWO ITALIANS IN RETALIATION FOR ITALY'S  
EXPULSION OF TWO SOVIETS.

RONALD REAGAN TOLD CONGRESS HE HOPED FOR MORE COOPERATIVE TIES WITH  
THE SOVIET UNION IF SOVIET LEADERS ARE WILLING.

NATO AND THE WARSAW PACT EXPRESSED CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM ABOUT PROGRESS  
AT TALKS ON REDUCING CONVENTIONAL FORCES IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV TOLD EDWARD KENNEDY THE NEXT SOVIET-US SUMMIT  
SHOULD YIELD PRACTICAL RESULTS OR WOULD MAKE NO SENSE.

POLAND'S PLANS TO PROSECUTE LECH WALESA CONTINUED TO DRAW HIGH-LEVEL  
WESTERN PROTESTS.

POPE JOHN PAUL TOLD PRIESTS IN GOA THEY SHOULD HELP THE POOR BUT NOT  
NEGLECT THE SPIRITUAL CARE OF THOSE WHO WERE NOT POOR.

THE UNITED STATES SAID IT WILL TAKE WHATEVER ACTION IT DEEMS  
NECESSARY IN RESPONSE TO TERROR ATTACKS ON US AIRLINERS.

THE PROSECUTOR IN THE POPE PLOT TRIAL SAID HE HAD ENOUGH FACTS TO  
PROVE THAT MEHMET ALI ASCA DID NOT ACT ALONE.

\*\* NASA SAID SONAR SOUNDINGS INDICATED THAT THE SECOND OF THE SHUTTLE  
CHALLENGER'S TWO BOOSTER ROCKETS IS ON THE ATLANTIC SEABED.

\*\* REPORTS FROM MARXIST SOUTH YEMEN SAID THE SOCIALIST PARTY NAMED ALI  
SALEM AL-BEEDH AS ITS NEW GENERAL SECRETARY.

REPORTS FROM THE PHILIPPINES SAY POLLING IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS  
COULD BE MARKED BY MORE VIOLENCE.

ISRAELI AND EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATORS SAID THEY HAD MADE PROGRESS IN TALKS  
AIMED AT RESOLVING A BORDER DISPUTE.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FOREIGN MINISTER SAID HE HAD CONTACTED OTHER  
GOVERNMENTS ABOUT THE POSSIBLE RELEASE OF NELSON MANDELA.

\* WEST GERMAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNED HOME FROM TALKS WITH  
CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN MINISTER BOHUSLAV CHNOUPEK.

\*\* THE BULGARIAN SERVICE DID NOT USE THESE ITEMS.

\* THE POLISH SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.



RADIO FREE EUROPE  
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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis  
for Friday, 7 February 1986  
D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 5) commented on Senator Edward Kennedy's visit to the USSR, noting his statements expressing satisfaction over the post-summit improvement of US-Soviet relations and with the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the international organization of doctors against nuclear weapons, his tribute to Sakharov, and his handing to the Soviet Embassy in Washington of a list of Soviet citizens whose human rights are being violated.

PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4) also reported on Senator Edward Kennedy's visit to the USSR. The program referred to Kennedy's optimistic statements on prospects for US-Soviet relations, in particular for an arms agreement, although concerning the SDI he charged the USSR with testing laser devices in Kazakhstan; his tribute to Sakharov; and his expression of satisfaction over the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to an international organization of doctors against nuclear war.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Matusevich, L 8) took issue with Soviet attacks against allegedly anti-Soviet US films such as "Rambo" II and "Rocky-IV." Regarding Pravda's New York correspondent Tolkunov's raising the question of how the US public would react if Soviet film studios were to produce correspondingly anti-American films, the program said that the US public would simply not be interested, and secondly, two anti-US Soviet films have recently made their appearance: one drawing a parallel between Nazi war criminals and US U-2 pilot Gary Powers, and the other misrepresenting a 1979 incident in the US in which Soviet consular officials hustled the wife of defecting Bolshoi Ballet soloist Alexander Godunov onto a waiting Aeroflot airliner.

2. Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4:30), a RERUN from February 6, reported on the fighting in Afghanistan.

3. USSR-Eastern Europe. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Silnitskaya, NY 7) cited American professors Zvi Gitelman, Richard Brookes, Chita Ionesco, and Kenneth Jovitt on the changing nature of relations between the USSR and East European countries, which have become considerably modified since Stalin. These countries are now exerting an influence on the USSR in the direction of liberalization.



4. USSR-Britain. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 2:30) commented on a planned British-Soviet agreement on economic and industrial cooperation citing The Times (London) on the urgent Soviet need for technical reequipment of major industries and noting that the agreement is seen in London also as a sign of a normalization of political relations.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Yudovich, M 7:30) talked about the USSR's condemnation of world concern over human rights violations in the USSR, Soviet propaganda on alleged human rights violations in Western countries, and repressions against human rights activists in the USSR.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) featured the first installment of an article by Raisa Orlova, the wife of Lev Kopelev, entitled "The Story of an Epilogue" and published in the 13th issue of the Russian-language Vermont-based journal The USSR: Internal Contradictions in which she recalls her conflict with the Soviet cultural authorities.

6. Jews. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Simis, W 7) saw APN's interview with chief rabbi of the Moscow Choral Synagogue Adolf Shayeveich as part of the Soviet propaganda tactic of using "official" Soviet Jews to try and persuade world public opinion that there is no discrimination against Jews in the USSR.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Gabay, NY 9) reported on a film about Moscow Jews shown on American TV.

7. Emigres. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Markish, Isr.3:30) reviewed Soviet Jewish emigre Yevgeny Tsvetkov's book Entry into Jerusalem, recently published in Israel.

8. Military Expenditure. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 3:30) highlighted the main points of a NATO study on Soviet military expenditure which finds this expenditure to be many times higher than the official Soviet figures and accounts for 13-14 percent of the state budget. A further substantial growth of the military budget, the report concludes, would seriously harm the Soviet economy.

9. Aeroflot. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 8), pegged to Aeroflot Day, noted the airline's poor service, shortage of equipment and personnel, reliable and uncomplicated but noisy and uneconomical aircraft, and the use of aircraft for military purposes, such as aerial reconnaissance. The program referred to the recent Politburo decision to set up political organs in Aeroflot similar to those in the armed forces and described this not only as a further step towards militarization but as a measure designed to tighten discipline and air safety.

10. Society. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 6:30) critically examined an article in Pravda of February 3 by Deputy Interior Minister Boris Yelisov claiming that while in the West, as a result of industrialization and urbanization, the crime rate is increasing, in the USSR the crime rate, including juvenile delinquency, is decreasing. The program asked why, if this is so, crime statistics continue to be suppressed in the USSR, and pointed in this connection to an article in Sotsialisticheskiye Issledovaniya by the head of the Interior Ministry Academy, Professor Krylov, on the problem of juvenile delinquency. The program took issue with Yelisov's assertion that the international situation is to blame for crime in the USSR because it means that resources have to be diverted from the production of consumer goods, and said that hooliganism in the USSR is connected with the state's lack of respect for the individual. It is laughable, said the program, to attribute crime to the "relics of capitalism."

11. The Law. In HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 7) a former long-time Moscow defense lawyer pointed to the essential difference between "socialist legality" and legality in the normal sense: namely, that under the former, the courts are subordinate to the party and the state.

12. Soviet Citizenship. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Voynovich, M 11), a RERUN from 7 June 1985, Soviet emigre writer Vladimir Voynovich commented on the low standing of the Soviet passport, the punishment of those wishing to renounce their Soviet citizenship, and the use of the deprivation of citizenship by the authorities as a form of punishment.

13. Ideology. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tolz, M 6:30) drew attention to material in Komsomolskaya Pravda illustrating official concern that, now that the present Soviet leadership has taken the prudent decision not to be specific about details of a future communist society as Khrushchev did, the image of a "bright future" under communism has begun to fade, particularly among young people. Journalists, writers, and futurologists alike, it seems, cannot help in this matter. As writer Yevgeny Zamyatin once said: "real literature can only exist where it is created not by executives, reliable officials, but by madmen, hermits, dreamers, rebels, skeptics."

14. Stalinism. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Vishnevskaya, M 5) saw recent examples of the publication in the Soviet press of material critical of Stalinism (e.g., Yevtushenko's poem "Fuku") as an indication that the Soviet leadership has decided to balance out a certain rehabilitation of Stalin in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany. An RLR Research Report paper was used.

15. Religion. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 2 and Malinkovich, M 18:30) was devoted entirely to the case of imprisoned Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Church believer Iosif Terelya on the occasion of the first anniversary of his arrest. The text was given of a letter of his written in prison (AS-5553).

THE MILLENNIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Fotiyev, M 6) took issue with assertions by the priest Razumovsky made at the first postwar conference of representatives of the Russian and other Orthodox churches held in Moscow in 1948 to the effect that Christ's message was addressed to peoples, not rulers; that since Christ called on the Apostles to avoid evil and since social injustice was an evil, it did not belong to the Church's sphere of competence; that improving social conditions is dubious from the viewpoint of Christian moral teaching since it leaves no room for self-sacrificing love; and that since the whole world was engulfed in evil, there was no need to try and conquer such things as greed and envy.

STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) gave an excerpt from the late Russian philosopher Ivan Ilin's book The Singing Heart in which he talks of the need for love. Ilin was expelled from Russia by the Bolsheviks.

THE MILLENNIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rahr, M 6:30) featured the final installment of a speech delivered by historian Vasily Klyuchevsky at the Moscow Spiritual Academy in 1888 on the occasion of the 900th anniversary of the Christianization of Russia in which he spoke of the Church's contribution to Russian civil law and order.

THE MILLENNIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rahr, M 11:30) featured the 26th installment of the late Soviet emigre writer Ivan Shmelev's book The Pilgrimage in which he recalls how in the latter half of the last century he participated as a seven-year-old boy in a pilgrimage to the Troitse-Sergiyeva Lavra monastery.

16. Dobrolyubov. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Dovlatov, NY 7) presented a profile of the late Russian writer and literary critic Nikolay Dobrolyubov on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of his birth. The program noted that his views on literature as a propaganda instrument were later used by Marxist-Leninist esthetics.

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

1. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Bensi, M 5), a RERUN from February 4, discussed the issue of the planned trial of Walesa for publicly casting doubt on the official figures for voter turnout at last October's Sejm elections.

2. Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Gorbanevskaya P 13) gave a profile of human rights and Prague Spring activist Rudolf Battek, recently released from prison as a result of international pressure (he was seriously ill) and quoted and discussed his "Essay from an Island," which consists of philosophical reflections written in prison.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Philippines. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 4) commented on the presidential elections in the Philippines, noting President Marcos' warning to the opposition not to protest should they lose. The program said the main danger in the Philippines comes not from Marcos' ruling party or the opposition but from a third power, the pro-Marxist people's army. It is not certain who would cope better with this threat, Marcos, who stands accused of corruption, or Corazon Aquino, who lacks political experience. The program noted reports of violence during the election and cited Senator Lugar, head of the US delegation observing the election, that while he observed certain irregularities the election at wards when he was present proceeded normally.

2. The US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3:30) said the Congressional debate over the foreign aid budget for 1987, as well as the proposed measures to increase the security of US diplomatic missions, can be expected to be lively in view of the federal budget deficit.

PANORAMA (Dubinsky, W 4) reported on hearings held by the US CSCE Commission on the question of relaxing US visa laws provided national security is not jeopardized. Speakers were quoted on Soviet attempts to exploit the present legislation for propaganda purposes.

3. US-FRG. PANORAMA (Gordin, M 4:30) saw SPD Chancellor candidate Rau's visit to the US as being aimed at improving relations between the SPD and the US government.

4. South Yemen. PANORAMA (Kushev, M 6), in a further report on the situation in South Yemen, focused on statements by Politburo member Salem Salekh to British journalist Robert Fisk and South Yemeni references to former President Muhammad as an "imperialist agent." The program suggested that the bloody events in South Yemen could be connected with a Soviet desire to have more loyal people in charge in that country.

5. Israel. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Tel Aviv 7) reviewed events in Israel in the past week, focusing on a two-hour strike called by the trade unions, parliamentary rejection of a proposed law on criteria for recognition as a

Jew, the controversy over the Israeli interception of a Libyan aircraft, the upcoming arrival of Shcharansky, a world Z'ionist organization debate on repatriation to Israel, and the showing of Nazi films on Jews (the program referred in this connection to anti-Semitism in the USSR as well).

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

None

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NEWS COVERAGE  
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ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
7 FEBRUARY 1986:  
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A BRITISH GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID MIKHAIL GORBACHEV'S ARMS PROPOSALS  
CONTAINED ELEMENTS WHICH WERE UNACCEPTABLE TO BRITAIN.

EDWARD KENNEDY TOLD SOVIET TV VIEWERS HE BELIEVED GORBACHEV SINCERELY  
WANTED TO NEGOTIATE REAL ARMS REDUCTIONS WITH THE US.

GORBACHEV SAID AGAIN THAT ANDREI SAKHAROV WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO  
LEAVE THE SOVIET UNION BECAUSE HE KNEW STATE SECRETS.

YELENA BONNER'S SON-IN-LAW IN THE US SAID THE SOVIETS HAVE NOW PLACED  
IN DOUBT WHETHER HER 90-DAY VISA WILL BE EXTENDED.

THE US SAID BULGARIA, POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD ORDERED NEW  
TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS FOR US DIPLOMATS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

WESTERN REPORTERS IN POLAND, QUOTED COURT OFFICIALS AS SAYING LECH  
WALESA WILL GO ON TRIAL IN GDANSK TUESDAY AS SCHEDULED.

EARLY RESULTS FROM THE PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CONFLICTED ON  
WHO WAS IN THE LEAD.

THE US AND FRANCE SAID THEY HELPED JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER GO INTO EXILE  
TO PREVENT FURTHER BLOODSHED IN HAITI.

AMIN GEMAYEL COMPLAINED TO THE AMBASSADORS OF THE US, BRITAIN, AND  
FRANCE ABOUT ISRAELI ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHERN LEBANON.

MUHAMMAD GADDAFI ORDERED HIS AIR FORCE TO DIVERT TO LIBYA ANY ISRAELI  
CIVILIAN AIRLINER FLYING OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

EXUBERANT CROWDS MET POPE JOHN PAUL AS HE TOURED AND CELEBRATED MASS  
IN SOUTHERN INDIA ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF HIS TOUR.

SOUTH AFRICA'S PRESIDENT PARTIALLY LIFTED A STATE OF EMERGENCY  
IMPOSED ON RIOT-TORN AREAS OF THE COUNTRY LAST YEAR.

THE INTERIM PRESIDENT OF SOUTH YEMEN DENIED THAT SOVIET TROOPS HELPED  
THE FORCES WHICH WON LAST MONTH'S CIVIL WAR.

AN UNOFFICIAL HUNGARIAN GROUP POSTPONED A WALK TO PROTEST A DANUBE  
RIVER POWER PROJECT AFTER A WARNING FROM HUNGARIAN POLICE.



RADIO FREE EUROPE  
RADIO LIBERTY

RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

RUSSIAN SERVICE

(For a summary of the news coverage used by the Russian Service please see the end of the DBA.)

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

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis  
for Saturday, 8 February 1986  
J. Riollot

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

1. USSR-France. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Salkazanov, P 6) reported on the arrest in France of a French officer spying for the USSR, the expulsion of four Soviet diplomats, and the resulting expulsion of four French diplomats from Moscow.
2. Afghanistan. SIGNAL (Raivicher, M 8) saw evidence in Soviet press reports on the war in Afghanistan that the medical care of combat troops is poorly organized, as it was during World War II and the Sino-Soviet clashes on the Ussuri. This resulted, and still results in the death of many wounded who could have survived. The program described the superior organization of the medical care of US troops during the Vietnam war.
3. Dissidents and Human Rights. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Nudelman, Tel Aviv 2) mentioned rumors to the effect that Shcharansky will be exchanged next Tuesday. The Israeli press sees the exchange as a propaganda gesture on the part of the USSR destined to reassure Western public opinion on the eve of the party congress.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 14) cited the slightly conflicting reports in Bild, The Los Angeles Times, and The New York Times on an upcoming East-West exchange of prisoners to

include Anatoly Shcharansky. The program cited the late Andrey Amalrik on Shcharansky's idea of forming Helsinki Groups in the USSR and Sakharov's January 1982 appeal to Mitterrand on behalf of Shcharansky. The program was a RERUN from February 3.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Alexeyeva, NY 8) recalled the case of refusenik Mark Nepomnyashchy from Odessa on the occasion of the first anniversary of his trial.

IN DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Seitmuratova, NY 8) the representative abroad of the movement for the return of the Crimean Tatars to their homeland talked about the cultural genocide committed by the USSR against that people and the appeal on their behalf which she addressed to the participants in the cultural forum in Budapest last fall.

4. The Pre-Congress Situation. In PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM (Nekrich, P 22) emigre Russian historian Nekrich read the text of an article he wrote for the Russian emigre journal Obozrenye on the situation in the Soviet Union on the eve of the congress.

5. The CPSU Program. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Avtorkhanov, M) explained that the foreign policy section of the new program, as in previous programs, is still fully in line with Lenin's teaching about the inevitability of confrontation between capitalism and communism. Furthermore, the mention in the program of "peaceful coexistence," a notion which was foreign to Lenin, constitutes no more than a tactical ploy destined to deceive people in the West.

6. The Media. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Matusevich, L 5:30) pointed to the distorted picture of the literary and artistic life in the USSR in 1934-41 given in the third part of the Soviet TV series "Pages of Soviet Art, Literature, and Theater," in which Stalin's name was only mentioned once in passing.

7. Censorship. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, NY 19) read the final installment of an article by emigre Russian writer Raisa Orlova, published in the emigre journal USSR: Internal Contradictions, telling how a postscript accompanying the publication of Salinger's Catcher in the Rye had to be rewritten to please the censor and make the publication of the book possible.

8. The Economy. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Krasin, NY 5:30), analyzing the results of the economic plan for 1985 released recently, concluded that they do not represent as big a "step forward" as it is being claimed by Soviet propaganda.



9. The Military. An item in SIGNAL (Kruzhin, M 8) discussing the results of a recent party conference at the Soviet General Staff was based on an RLR Research Report which showed that not everything is functioning smoothly there.

10. Health Care. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Ravicher, M 6) explained that the success of paying clinics in the USSR is due to the fact that the medical care there is better than in the state operated establishments.

11. Literature. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, NY 10) read a review by Aleksey Tatarinov of Moscow poetess Inna Lisnyanskaya's works published by Ardis in the US. The review was published in Kontinent.

12. The Emigration. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME ( Fotiyev, M 7) an RL staffer gave his impressions of Lyubimov's staging of Gogol's The Dead Souls at Vienna's Burgtheater.

In CULTURE, FATES, TIME ( Aksenov, W 11) emigre Russian writer Vasily Aksenov read the fourth installment of his book In Search of a Melancholy Baby about his impressions of the US.

13. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 7) recalled the circumstances of the assassination of Metropolitan Vladimir of Kiev and Galicia by the Bolsheviks 68 years ago.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 6) read and commented on a passage from St. Luke's Gospel which is part of this Sunday's Orthodox liturgy.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Benigsen, NY 8:30) talked about St. John Chrysostom on the occasion of the celebration in the Orthodox Church of the translation of his relics.

An item in NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 7:30) was devoted to the Synaxis of the Three Hierarchs St. Basil the Great, St. Gregory the Theologian, and St. John Chrysostom who are celebrated in the Orthodox Church on February 13.

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

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

None

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 6) outlined the political rights laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1966 International Pact on Civil and Political Rights. The program was a RERUN from February 3.

2. The US. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Vainstein, W 8) reported on President Reagan's State of the Union message; the President's sending the draft budget for 1987 to the Congress; the President's 75th birthday; and on his popularity, higher than ever before.

SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 7) included a technical discussion of the possible consequences of the Challenger catastrophe for the US space program.

\* 3. The Middle East. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Nudelman, Tel Aviv 3) commented on the interception of a Libyan airliner by the Israelis. The program justified the action, saying the only problem is one of getting accurate intelligence on the identity of the passengers.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Nudelman, Tel Aviv 2:30) viewed the Hussein-Arafat talks in the perspective of current peace efforts in the Middle East.

4. France. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Salkazanov, P 3) reported on the continuing wave of terrorist actions in Paris.

SIGNAL (Betaki, P 5:30) explained what the French space project "Hermes" is about.

A review of Regis Debrays' book The Empires Against Europe in PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM (Chianurov, M 6:30) was a RERUN from February 1.

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

1. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Artemov, M 5) was on the meaning of the expression "the blessed" in the Holy Scriptures.

ct/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF  
8 FEBRUARY 1986:  
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● OPPOSITION CANDIDATE CORAZON AQUINO LEADS PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS  
AS VOTE COUNTING CONTINUES IN THE PHILIPPINES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

US SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY HAS SAID THE SOVIETS WILL LET ANOTHER 19  
CITIZENS EMIGRATE.

THREE WEST GERMANS, ARRESTED LAST YEAR IN THE SOVIET UNION, HAVE BEEN  
FREED.

HUNGARIAN POLICE HAVE USED CLUBS TO BREAK UP AN ENVIRONMENTALIST  
DEMONSTRATION IN BUDAPEST.

\* DURING ANOTHER BUSY DAY OF ENGAGEMENTS IN INDIA, POPE JOHN PAUL HAS  
APPEALED FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE.

DOZENS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN REPORTED INJURED IN VIOLENCE IN THE  
HAITIAN CAPITAL OF PORT-AU-PRINCE FOLLOWING THE DEPARTURE OF  
PRESIDENT JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER.

\* ) RL NEWS SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM .