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BROADCAST ARCHIVE

DAILY BROADCAST
ANALYSES

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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
Wednesday, 20 August 1986
D. Felton

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

1. USSR-Israel. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4) cited Israeli reaction to the Helsinki meeting with the USSR, as well as comment by The Washington Post's Moscow correspondent Celestine Bohlen, and the Jerusalem correspondent of Knight-Ridder Syndicate.
2. Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 2:30) cited reports by Western diplomats in Islamabad, as well as by the PRC news agency Xinhua, on successful partisan operations. Reference was also made to hints in Afghan newspapers on the extensive scale of the fighting.
3. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 4:30) commented on a reader's letter in Sovetskaya Rossiya of August 14, which quotes a former front-line soldier as complaining that after the Soviet authorities had been so "kind" as to "let Solzhenitsyn go," he had set up a "fund." The program remarked that Solzhenitsyn's fund for rendering assistance to Soviet political prisoners and their families was in the tradition of Russian kindness and charity, that Solzhenitsyn had not been "let go" but forcibly deported, and that the very expression "let go" implies Soviet violation of international human rights agreements ratified by the USSR itself.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20:30), a RERUN from July 24, featured the first installment of the text of the manifesto of the "Movement for Socialist Renewal" (AS-5724), noting

previous similar samizdat criticism of the situation in the USSR by Sakharov, Turchin, Roy Medvedev, et.al.

In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Nekrasov, P 8) Soviet emigre writer Viktor Nekrasov, who fought in the battle of Stalingrad, said this battle was nothing in comparison to the hell of the Kolyma prison camp described by the late Soviet writer Varlam Shalamov.

4. The Emigration. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz, M 16), a RERUN from July 9, featured an RL interview with Russian-born French historian Alexander Bennigsen in which he talked about his life and particularly that of the Russian emigration in France.

5. The System. HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 7:30) commented on a Pravda editorial of July 15 entitled "Democracy and Legality." The program said that while both the editorial and American Sovietologist Richard Pipes, attacked in the Soviet press as "anti-Soviet," agree that legality and abuse of power are mutually incompatible, the editorial claims that the same "party and state" which abuse power are the guarantors of the Soviet people's "broad arsenal of rights and freedoms."

6. Society. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Pistejn, M 8) commented on a letter from a young police sergeant published in Komsomolskaya Pravda of August 16 questioning the justification of special "Berezka" stores for the privileged. The program recalled the letter by a veteran communist raising the question of privileges which was published in Pravda prior to the 27th CPSU Congress and noted that Pravda was subsequently admonished by top party ideologist Ligachev, while Politburo member Aliyev came out in defense of privileges for senior functionaries. The program remarked that Komsomolskaya Pravda declined to discuss this delicate question. The program took as its point of departure Ilya Ehrenburg's novel Julio Jurenito, which satirizes on the different classes of funeral in capitalist society.

7. Soviet Reality. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 8) gave the main points of notes by French historian and Sovietologist Helene Carrere d'Encausse on her impressions of Moscow during a visit she made as a member of Mitterrand's delegation. Among other things, d'Encausse said the material conditions of the population have changed little in recent years, and pointed to the contradiction between Gorbachev's encouraging private enterprise in some sectors and erecting barriers against it in others. D'Encausse also spoke of alcoholism and drug abuse and said that the view of many Muscovites is that Gorbachev's reform plans are the result of pressure from below.

8. The Judiciary. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Shapiro, M 5:30) commented on a case reported in Izvestia of the former Dean of the Voronezh Construction Engineering Institute, Borisenkov, who had to leave his post after falling out with the Rector of the Institute and who, in addition, sabotaged Borisenkov's group of specialists who had developed a highly developed mechanical scraper. Borisenkov, not the Rector, was found guilty and sentenced. Only after a long struggle was he acquitted. The program said the judges and prosecutors involved in the case could only act in such a high-handed manner because they enjoyed impunity.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 5:30) pointed to the perverted sense of justice reflected in a Sovetskaya Rossiya article entitled "Expert Opinion" which expressed sympathy for a criminal investigator who had falsified the qualifications of an expert called in to help solve a case.

9. The Armed Forces. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Predtechevsky, M 29) featured the 27th installment of former Soviet Army officer Viktor Suvorov's book The Aquarium in which the author recalls his experiences, especially in the Soviet Army's Main Intelligence Department (GRU).

10. Culture. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Kublanovsky, P 9) discussed two articles in Voprosy Literatury on the new generation of Soviet poets formed in the 1970s. The program disagreed that the 1970s produced culture: rather, the poets of that time bear the mark of a spiritual vacuum.

11. Religion. THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Polchaninov, NY 8) continued to talk about the missionary work of the Russian Orthodox Church in old Russian America, this time focusing on Saints Yuvnaly and German of Alaska.

STARTING THE DAY (Benigsen, NY 5), a RERUN from 17 April 1985, continued to discuss words and phrases occurring regularly in Russian Orthodox church services.

12. History. PANORAMA and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 6:30) cited excerpts published in The Times (London) from Sovietologist Robert Conquest's latest book Bitter Harvest which deals with the genocide perpetrated by the Stalin regime against the peasantry in the early 1930s in the course of imposing collectivization.

RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Roitman, M 4) gave a profile of the late prominent Soviet military leader Iona Yakir, executed in 1937 during Stalin's terror, on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of his birth.

In RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Maximov, P 10), a RERUN from July 9, Soviet emigre writer Vladimir Maximov reviewed the memoirs of the late Anna Vasilevna Knipper-Temireva, the lover of Admiral Kolchak, published in the first issue of the Russian-language historical almanac Minuvsheye (The Past) issued by Atheneum in Paris.

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

1. Poland. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 4) cited an article by The Financial Times' Warsaw correspondent Leslie Collett about Poles who have managed to become rich by hard work and private enterprise.
2. Eastern Europe. PANORAMA (Fotiyev, M 3:30) cited articles in US News and World Report of August 25 on the vitality of religion in East European countries such as Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Albania.
3. The PRC. PANORAMA (Limberger, M 7:30) drew attention to talk in the PRC of the need to change the political system in order to bring it into line with modern requirements, including the economic reform. The question is, said the program, whether the party would be prepared to surrender any of its responsibilities and power to independent political forces.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. PANORAMA (Silnitskaya, NY 5) reported on the latest developments regarding the final session of the CDE conference in Stockholm. The program noted positive US reaction to Soviet recognition of the importance of on-the-spot inspections, which could be a turning point in the talks, and cited Oberdorfer of The Washington Post on the issue of advance notice of maneuvers and Soviet interest in reaching an agreement in Stockholm.
2. US-Nicaragua. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 4) cited President Reagan's interview to the Mexican newspaper Excelsior on US policy towards Nicaragua.

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

1. Religion. THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 7:30) continued to discuss the Book of Leviticus.

THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 11), a RERUN from August 16, included an item on the Transfiguration of Christ.

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NEWS COVERAGE

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

SOVIET OFFICIAL ANDREY KOKOSHIN SAYS NEW REACTOR SAFETY MEASURES HAVE
BEEN IMPOSED THROUGHOUT THE USSR TO PREVENT ANOTHER ACCIDENT LIKE THE
ONE AT CHERNOBYL.

US AND SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES ARE TO DISCUSS REGIONAL ISSUES AT A
MEETING LATER THIS MONTH.

THE POLISH TEAM AT THE STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE IS PREPARING A
PROPOSAL ON OBSERVATION OF MILITARY MANEUVERS.

ISRAEL'S PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES SAYS HE EXPECTS TO MEET SOON
WITH EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARAK.

ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTRY DIRECTOR DAVID KIMCHE SAYS HE THINKS HIS
COUNTRY'S CONTACTS WITH THE SOVIET UNION WILL CONTINUE.

THE SOVIETS HAVE EXTENDED EXIT VISAS FOR ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY'S
RELATIVES.

WARSAW POLICE HAVE AGAIN INTERROGATED SENIOR SOLIDARITY ADVISER
BRONISLAW GEREMEK.

THE SOVIETS WANT TO TAKE PART IN WORLD TRADE TALKS.

THERE WERE MORE ANTIGOVERNMENT DISTURBANCES IN PAKISTAN.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION HEALTH MINISTER SAYS IT'S TIME FOR OPEN
DISCUSSION OF THE DRUG PROBLEM IN THE SOVIET UNION.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S CHARTER 77 HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT HAS MARKED THE
ANNIVERSARY OF THE WARSAW PACT INVASION.

THE LATEST GAME IN THE WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP HAS ENDED IN A DRAW.



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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 Thursday, 21 August 1986
D. Felton

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

1. The USSR and the Berlin Wall. HUMAN RIGHTS (Mihajlov, W 6 and Berukshtis, M 8), a RERUN from August 18, spoke of Orwellian doublethink in Soviet references to the wall and closed with a recording of Soviet emigre singer Villi Tokarev's song "The Berlin Wall" preceded by a brief biography of Tokarev.

2. Afghanistan. PANORAMA (Mirsky, P 5:30) cited reports from the latest, 63rd, issue of the Afghan resistance's military information bulletin Afghan Reality, including interviews with partisan leader Hekmatyar and captured Soviet soldier Gari Agdan from Turkmenia.

3. Foreign Trade. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gendler, NY 7) commented on the Soviet request to participate in the upcoming GATT conference in Uruguay. The program noted objections by developed countries in connection with the status sought by the USSR at the conference, with the USSR's centralized economy, and with the state monopoly of foreign trade.

PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 5:30), pegged to an announcement that the USSR has purchased meat from Poland which West European countries turned down out of fear it had been contaminated from the Chernobyl disaster, gave examples of the USSR's shrewd and patient foreign trade operations. A RAD Background Report of August 19 was used.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 1), a RERUN from August 18, reported on the approval by the US

Senate of a bill awarding a Congressional gold medal to Sakharov and Yelena Bonner.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20), a RERUN from July 25, highlighted the passage on alcoholism in the USSR from the samizdat document issued by the "Movement for Socialist Renewal." The program also quoted pertinent passages on this subject from Moscow party boss Boris Yeltsin's speech which appeared in samizdat, since the Soviet press left it out, and from Sakharov's "My Country and the World."

5. The Emigration. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, NY 28:30) cited articles in the 162nd issue of the New York-based Russian emigre journal Novy Zhurnal devoted to this publication's 45th anniversary and to the prose of its late chief editor, Roman Gul.

6. Chernobyl. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3) cited details on the disaster given by Soviet officials at a press conference in Moscow held in connection with the publication of the official Soviet report submitted to the IAEA. The program noted the great delay in the USSR in discussing the Chernobyl catastrophe.

7. The Economy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fistejn and Kroncher, M 20) featured a talk with RL's economic expert Kroncher on an August 17 program on the Soviet radio station Yunost in which First Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, Anatoly Komin, answered questions on prices put by readers of Komsomolskaya Pravda. The program welcomed this new form of communications between the Soviet authorities and the public and said that Komin had a lot of interesting things to say and that he tried to give honest answers within the limits imposed by his position. At the same time, Kroncher pointed to Komin's ambivalent stand on the question of price formation (market prices versus state-fixed prices).

8. Housing. PANORAMA (Gordin, M 7), commenting on the transformation of the USSR State Committee for Construction into a slightly decentralized Union-Republic State Construction Committee, said the USSR's chronic housing problem can hardly be solved by such half-measures. The program took issue, among other things, with an article by Soviet economist Bokov in the weekly Argumenty i Fakty in which he claimed that the acute housing need had been solved to a considerable degree and compared Western kitchens unfavorably with Soviet ones.

9. The Media. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 4) cited an interview given to the Danish newspaper Information by a visiting editor of Pravda's propaganda department, Glagolev, in which he attempted to justify his newspaper's tardy and inadequate coverage of the Chernobyl disaster. As regards CPSU

CC second secretary Ligachev's criticism of Pravda at the 27th CPSU Congress for taking issue with the privileges enjoyed by functionaries, Glagolev accepted personal blame for this, but pointed out that later, Gorbachev phoned the Pravda chief editor to thank him for the newspaper's contribution to the pre-congress discussions.

10. Literature. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Yurenen, M 9), a RERUN from July 24, talked about the forces which have in the past restricted and supported young Soviet writers.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Kublanovsky, P 9:30) cited from the writings of the late Russian writer Leonid Andreyev reflecting his growing disillusionment with the October Revolution.

11. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Benigsen, NY 5), a RERUN from 24 April 1985, continued to discuss words and phrases occurring regularly in Russian Orthodox church services.

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

1. Czechoslovakia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Yasmann, M 4) marked the 18th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The program described the so-called "normalization" as one of the bitterest pages in the country's history, noted the subsequent deterioration of the economic situation, the general public dissatisfaction, and the existence of political opposition, such as Charter-77; and quoted the latter's statement on the anniversary, which, in particular, points to a violation of people's right to self-determination contained, for example, in the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights.

2. Cuba. HUMAN RIGHTS (Gendler, NY 5), a RERUN from August 18, cited an editorial in USA Today on Castro's prisons, the successful intercession by prominent US and other Western figures to secure the release of Cuban political prisoners, Castro's revoking the emigration agreement with the US because of the start of broadcasting by Radio Marti, and the Cuban policy of having American citizens buy their relatives out of Cuba.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. PANORAMA (Silnitskaya, NY 4) noted positive US reaction to the statement by the Soviet chief delegate at the CDE conference in Stockholm, Grinevsky, of the Soviet readiness to agree to one or two inspections of military movements per year. The program noted a willingness on the part of all delegations to reach a compromise allowing the approval of a final document.

2. US-Nicaragua. PANORAMA (Tarasenkov, W 4), a RERUN from August 20, cited President Reagan's interview in the Mexican newspaper Excelsior on US policy towards Nicaragua.

3. US-South Africa. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 4) cited White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan that the US government is virtually certain to extend the existing sanctions against South Africa and noted Congressional votes for still tougher sanctions, despite opposition by President Reagan.

4. US-Cuba. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 4) reported on US efforts to speed up the release of a number of political prisoners in Cuba.

5. The US. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Troll, NY 6), a RERUN from March 27, presented an RL interview with Vivian Jones, the campaign manager of Congressman Charles Rangel's 16th election district in New York City, who discussed the congressman's functions and activities on behalf of his constituents.

6. France. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Sezeman, P 4:30), a RERUN from June 26, discussed the debate in France over the Socialist Party-dominated television networks and efforts by the opposition parties to reverse this trend. The findings of France's governing radio and television board were cited.

7. Italy. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 6), a RERUN from March 27, presented an RL interview taken in Rome with Christian-Democratic parliamentarian Guido Bernardi, who 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.

8. Democracy. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 9:30), a RERUN from January 9, took issue with Gorbachev's French television interview statement that the representation of workers and peasants in the Supreme Soviet is higher than in all of the parliaments of the Western democracies.

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

1. Religion. JUDAISM (Lvov, Taratuta, Vayl, and Haskelevich, NY 7, 7, 7, and 7) featured items on learning and knowledge in the Judaic tradition, the 15th-16th century Jewish astronomer Avraam Zakuto, the Jewish search for transcendental wisdom through astrology, and the festival of the 15th of Ava.

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NEWS COVERAGE

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

US AND SOVIET ARMS CONTROL EXPERTS ARE TO MEET AGAIN EARLY NEXT
MONTH.

THE SOVIETS SAY THEY ARE WILLING TO ALLOW ON-SITE INSPECTIONS TO
VERIFY A BAN ON UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TESTING.

IRAN SAYS MOSCOW HAS DECLARED ITS READINESS TO REDUCE OIL EXPORTS TO
WESTERN EUROPE.

THE USSR IS TO REEXAMINE THE LOCATION OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS
FOLLOWING THE CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT.

THE US HAS MARKED THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1968 WARSAW PACT INVASION OF
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

* POPE JOHN PAUL EXPRESSED SUPPORT FOR THE POLISH CHURCH CAMPAIGN
AGAINST ALCOHOLISM.

POLISH ACTIVISTS HAVE URGED THE RELEASE OF A PRISONER WHO WROTE A
BOOK ON THE SOLIDARITY UNDERGROUND.

PAKISTAN COMPLAINS ABOUT US AND LIBYAN STATEMENTS CONCERNING
ANTI-GOVERNMENT UNREST IN PAKISTAN.

SOUTH AFRICAN BISHOP DESMOND TUTU SAYS HE DOESN'T REGRET CALLING FOR
SANCTIONS AGAINST THE PRETORIA GOVERNMENT.

POLAND TOLD THE STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE THAT COUNTRIES SHOULD
NOT HAVE TO INVITE FOREIGN OBSERVERS TO ALL MANEUVERS.

ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY'S FAMILY PLANS TO LEAVE THE SOVIET UNION ON
MONDAY.

*) THE ROMANIAN SERVICE DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.



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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 Friday, 22 August 1986
D. Felton

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

1. Chernobyl. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gendler, NY 5) reported on US reaction to the Moscow press conference held in connection with the publication of the official Soviet report on the Chernobyl disaster. It was noted that American correspondents in Moscow spoke particularly of the frankness displayed by Soviet officials, although the latter also tried to exploit the disaster for foreign policy purposes. US experts were quoted as criticizing the report's conclusion that human error was largely responsible. The New York Times' Moscow correspondent Philip Taubman was quoted in particular.

2. Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Nadirashvili, M 11:30) disputed optimistic Soviet press reports on the situation in Afghanistan. The program mentioned recent successful partisan operations, and cited Die Zeit on the capture by the partisans of former comrades who defected to the side of Kabul and partisan commander Perakhie in Die Welt on the improved situation of the partisans (more modern weapons, better operational planning and organizational structure, progress towards unity, and cooperation among individual resistance groups), as well as the continued use of chemical weapons by Soviet forces.

3. USSR-Israel. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Shargorodsky, Tel Aviv 9:30), in a further program on the past week in Israel, focused on the Soviet-Israeli meeting in Helsinki, noting Israeli official and press reaction.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20:30), a RERUN from July 28, featured a further installment of the text of the manifesto of the "Movement for Socialist Renewal" (AS-5724), this time dealing with the USSR's scientific-technical backwardness. The program cited from previous samizdat documents on this subject, and gave a general outline of the manifesto's contents.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 4:30), a RERUN from August 20, took issue with a reader's letter in Sovetskaya Rossiya of August 14 which quotes a former "front-line" soldier as complaining that after the Soviet authorities had been so "kind" as to "let Solzhenitsyn go," he had set up a "fund."

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Gordin, M 17:30) gave the text of a samizdat account by Tatyana Zunshayn in the Soviet emigre journal Strana i Mir, No. 7, of the fate of her refusenik husband Zakhar.

5. The System. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fistejn and Kroncher, M 20) showed that the economic and political "socialist self-management" through labor collectives, independent financial accountability of enterprises, and the soviets of people's deputies now being talked of in the Soviet press has in fact more to do with intensified state control than with genuine self-management. The program said the objective of this talk of self-management is to raise economic efficiency by persuading the worker he is in charge of production.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 7:30), a RERUN from August 20, took issue with a Pravda editorial of July 15 entitled "Democracy and Legality."

6. Party Affairs. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Kushev, M 4:30) cited an article by former Prague Spring activist Zdenek Mlynar in the journal Problems of Eastern Europe, No. 15-16, in which he expresses the view that the absence of references in the new CPSU program to, for example, the Sino-Soviet split, and the events of 1968 in Czechoslovakia and of 1980-81 in Poland could mean that the party is leaving these issues open and could herald a change of attitude towards them.

7. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 4:30) commented on a Politburo meeting at which the question of improving fruit and vegetable supplies to Moscow and Leningrad was discussed. The program observed that countless decrees, resolutions, etc. in the past have failed to improve the situation, and pointed out that in the report on the session there is no mention of expanding private trade in fruit and vegetables, which in Moscow now accounts for 90 percent of trade in these foodstuffs. Instead, it is planned to increase sales at

city markets by state and collective farms. This, said the program, will complicate matters, and amounts to a hindrance to private trade.

8. The Media. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 6) drew attention to a Literaturnaya Gazeta article by USSR State Radio and Television's international observer Vladimir Tsvetkov which goes so far as to describe Soviet media reporting on foreign affairs as primitive and false. At the same time, the program pointed to typical Soviet stereotyped reporting in the TV program Vremya on alleged worldwide enthusiasm over Gorbachev's announcement of a further extension of the Soviet nuclear test moratorium. The program recalled Gorbachev's statement in a similar vein and asked what Soviet TV man would dare to question him. The program concluded by speaking of a vicious circle and asked whether Gorbachev is the initiator or the victim of stereotyped Soviet press reporting.

9. The Judiciary. HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 5:30), a RERUN from August 20, pointed to the perverted sense of justice reflected in a Sovetskaya Rossiya article entitled "Expert Opinion," which expressed sympathy for a criminal investigator who had falsified the qualifications of an expert called in to help solve a case.

10. Society. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Voynovich, M 7:30), a RERUN from July 25, Soviet emigre writer Vladimir Voynovich reflected on the Russian phrase "skoro budet!" ("soon!"), an excuse for procrastination.

11. Culture. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Yurenen, M 11), a RERUN from August 18, spoke positively of the work of Soviet writer Sergey Zalygin in connection with an AFP report from Moscow that he has been appointed chief editor of Novy Mir.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, NY 29) cited material on Soviet poet Arkady Shteynberg (1907-84) in the New York-based Russian-language journal Novy Zhurnal, No. 162.

12. Religion. THE MILLENNIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rahr, M 29) began by condemning the use of churches for profane purposes by the Soviet authorities and calling in particular for the Kiev Cave Monastery to be returned to the Church for the millennium of the Christianization of Russia. This was followed by the 20th installment of recollections of the monastery by its last legal consultant, until after the October Revolution, Prof. Nikodimov. The program closed with a monastery chant.

STARTING THE DAY (Benigsen, NY 5), a RERUN from 1 May 1985, continued to discuss words and phrases occurring regularly in Russian Orthodox Church services.

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

1. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Chianurov, M 3), a RERUN from August 20, cited an article by The Financial Times' Warsaw correspondent Leslie Collett about Poles who have managed to become rich by hard work and private enterprise

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Gorbanevskaya, P 8) cited material in the Polish underground journal Tygodnik Mazowsze on the late Prof. Eduard Lipinski, an economist and cofounder of KOR and the "Flying University."

2. Hungary. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Kushev, M 7) gave the text of an article in the journal Problems of Eastern Europe, No. 15-16, by General Bela Kiraly, a commander of resistance fighters during the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, in which he cites the late Soviet dissident Amalrik that the revolution was a turning point in that it marked the end of passive acceptance by the peoples of Soviet-bloc countries of their situation. Kiraly also says that while the Kadar regime may be the most tolerant in Eastern Europe, it has failed to implement the basic demands of the revolutionaries.

3. Albania. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Predtechevsky, M 3), a RERUN from August 7, commented on Albania's becoming linked to the European railroad network, placing it in the context of the country's hesitant emergence from its international isolation.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

None

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

None

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NEWS COVERAGE

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

THE WHITE HOUSE REPORTS PROGRESS IN US-SOVIET TALKS TO PREPARE FOR A
MEETING BETWEEN GEORGE SHULTZ AND EDUARD SHEVARDNADZE.

MORE DETAILS HAVE EMERGED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE CHERNOBYL
NUCLEAR ACCIDENT.

ESTONIANS DRAFTED TO WORK AT CHERNOBYL WERE INVOLVED IN A PROTEST
WORK STOPPAGE IN JUNE.

WASHINGTON SAYS MOSCOW ATTACHED UNACCEPTABLE CONDITIONS TO ITS OFFER
OF LIMITED ON-SITE INSPECTION OF SOME MANEUVERS.

CHINA AND THE SOVIET UNION EXCHANGED PROTESTS OVER A BORDER INCIDENT.

IN PAKISTAN AT LEAST TWO MORE ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATORS HAVE
DIED IN THE LATEST CLASH WITH TROOPS.

IRAQ SAYS ITS WARPLANES HAVE RAIDED IRANIAN OIL FIELDS.

A SOUTH AFRICAN OPPOSITION POLITICIAN SAYS 12,000 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN
DETAINED UNDER THE STATE OF EMERGENCY.

CZECHOSLOVAK POLICE REPORTEDLY INTERROGATED CHARTER 77 MEMBERS BEFORE
THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WARSAW PACT INVASION.



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Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Saturday, 23 August 1986

I. Mardirossian

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. Pegged to the forthcoming Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting, PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Tarasenkov, W 4) cited White House spokesman Speakes on the possible timing and agenda of a summit.

2. Soviet-Israeli Relations. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 8) discussed the 90-minute Soviet-Israeli meeting in Helsinki on August 18 and noted that the Soviet Union tried to minimize the significance of the meeting in order to soothe its Arab allies, while closely watching international reactions to a possible resumption of Soviet-Israeli diplomatic relations. Apparently the Soviet Union, in resuming contact with Israel, wants to ease its participation in the Middle East peace process.

3. Afghanistan. Citing an article in Komsomolskaya Pravda on a gathering in the town of Kirov to "honor" the Afghan war Soviet veterans, RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Nekrasov, P 9) wondered whether Soviet youths are able to listen to propagandistic Soviet speeches on the Afghan war and the Soviet Army's "international duties" there with "bated breath", "their eyes wet with tears", and with a feeling of delighted approbation.

4. The Manifesto of the "Socialist Renewal Movement." DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20:30), a RERUN from July 29, gave a reading from this document (AS-5724) dealing with the promises contained in the 1961 party program and its recently approved successor.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev and Malinkovich, M 20), a RERUN from August 19, featured a discussion with the representative abroad of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, Vladimir Malinkovich, on the samizdat appeal of the "Movement for Socialist Renewal."

6. The Media. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fistejn, M 4:30) took issue with a report on the recent meeting between the Moscow party organization first secretary, Yeltsin, and the Soviet media representatives which appeared in Moskovskiy Novosti, pointing out that in fact the Soviet journalists' openness and criticism were rather restrained because of political considerations and the Soviet system in general. Most questions they asked were anodyne. No questions were asked about the activities of the militia and the KGB in Moscow, foreign policy issues, or Afghanistan.

7. Literature. A review of Soviet TV on RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Matusevich, M 6:30) dealt with an interview with Soviet writer Valentin Pikul. The program noted the undifferentiated Soviet approach to trivial literature as compared with genuine belles-lettres. Soviet critics reject writers such as Pikul, despite their popularity.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Kublanovsky, P 9:30) discussed and commented on a study by Mikhail Kreps, entitled The Technique of Zoshchenko's Comedy, on Soviet satirist of the 1920s-1940s Mikhail Zoshchenko's works. The book was published in the US. Zoshchenko was repressed in 1946 and rehabilitated after Stalin's death. He died in 1958.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29) featured the last installment of recollections by Soviet poet Semen Lipkin of his friend, the late Soviet poet Arkady Shteynberg, entitled The Second Road, which was published in the New York-based Russian journal Novy Zhurnal, No. 162.

8. Emigres. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Aksenov, W 9:30) emigre Soviet writer Aksenov began to discuss the works of Russian literati in exile. The program was a RERUN from April 19.

9. History. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 29) a RERUN from 26 August and 2 September 1979, reviewed military collaboration between the Soviet Union and Germany since 1920-1921 with the creation of special group "R" (Russia) within the German ministry of defense. The concluding part of the program recalled military and political cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany in the latter half of the 1930s.

10. Religion. SUNDAY MASS (Kholodnaya, NY 55) presented a Russian Orthodox religious service.

STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) gave a further excerpt from the notes of the late Sergey Fudel, published in the unofficial journal Nadezhda, discussing, this time, the brotherly concern for others.

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

None

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Cuba. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Polishchuk, W 4) noted Cuban leader Castro's promises given to a group of US Catholic bishops and to the renowned French oceanographer Cousteau to release 82 political prisoners and discussed the Cuban refugee issue and related developments.
2. US-South Africa. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Dubinsky, W 4) discussed the renewal on September 9 of the US economic sanctions against South Africa and reported that the US House of Representatives and the Senate approved new sanctions. The program also highlighted President Reagan's opposition to sanctions.
3. Nicaragua. PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM (Kushev, M 29) featured the second installment of an analysis by Jiri and Virginia Valenta devoted to the "Sandinist Front of National Liberation," the Russian translation of which appeared in Strana i Mir, No. 6.
4. Cambodia. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Silnitskaya, P 6:30) featured an article in Le Nouvel Observateur on the situation in Cambodia, focusing on the Cambodian nomenklatura's privileges, corruption, the "second economy," and the anti-communist resistance movement.

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

1. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 10) read a passage of St. Matthew's Gospel on Christ's walking on the water.

A talk in NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Benigsen, NY 8) was devoted to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 11), a RERUN from 28 August 1985, was on the Church of the Assumption in Jerusalem.

nd/th/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

**ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
23 AUGUST 1986:**

**THE OFFICIAL SOVIET REPORT ON CHERNOBYL SAID HUMAN ERROR AND REACTOR
DESIGN BOTH CONTRIBUTED TO THE DISASTER.**

**POLISH JUSTICE MINISTER LECH DOMERACKI SAID JAILED SOLIDARITY
ACTIVIST ZBIGNIEW BUJAK COULD BE FREED.**

**PRESIDENT AMIN GEMAYEL WAS REPORTED TO BE PLANNING A MEETING WITH
AMBASSADORS OF COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE UN PEACEKEEPING UNIT IN
LEBANON.**

**SOUTH AFRICAN PRESIDENT PIETER BOTHA ACCUSED MAJOR WORLD POWERS OF
CONTESTING FOR CONTROL OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE SEA ROUTE.**

**PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ZIA MET WITH TOP GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS
CONTINUING ANTI GOVERNMENT PROTESTS.**

**IRAQ SAID ITS AIR FORCE ATTACKED IRANIAN TROOPS IN 50 COMBAT MISSIONS
ALONG THE GULF WAR FRONT.**

**AMERICAN SCIENTIST ROBERT GALLO SAID IN BUDAPEST THAT HE IS
CAUTIOUSLY OPTIMISTIC ABOUT AIDS RESEARCH.**

**TITLE HOLDER GARRY KASPAROV AND CHALLENGER ANATOLY KARPOV DREW THEIR
10TH GAME OF THE WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.**



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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 Sunday, 24 August 1986
R. Moroe

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

1. US-Soviet relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 4) used an article in The Washington Post of August 22 in discussing the prospects for a Reagan-Gorbachev summit. The program cited the White House on the wide range of issues which the US intends to raise at the summit.

US TODAY (Rubin and Paramonov, NY 10) commented on the US-Soviet agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation and exchange signed on August 5. The program pointed to the wide scope of the agreement but commented that the best form of cultural exchange would have been free travel and communication instead of the official, restricted type of exchange demanded by the Soviet system.

2. Soviet-Israeli Relations. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 11) reported on various speculations over the August 17 and 18 meeting between the countries, citing Savin's August 19 article in Novosti on the Soviet property claims in Israel and the consular needs of Soviet citizens. The program examined the validity of these property claims.

3. Afghanistan. EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Nadirashvili, M 29) used a samizdat article published in Problems of Eastern Europe which gave a thorough analysis of the Afghan conflict and its effects on Soviet domestic and foreign policy.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20:30), a RERUN from July 31, featured the fifth installment of the manifesto of the "Movement for Socialist Renewal," containing proposals for the reform of the USSR's political structure.
5. Chernobyl. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gendler, NY 4:30), a RERUN from August 22, reported on the US reaction to the Moscow press conference held in connection with the publication of the official Soviet report on the Chernobyl disaster.
6. The Standard of Living in the USSR and the US. US TODAY (Krasin, NY 8:30) talked about the life of American Indians in comparison with American and Soviet living standards. The program cited statistics showing that the living standards of American Indians is comparable to that of an average Soviet family. The program also talked about social assistance for American Indians and explained the nature of American Indian reservations, totally misrepresented by Soviet propagandists.
7. The Military. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gendler, NY 4) cited a Reuter dispatch of August 21 on a fire in a Shchelkovo military laser laboratory. First information about the accident appeared in the Swiss International Defense Review and then in a CBS TV news show. According to experts this accident caused tremendous damage to the Soviet antimissile and space defense program. While the Soviets insist on the US abandoning the SDI, they have long been involved in a similar project.
8. The Family. MODERN WOMAN (Shapiro, Jerusalem 8), a RERUN from August 3, reviewed the system of benefits for large families in connection with an interview in Izvestia.
MODERN WOMAN (Kaminskaya, W 6:30), a RERUN from August 3, discussed an article entitled "Future Brides on Divorce" in the second issue of Sotsiologicheskkiye Issledovaniya for 1985 on a survey on divorce in the USSR conducted by the Institute of Sociological Research of the Academy of Social Sciences.
MODERN WOMAN (Gordin, M 4), a RERUN from August 3, reviewed articles in the Soviet media on the baby food crisis in the USSR, which appears responsible for an increase of heart disease and high blood pressure in children.
9. Culture. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Maximov, P 10:30), a RERUN from June 22, discussed the literary works and Jewishness of Moscow translator and writer Semen Lipkin in connection with the appearance of his samizdat book entitled The Road to the Top.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Shlippe, M 29) featured the abridged text of an article by S. Gozias entitled "A Few Words About Gleb Gorbovsky" published in the 162nd issue of the Russian-language New York-based Novy Zhurnal. The article spoke of Gorbovsky's controversial nature and his rejections of violence, as well as his growing conformism.

10. Religion. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Nekrasov, P 8) talked how the Soviet regime replaces religious rituals by Soviet ones.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Fotiyev, M 8:30), a RERUN from August 19, gave an obituary of Russian Orthodox theologist Prof. Sergey Verkhovsky, who died recently in Crestwood, near New York, at the age of 79.

STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) excerpted notes by the son of the late priest Sergey Fudel published in the samizdat journal Nadezhdo on Vladimir Solov'ev's religious verse, and a story by three boys from Zagarsk on how, during the German offensive against Moscow, they lost their way in a forest and began to pray, after which they saw a priest swinging a light which led them in the right direction.

11. Sport. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 6) discussed the state of Soviet men and women basketball teams in the light of their total failure in the past two months in games against American teams. The program attributed this unprecedented development to the lack of progress by Soviet players.

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

1. Poland. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Bekker, NY 7:30) cited proceedings of the 214th conference of Polish Bishops on the church-state dialogue in Poland, and the need for better relations between the people and the state. The program said that while Jaruzelski saw possibilities for cooperation between the church and the state in certain areas, the authorities choose to forget about equal rights of opinion between the two sides.

2. North Korea. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 8), a RERUN from August 17, reported on North Korea's demand to cohost the 1988 Summer Olympics.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 5:30), citing Reuter reports of August 21 and 22, discussed the 12th round of the CDE conference in Stockholm, highlighting the issues of on-site inspection and verification as key elements of any arms control agreement.
2. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 8:30) discussed the forthcoming Peres-Mubarak meeting and the planned signing of an Israeli-Egyptian document on international arbitration of the two countries' territorial dispute over Taba. The program also referred to Egyptian efforts to bring Jordan, the PLO, and Israel to the negotiating table, and Hussein's latest attempt to persuade Arafat to accept UN resolutions 242 and 338.

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

1. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Fotiyev, M 5:30) discussed the concept of the devil.
2. Culture. US TODAY (Rubin and Galkina, NY 10), a RERUN from March 23, explained the origin of American country music and its growing popularity among all strata of US society.
3. Sport. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 6) talked about the decision by the captain and other prominent team members of the New York Rangers ice hockey team to leave the team. The program said this refutes Soviet press claims that US sportsmen are totally dependent on management and cannot speak for themselves.

ct/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

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

SOVIET ACADEMICIAN VALERY LEGASOV IS TO ADDRESS THE INTERNATIONAL
ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY MEETING IN VIENNA ON THE CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT.

A SOVIET CITIZEN WHO WORKS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS IN NEW YORK HAS
BEEN ARRESTED FOR SPYING AGAINST THE US.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE NON ALIGNED MOVEMENT SAY THEY EXPECT THE
SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS TO DOMINATE THEIR COMING MINISTERIAL MEETING IN
HARARE.

THE AYATOLLAH KHOMEINI SAYS IRAN MUST REJECT ALL ATTEMPTS TO REACH A
NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT IN THE GULF WAR.

IN LEBANON A TRUCE IS REPORTED NEAR BETWEEN SHIITE MUSLIM
MILITIAMEN AND FRENCH TROOPS OF THE UN FORCE.

OPPOSITION PROTESTS IN PAKISTAN HAVE BEEN DRAWING SMALLER CROWDS.

FIRE HAS DESTROYED SECTIONS OF A PLANT THAT PRINTS POLAND'S MAIN
OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES IS OFF TO CAMEROON FOR TALKS AND
HE'S TAKING A MEDICAL TEAM WITH HIM TO HELP IN A NATURAL DISASTER
THERE.



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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 Monday, 25 August 1986
D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) reported on the arrest of Soviet UN employee Gennady Zakharov in New York on a charge of espionage. The program recalled the American government's demand that the staffs of Soviet UN missions be reduced in view of the espionage danger to the US.

2. USSR-PRC. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 5) cited an article by Antero Pietila in The Baltimore Sun which says the low-key reaction by the USSR and the PRC to the recent incident on their mutual border, which left a Chinese border guard dead, testifies to the improved relations between the two countries. Pietila mentioned Gorbachev's overtures to the PRC in his Vladivostok speech.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. THE USSR THROUGH WESTERN EYES (Shragin, NY 20) featured a further installment of an RL interview with British Sovietologist Peter Reddaway, now head of Washington's Kennan Institute, in which he spoke of tougher measures against Soviet dissidents in recent years and pointed to the limited nature of the glasnost called for by Gorbachev. Reddaway expressed the hope that foreign pressure, especially from the US, will improve the situation as regards human rights and especially emigration in the USSR. In general, said Reddaway, the lack of freedom will continue to engender dissidence in one form or another in the USSR.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20:30), a RERUN from August 2, excerpted the passage concerning measures to reform the Soviet economy from the samizdat document issued by the

"Movement for Socialist Renewal" (AS-5725). Previous samizdat documents containing similar criticism of the Soviet economic system were recalled.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simis, W 9) highlighted passages from the samizdat document of the "Movement for Socialist Renewal" which point to the USSR's poor economic state and low standard of living and propose remedies.

4. The Emigration. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, NY 28:30) continued to review material in the 162nd issue of the Russian-language New York-based Novy Zhurnal, this time focusing on an article about Soviet emigre poet Yury Kublanovsky and a tribute to Russian poetry by the late Russian emigre poet, Yury Ivask.

5. Chernobyl. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 5) commented on the opening of a conference of the IAEA in Vienna to discuss the Chernobyl disaster. The program noted that foreign experts and press observers disagree with the Soviet claim that the disaster occurred due to human error and point instead to the unsafe design of Soviet atomic reactors. The program also recalled initial Soviet attempts to suppress news of the catastrophe.

6. Siberia. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Kushev and Kroncher, M 20) featured a talk on the industrial development of Siberia and the Soviet Far East. In particular, attention was drawn to the paradoxical situation in which Siberia's natural resources, in particular oil, are vital to the Soviet economy, while, on the other hand, the Soviet economy has proved incapable of properly exploiting these resources. This paradox is reflected in conflicting Soviet press reports on the development of Siberia, euphoria alternating with sharp criticism. The program suggested that over-emphasis on heavy industry, especially the defence industry, lies at the heart of the problem.

7. Space. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 12:30) gave sundry evidence of the Soviet militarization of space, pointing to the hypocrisy of corresponding Soviet charges against the US. Reference was made to Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Sokolov's statement to TASS admitting to Soviet early warning satellites, etc., but denying that the USSR had weapons in space. The latter contention was refuted by Gorbachev's reply in June 1985 to the American "Committee of Concerned Scientists" to the effect that the USSR had an antisatellite system.

8. Culture. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Dovlatov, NY 6) took issue with a recent article by Soviet militarist writer Alexander Prokhanov in which he paints a picture of a Soviet Union threatened by dark imperialist forces and expresses nostalgia for Stalinism.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Kublanovsky, P 11:30) reviewed a book by Soviet writer Semen Lipkin entitled Vasily Grossman's Stalingrad, published by Ardis in New York, in which he recalls his acquaintance with a late colleague. Both writers' works have been suppressed in the USSR.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Rahr, M 3), a RERUN from August 18, gave the text of a brief sketch by Solzhenitsyn of the small village where the late Russian poet Yesenin used to live.

9. Religion. RELIGION AND SCIENCE (Rahr, M 22), a RERUN from August 18, gave an extensive excerpt from the accompanying text of an album of Destroyed and Desecrated Churches in Russia, compiled by unknown persons and presented to Solzhenitsyn on the occasion of his 60th birthday in 1978.

STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) featured further religious reflections of the late Sergey Fudel, who died in 1977, which were published in the religious samizdat journal Nadezhda.

10. History. In EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Nekrasov, P 6:30) Soviet emigre writer Viktor Nekrasov talked about the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact on the occasion of its 47th anniversary. Nekrasov expressed the view that Molotov should be tried and sentenced as a war criminal instead of interviewed and reinstated in the party. Nekrasov recalled his own personal sense of shock and shame on hearing the news of the signing of the pact. The Soviet people, he said, subsequently fought not so much for Stalin as against Hitler. Nekrasov also referred to the speech he delivered on the pact's anniversary at a meeting in Paris.

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

None

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

- * 1. The FRG. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 5) reported on and backgrounded the SPD Congress in Nuremberg, noting the party's ambitious goal of achieving an absolute majority in next January's elections. The program, and mentioned Brandt's criticism of the present government for being excessively dependent on the US.
- 2. Nicaragua. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simis, W 2 and Shragin, NY 7) showed how, just as under the Somoza regime, the independent Nicaraguan Confederation of Workers' Unity is being subjected to persecution under the Sandinist regime. As for the official Sandinist trade union, it fails to properly defend the interests of the workers, being subordinate to the ruling party.

3. The AFL-CIO and Independent Trade Unions. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simis, W 9) reported on the AFL-CIO's support for independent trade unions throughout the world, whether in communist or non-communist dictatorships, giving as examples Poland, Nicaragua, and South Africa.

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

1. Science and Technology. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 6) included various items of scientific news, namely the first ever case of the curing of an AIDS victim; a new throw-away Japanese camera; the shrinking of the Earth's ozone shield; and the danger of an increase in the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere due to a growing carbon dioxide content resulting in a "greenhouse effect."

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Krasin, NY 9) gave factual information on the planned Channel Tunnel between Britain and France.

nd/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

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

THE FAMILY OF SOVIET JEWISH ACTIVIST ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY ARRIVED IN
ISRAEL AFTER BEING ALLOWED OUT OF THE SOVIET UNION.

TWO US MEDICAL EXPERTS COMMENTED ON SOVIET ESTIMATES OF THE EVENTUAL
NUMBER OF CANCER DEATHS FROM THE CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION HELD TALKS IN GENEVA ON
REDUCING THE RISK OF ACCIDENTAL NUCLEAR WAR.

AT LEAST 1,200 PEOPLE DIED IN CAMEROON AFTER POISON GAS CLOUDS ERUPTED
FROM A VOLCANIC LAKE.

US OFFICIALS SAID THEY THINK MUHAMMAD GADDAFI MAY BE PREPARING TO
RENEW SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

REPORTS SAID IGOR ROGACHEV, A NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, WILL TAKE
OVER AS HEAD OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION AT SINO-SOVIET TALKS.

WEST GERMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS PRAYED AT THE WARSAW GRAVE OF FATHER
JERZY POPIELUSZKO.

THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT SAID IT WILL RESUME SELLING GAS TO THE SOVIET
UNION THIS YEAR.

THE US PROSECUTOR IN THE CASE OF A SOVIET UN EMPLOYEE ACCUSED OF
SPYING SAID FURTHER SIMILAR INVESTIGATIONS ARE UNDERWAY.

SOUTH AFRICA SAID A BLACK MAN WAS KILLED WHEN SECURITY FORCES CLASHED
WITH ABOUT 500 BLACK HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SOWETO.

PAKISTAN'S OPPOSITION ALLIANCE SAID IT IS PLANNING A NEW CAMPAIGN OF
CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE TO MAINTAIN PRESSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT.



**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 Tuesday, 26 August 1986
D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30) noted that the USSR has so far failed to react to the US offer of subsidized grain. The program cited US Agricultural Department official Masterson that the USSR could be waiting for a still cheaper price. Reference was made to the tough purchase conditions advanced by the USSR. A CND report from Washington of August 26 was used.

ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Dreyer, W 5:30), citing the quarterly of the US Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., noted the reluctance of American bankers to grant loans to the USSR in view of the latter's poor foreign trade and general economic situation.

2. USSR-Sudan. PANORAMA and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kushev, M 4:30) commented on Sudanese Premier Al-Mahdi's official visit to the USSR. The program placed the visit in the context of Sudan's attempts to improve relations with Ethiopia and Libya, but observed that Al-Mahdi was not received by Gorbachev, and there was no reference in the final communique to the tense situation in southern Sudan. Apparently, said the program, Moscow is not particularly interested in improving relations with Sudan.

3. Foreign Policy. THE SOVIET UNION THROUGH WESTERN EYES (Shragin, NY 20) gave the main points of an article by former Canadian Ambassador to the USSR Robert Ford, published in the summer 1984 issue of Foreign Affairs, in which he attempted a prognosis of Soviet foreign policy during the next decade. Ford spoke of the dependence of Soviet foreign policy on domestic

policy, and suggested that no substantial improvements should be expected in the near future in the USSR's relations with the outside world.

4. Foreign Trade. PANORAMA (Dubinsky, W 4), citing the American press, commented on recent developments in Soviet foreign trade. The program said the Soviet announcement of a reduction of oil sales to Western countries will hardly affect world oil prices and is probably a gesture to Arab countries. Further, these sales reductions will be advantageous to the USSR on account of her oil production difficulties and increased domestic consumption, in part, as a result of the Chernobyl catastrophe. Reference was made to the Moscow press conference at which Soviet Foreign Ministry official Ivanov spoke of Soviet interest in joint industrial and commercial ventures with Western countries, as well as in participation as an observer in the upcoming GATT conference. The program noted Western coolness over Soviet participation in GATT and cited White House spokesman Larry Speakes in this connection.

5. The USSR and the International Drug Trade. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Fistejn, M 3), a RERUN from August 19, spoke of Soviet involvement in international drug trafficking in connection with the discovery of a huge quantity of heroin in Rotterdam which had been delivered by the Soviet freighter Kapitan Tomson.

6. Dissidents and Human Rights. PANORAMA and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fotiyev, M 4) reported on the arrival in the West of Shcharansky's mother Ida Milgrom, as well as his brother Leonid with his wife and two small sons.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 1 and Malinkovich, M 19) was entirely devoted to the case of Ukrainian political prisoner Mikhail Goryn. Samizdat documents were extensively quoted (AS-4940 and 5726-32).

7. The Economy. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Dreyer, W 7) took a critical look at Gorbachev's contention that independent financial accountability of enterprises, and payment of workers according to results will lead to a radical improvement in the quality of production. The program said this will only be the case if the economic system as a whole is radically changed and decentralized, since individual enterprises and workers cannot operate efficiently under the present bureaucratic, centralized system.

8. Chernobyl. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fistejn, M 6:30) highlighted an article by a correspondent of the Estonian Komsomol newspaper Noorte Maal, Tonis Avikson, vaguely hinting at a show of resistance by Estonians forcibly drafted to help with cleanup operations after the Chernobyl disaster.

9. Space. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4) reported on satellite photos indicating Soviet plans to launch a space shuttle. Differing views of US space experts were cited on the question of when such a launch may be expected to take place.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 12:30), a RERUN from August 25, gave sundry evidence of the Soviet militarization of space, pointing to the hypocrisy of corresponding Soviet charges against the US.

10. Culture. PANORAMA (Salkazanov, P 6) commented on Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko's visit to Paris, citing from his interviews to France-Soir and AFP. The program spoke particularly of Yevtushenko's self-advertisement and his belittlement of colleagues, presumably aimed at persuading Western producers to finance his planned film, The Three Musketeers.

In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Glickman, M 19) Soviet emigre artist and sculptor Gavriil Glickman recalled his acquaintance with Russian literature declaimer Vladimir Yakhontov.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, NY 29) cited from a tribute to Russian poetry by the late Russian writer Yury Ivask published in the New York-based Russian-language Novy Zhurnal.

11. Ancient Monuments. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Arutyunyan, M 6:30) pointed to the critical situation as regards the preservation of ancient monuments in the USSR, especially traditional wooden churches and other buildings. There are far too few restoration craftsman and they are forced to confine themselves to emergency measures.

12. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 8), a RERUN from August 24, took issue with Soviet claims, raised at the Helsinki talks with Israeli officials, to Russian Orthodox Church property in Israel.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 5) cited articles in The Times (London) and The Guardian on the Soviet regime's efforts to create an impression of religious tolerance by allowing the celebration of the millennium of the Christianization of Russia in 1987; the possibility of a papal visit to the USSR in this connection; and the regime's refusal to allow the celebration of the 600th anniversary of the Christianization of Lithuania, not to speak of a papal visit on this occasion.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Fotiyev, M 8:30), a RERUN from August 24, gave an obituary of Russian Orthodox theologian Prof. Sergey Verkhovsky, who died recently in Crestwood, near New York, at the age of 79.

STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) featured further religious reflections of the son of the late Sergey Fudel, who died in 1977, which were published in the religious samizdat journal Nadezhda.

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

1. Poland. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Bekker, NY 7:30), a RERUN from August 24, included an item on the difficult church-state dialogue in Poland.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Libya. PANORAMA (Tarasenkov, W 3:30) reported on the US warning Libya that it is prepared to take direct military action once again should Libya resume its terrorist activities.

2. US-Egypt-Libya. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 4) commented on the joint US-Egyptian naval and air maneuvers off the Libyan coast, placing them in the context of the US-Libyan conflict. Libyan and Soviet propaganda attacks against the maneuvers were noted.

3. Egypt. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Shapiro, M 7:30) took issue with the claim by Izvestia's Cairo correspondent Veliky in the newspaper's August 1 issue to the effect that Egypt's present economic difficulties are due to her "open door," free market policy.

4. Central America. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) reported on the upcoming talks between the Salvadoran government and leftist rebels and on an underground prison in the Nicaraguan capital of Managua where political prisoners are confined.

5. The US. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rubin and Krasin, NY 5:30), a RERUN from July 27 pegged to the recent sharp fall in the Dow Industrials index, explained how the US stock market operates.

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

1. Science and Technology. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 6), a RERUN from August 25, included various items of scientific news.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Krasin, NY 9), a RERUN from August 25, gave factual information on the planned Channel Tunnel between Britain and France.

2. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Fotiyev, M 5:30), a RERUN from August 24, talked about the concept of the devil. (

bws/DL

NEWS COVERAGE

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

A SOVIET DELEGATE AT THE VIENNA CONFERENCE SAID ENTOMBMENT OF THE
DESTROYED CHERNOBYL REACTOR WILL BE FINISHED BY AUTUMN.

ROMANIA ANNOUNCED GOVERNMENT CHANGES INCLUDING A NEW FOREIGN
MINISTER, TWO NEW DEPUTY PRIME MINISTERS, AND OTHER MINISTERS.

INFORMAL TALKS ON REGIONAL ISSUES INVOLVING US AND SOVIET EXPERTS GOT
UNDER WAY IN WASHINGTON.

POPE JOHN PAUL SAID THE 1980 STRIKE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN POLISH WORKERS
AND THE GOVERNMENT EXPRESSED THE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

THE US AMBASSADOR TO THE UN IS TO VISIT WESTERN EUROPE THIS WEEKEND
FOR DISCUSSIONS ON LIBYA.

ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY SAID STRONG PUBLIC CAMPAIGNS WERE STILL NEEDED TO
FORCE MOSCOW TO LIVE UP TO ITS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITMENTS.

REPORTS INDICATED HEAVY CASUALTIES IN RENEWED FIGHTING EARLIER THIS
MONTH IN AFGHANISTAN'S LOGAR PROVINCE, SOUTH OF KABUL.

UN OFFICIALS MET AMIN GEMAYEL IN BEIRUT TO DISCUSS RECENT ATTACKS ON
THE UN PEACEKEEPING FORCE IN SOUTHERN LEBANON.

IRAN AND IRAQ REPORTED RAIDS ON EACH OTHER'S OIL FACILITIES.

RADIO CAMEROON SAID RELIEF WORKERS HAVE BEGUN BURYING MANY OF THE
MORE THAN 1,500 VICTIMS KILLED BY GAS FROM A VOLCANIC LAKE.



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, 27 August 1986
D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3:30) backgrounded the US-Soviet meeting on regional conflicts, which has just begun in Washington, noting that it is part of the preparations for the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting and a new Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) backgrounded the upcoming US-Soviet talks in Bern on preventing the proliferation of chemical weapons.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30) gave facts on the case of Soviet UN official Gennady Zakharov, arrested in New York on a charge of espionage.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 12 and Alexeyeva, NY 8:30) gave a chronology of samizdat and other protests in the USSR against the war in Afghanistan. This was followed by a samizdat satirical make-believe account of last year's Reagan-Gorbachev summit in which Gorbachev proposes that Reagan make himself dictator of the US and that both could then rule the world between them (AS-5717).

3. Chernobyl. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gendler, NY 4) cited comment in The New York Times and The Baltimore Sun on the official Soviet report on the Chernobyl disaster.

4. Society. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Shapiro, M 5:30) pointed to the significance of the fact that the authorities reacted to public pressure and gave some Moscow streets their old names back. However, said the program, there is a long road to real glasnost, pointing in this connection to Chernobyl, Sakharov, Afghanistan, etc.

5. The Media. In RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Nekrasov, P 9) Soviet emigre writer Viktor Nekrasov spoke of the greatly increased level of frankness in the Soviet press, which now publishes far-reaching criticism which only quite recently would have been pilloried as "dissident rubbish." Nekrasov cited references to theft as necessary for fulfilling the plan and to the establishment of a special commission to review films, which, for one reason or another, were not able to be shown previously. However, said Nekrasov, Soviet soldiers participating in the shameful war in Afghanistan are still eulogized as heroes and people like Sakharov are still being persecuted.

THE SOVIET UNION THROUGH WESTERN EYES (Shragin, NY 20), pegged to Gorbachev's call for glasnost, excerpted Paul Lendvai's book The Bureaucracy of Truth, published this year in London, on the manipulation of information in the USSR and in East European countries.

6. The Law. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fistejn, M 4) spoke positively of a Pravda article by Anatoly Bezuglov calling on people to know and respect the law and stressing that the law should not be equated with morality. The program recalled that, in the past, the idea of respect for the law was replaced in the USSR by ideological slogans such as "class awareness of the law by the masses."

7. The Nationalities. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Limberger, M 7) drew attention to a recent Pravda editorial clearly written in response to those who, like writer Chingiz Aytmatov, are expressing concern over the danger of the loss of cultural, especially linguistic identity of the non-Russian nationalities. The editorial, said the program, constitutes a clear warning by the party leadership that Moscow's nationality policy will not be changed in the slightest. An RLR Research Report was used.

8. Culture. In CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Nekrasov, P 8:30) Soviet emigre writer Viktor Nekrasov paid tribute to the late Soviet writer Vasily Shukshin, noting how he hated lies and officialdom. Nekrasov said that although he is now officially honored in the USSR, Shukshin would not have liked these bureaucratic measures taken on his behalf.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Geller, P 10), pegged to the 50th anniversary of the death of Maxim Gorky, focussed on his elevation of lying to the status of a virtue.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, NY 29) continued to read essays by the late Russian writer Yury Ivask paying tribute to Russian poetry which were published in the New York-based Russian-language Novy Zhurnal, No. 162.

9. Religion. THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Polchaninov, NY 14) gave a biography of Russian Orthodox scholar and missionary in Alaska St. Innokenty (1797-1879), who later became Metropolitan of Moscow and Kolomna.

STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) cited from sermons delivered by the late Bishop Mefody, head of a Russian emigre parish in a Paris suburb, on the occasion of Assumption Fast and Assumption.

10. History. In RUSSIA, YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Nekrasov, P 7:30), a RERUN from July 2, emigre writer Nekrasov looked at a collection of the satirical journal Krokodil for 1952 which he found among his papers. The impression he gains from comparing it with Krokodil today is that things have not changed much since, except that the journal talks more about alcoholism today than in 1952.

RUSSIA, YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Gorbanevskaya, P 7), a RERUN from July 2, reviewed Old Notebooks, the first volume of the memoirs of the late Victor Seres which were published in France for the first time recently. The book covers the years 1945-47 of Seres' Mexican exile. The old Bolshevik, who was persecuted under Stalin and left the USSR in 1936, warned the Western left of the reality of the Soviet system but, the program said, this was a difficult task because of the blindness of the left toward the USSR at that time.

RUSSIA, YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Sezeman, P 8:30), a RERUN from July 2, recalled the publication 50 years ago of French writer Andre Gide's Return from the USSR in which he debunked the Soviet myth after a visit to that country, causing a storm among French leftist intellectuals blinded by reality.

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

None

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

None

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

1. Science and Technology. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin and Krasin, NY 29) included items on experiments in the US and other countries in the field of geothermal energy; the discovery by Californian scientists of a quasar, which is the farthest known object from the Earth; a new diver's suit, developed in the US, which enables the wearer to work in extreme

temperatures; the development in the US of a new super-long-range aircraft; and the house of the future.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fotiyev, M 2:30) gave a biography of American immunologist Dr. Sabin, the creator among other things of the anti-polio vaccine, on the occasion of the celebration in Washington of his 80th birthday.

2. Religion. THE WAY AND THE LIFE (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 9) continued to talk about the Book of Leviticus.

bws/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

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

RONALD REAGAN SAID HE BELIEVES HE CAN REACH AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET PARTY GENERAL SECRETARY MIKHAIL GORBACHEV.

THE US URGED MOSCOW TO MATCH MAJOR WESTERN CONCESSIONS AT THE EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE IN STOCKHOLM.

MOSCOW REJECTED WESTERN CRITICISM THAT CHANGES TO CHERNOBYL-TYPE REACTORS WERE NOT ENOUGH TO PREVENT FUTURE MISHAPS.

US OFFICIALS WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THE MOVEMENT OF AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER WAS NOT DESIGNED TO INTIMIDATE MUHAMMAR GADDAFI.

DESPITE AN APPEAL FROM MOSCOW'S UN AMBASSADOR, A SOVIET UN OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH SPYING WAS AGAIN DENIED BAIL.

ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY SAID HE WAS ONLY ABLE TO GET HIS FAMILY OUT OF THE SOVIET UNION BY DRAWING ATTENTION TO THEIR PLIGHT.

THE IMPRISONED SOVIET PSYCHIATRIST ANATOLY KORYAGIN WAS NOMINATED FOR NEXT YEAR'S NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

CANCER EXPERTS ENDED A CONFERENCE IN BUDAPEST.

US CANCER SPECIALISTS ASKED MIKHAIL GORBACHEV TO ALLOW FIVE SOVIET JEWISH CANCER SUFFERERS TO GO TO THE WEST FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT.

KABUL RADIO SAID PEOPLE SHOULD NOT BELIEVE WHAT IT CALLED WESTERN PROPAGANDA THAT GUERRILLAS BLEW UP AN ARMY AMMUNITION DEPOT.

A FORMER UZBEKISTAN MINISTER WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

AN AGREEMENT WAS ANNOUNCED ALLOWING ROMANIA TO DELAY PAYMENT OF DEBTS TO WESTERN BANKS.

A SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING MOSCOW WILL DECIDE SOON ON WHEN MIKHAIL GORBACHEV WILL VISIT JAPAN.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES SAID MORE PEOPLE DIED IN STREET BATTLES IN SOWETO THAN THE GOVERNMENT SAID.

MANY SURVIVORS OF THE GAS DISASTER IN CAMEROON WENT HOME DESPITE WARNINGS OF CONTAMINATION IN THE DISASTER AREA.



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, 28 August 1986
D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Weinstein, W 3:30) discussed the US-Soviet talks on regional conflicts which have just begun in Washington. The program cited a US official as telling RL's correspondent that the talks were open, direct, and businesslike. The US press was cited that the talks could contribute to the success of the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting and speed up the holding of a Reagan-Gorbachev summit. A CND report from Washington was used.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4), a RERUN from August 27, backgrounded the upcoming US-Soviet talks in Bern on preventing the proliferation of chemical weapons.

2. USSR-Japan. PANORAMA (Dubinsky, W 3:30), citing The Journal of Commerce of August 27, discussed the possibility of a visit by Gorbachev to Japan. Reference was made to the Kurile Islands issue as a major stumbling block to an improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 8 and Alexeyeva, NY 11) began with a case history of Soviet political prisoner Anatoly Koryagin on the occasion of his being put forward by a group of Dutch parliamentarians as a candidate for next year's Nobel Peace Prize. In an introductory comment the program agreed with former US UN representative Jeane Kirkpatrick that while the increased glasnost in the USSR is to be welcomed, criticism of the system and the leadership is still not allowed and dissidents are still being persecuted. The program concluded with a case history of Lithuanian political prisoner Viktoras Pyatkus on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of his arrest.

PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 4) reported on the case of prominent Soviet mathematician Viktor Kipnis, a longtime refusenik, who, last year, was allowed to leave the USSR following efforts on his behalf by the University of Southern California.

4. The Leadership. THE SOVIET UNION THROUGH WESTERN EYES (Shragin, NY 19:30) gave the contents of an article by US State Department consultant Sidney Ploss in this spring's issue of Foreign Policy in which he expresses the view that Gorbachev indeed intends to move in the direction of serious reforms.

5. Chernobyl. PANORAMA and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gendler, NY 6) cited reactions to the official Soviet report on the Chernobyl disaster by experts at the IAEA conference in Vienna, who welcomed the detailed and frank nature of the report, but spoke of certain omissions and disputed the report's conclusion that human error, rather than an unsafe reactor design, was responsible for the disaster. An editorial in The Wall Street Journal was cited to the effect that the unsafe design was due to the reactor's having the dual function of producing both energy and plutonium for military purposes.

6. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 4) pointed to a bold proposal by economist Lisichkin in Trud of August 22 that state subsidies for meat be abolished and the proceeds used to increase wages by amounts related to social groups. The program viewed this in the context of recent open criticism in the USSR of the existing unrealistic system of prices fixed by the state.

7. The Media. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Gladilin, P 7) pointed to the significance of an article in Literaturnaya Gazeta of August 13 by Soviet TV and radio commentator Tsvetov in which he admits to distorted Soviet media reporting on life in capitalist countries, explaining that he and his colleagues reported in this way because they were afraid they would lose their jobs. At the same time the program pointed to the monstrous lies on international affairs appearing in the same issue of Literaturnaya Gazeta and doubted whether Soviet journalism will, in fact, give up its traditional style of reporting.

8. The Customs Service. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fistejn, M 4) drew attention to the reorganization of the Soviet customs service, which has been removed from the foreign trade apparatus and placed directly under the control of the Council of Ministers. According to the customs service's new head, Bazovsky, this measure is aimed at cutting down the "shameless smuggling" by senior foreign trade and other officials who pass unchecked by corrupt customs officials who are poorly paid and have hard working conditions.

9. The Nationalities. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Malinkovich, M 8) highlighted statements by Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov in Literaturnaya Gazeta of August 13 in which he spoke about the nationality problem in the USSR, in particular, the problem of preserving national identity, with a frankness impossible even one year ago. However, said the program, Aytmatov failed to mention forcible Russification and the only real solution: namely, a federal Soviet state made up of independent republics.

10. Culture. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Geller, P 11) exposed the official Soviet myth of Gorky's friendship with Lenin.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Nekrasov, P 7:30) discussed the work of the late Russian artist Georgy Vereysky on the occasion of the centenary of his birth.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, NY 29) featured the final installment of the late Russian emigre poet Yury Ivask's tribute to Russian poetry published in the New York-based Russian-language Novy Zhurnal, No. 162.

11. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Bahr, M 5) featured further religious reflections by the son of priest Sergey Fudel, who died in 1977, which were published in the samizdat religious journal Nadezhda.

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

1. Communism. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 9:30), a RERUN from July 10, cited an interview in the Zagreb weekly Duga with Mialko Todorovic, a former high level Yugoslav government official and Tito's adviser, who asserted that Soviet-type communist parties are outdated and no longer can respond to present-day demands.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. PANORAMA and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30) spoke of optimism concerning the prospects for the successful conclusion of the CDE conference in Stockholm following compromises by the US and the USSR.

2. The Nonaligned Movement. PANORAMA and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kushev, M 5) previewed the upcoming gathering of leaders of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare on September 1, the movement's 25th anniversary. The program noted efforts by communist member-countries to turn the movement into an "antiimperialist front" and cited an interview statement by former Yugoslav Vice-President Popovic in the Belgrade Politika that the leaders of many nonaligned countries call for democracy outside

the movement, but do not adhere to democratic principles in their own countries.

3. US-Nicaragua. PANORAMA (Tarasenkov, W 4) reported on continued efforts by Nicaragua to acquire Soviet MiG aircraft despite US warnings. The program outlined the US position on Nicaragua and noted increasing political repression in that country.

4. Nicaragua. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 5) cited an article in Le Figaro of August 28 on the situation in Nicaragua. The article observes that already Nicaragua has all the basic features of a communist state: namely, shortages, a black market, privileges for functionaries, neglect of the working class, etc. The article also reported the growing resistance to the Sandinist regime.

5. Democracy. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Geller, P 7:30), a RERUN from May 22, positively reviewed French historian and sociologist Jean Bechler's recently published book Democracy, which focused on freedom.

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

1. Religion. JUDAISM (Lvov, Taratuta, Davner, and Haskelevich, NY 7, 7, 7, and 7) included items on the Torah as the foundation of Judaism; God's revelation to Moses in the Sinai, an interpretation of the Talmud, and the meaning of prayer.

2. Science and Technology. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin and Krasin, NY 29), a RERUN from August 27, featured miscellaneous items of scientific and technological news.

3. US TV. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Troll, NY 7), a RERUN from June 5, featured an RL interview with New York TV journalist Bill McCroby about his work.

bws/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCAST
28 AUGUST 1986:

TALKS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION ON REGIONAL
ISSUES ENDED IN WASHINGTON.

WESTERN DIPLOMATS AT THE STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE SAID THEY
EXPECT SOME CONCESSIONS WHEN THE CHIEF OF THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES
ADDRESSES THE CONFERENCE FRIDAY.

WESTERN NUCLEAR SAFETY OFFICIALS EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT THE FAILURE
OF THE SOVIETS TO QUICKLY SHUT DOWN THE THREE UNDAMAGED CHERNOBYL
REACTORS AFTER THE APRIL 26 ACCIDENT.

THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT AND THE WEST'S BIGGEST TRADE UNION GROUP GAVE
WIDELY DIFFERING FIGURES ON POLISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARAK SAID MAXIMUM EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE
TO REVIVE THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS.

A SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID MOSCOW SUPPORTS LIBYA
AGAINST WHAT HE CALLED INCREASING US THREATS.

A SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HELD TALKS IN TOKYO WITH THE
JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER.

MASSIVE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF EFFORTS WERE REPORTED UNDER WAY TO HELP
THOUSANDS AFFECTED BY CAMEROON'S TOXIC GAS DISASTER.



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, 29 August 1986
D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 4:30) commented on the just-ended US-Soviet talks in Washington on regional problems, citing a State Department official that, while the talks brought no substantial progress, they were constructive and useful. The program noted that these and other talks are part of the preparations for the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting and a subsequent Reagan-Gorbachev summit. Soviet delegation leader Adamishin was quoted that a summit would only be worthwhile holding if it produces concrete results. A CND report from Washington of August 29 was used.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gendler, NY 4) highlighted the main conclusion of an ACDA report on Soviet propaganda against the SDI project: namely, that the intensity of this propaganda shows that the USSR is well aware of the advantages of the project. A CND report from Washington of August 29 was used.

2. Afghanistan. PANORAMA and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Nadirashvili, M 4:30) reported on the latest fighting, noting heavy losses inflicted by the partisans on Soviet/Kabul forces, including in Kabul itself. Reference was made to a massive explosion at an Afghan Army garrison in Kabul.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 2; Nekrasov, P 9; and Alexeyeva, NY 9:30) took as its point of departure a recent article in Sovetskaya Rossiya by K.Yurev attacking the Solzhenitsyn Fund for helping Soviet

political prisoners and their families, and, in particular, one of its activists, the late Natalia Stolyarova, whom Yurev describes as a CIA agent. Soviet emigre writer Viktor Nekrasov then gave a profile of Stolyarova, whom he knew personally, in refuting Yurev's article. The program concluded with a case history of imprisoned Soviet Jewish emigration activist Roald Zelichonok in disproving Soviet propaganda claims that there are no Soviet Jews wanting to emigrate.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Orshansky, W 5) gave an obituary of Alexander Dolgun, born in New York, whose parents resettled to the USSR where Alexander was subsequently persecuted under Stalin's postwar terror. Dolgun later managed to return to the US. He was mentioned in Solzhenitsyn's Archipelago Gulag.

4. Jews. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Roitman, Iokhelson, E. and D. Markish, N. Mikhoels, and Galich, M and NY 29), a RERUN from 17 August 1984, paid tribute to Soviet Jewish cultural figures liquidated on 12 August 1952.

5. The Economy. HUMAN RIGHTS (Malinkovich, M 9) said while glasnost is of decisive importance for the success of the planned economic reforms, it is for preaching glasnost, as Gorbachev does now, that dissidents have been subjected to repression. Furthermore, precisely formulated laws are needed in order to guarantee glasnost and indicate to would-be entrepreneurs when private initiative is acceptable and when not. However, the authorities fear such definitive legislation since it would weaken their power against dissidents as well as in the economic sphere.

6. Chernobyl. PANORAMA (Muslin, NY 5) cited comments on the IAEA symposium in Vienna on the Chernobyl disaster in The Christian Science Monitor, The Los Angeles Times, and The Wall Street Journal, which, among other things pointed to the alarming initial Soviet secrecy, the still unclarified details, the Soviet attempt to place the bulk of the blame on the operating personnel, and the unsafe reactor design due to the reactor's dual function of producing energy as well as plutonium for military purposes.

7. Party Affairs. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Kushev, M 4:30), a RERUN from August 22, cited an article by former Prague Spring activist Zdenek Mlynar in the journal Problems of Eastern Europe, No. 15-16, in which he expresses the view that the absence of references in the new CPSU Program to, for example, the Sino-Soviet split, and the events of 1968 in Czechoslovakia and of 1980-81 in Poland could mean that the party is leaving these issues open, and could herald a change of attitude towards them.

8. The Customs Service. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Fistejn, M 8) continued to comment on the reorganization of the

Soviet customs service, which is now directly subordinate to the USSR Council of Ministers instead of to the Foreign Trade Ministry. The program cited statements by new customs chief Bazovsky in Izvestia of August 22 in which he spoke of widespread smuggling by top Soviet officials returning from assignments abroad whose baggage was left unchecked by Soviet customs officials. The program gave additional information on the arrest of former Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Sushkov and noted that the baggage of Soviet Ambassador to Japan Petr Abrasimov, was also checked on the orders of Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and found to contain a large quantity of Japanese electronic equipment.

9. Justice. In HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 9) a former Soviet defense lawyer, Dina Kaminskaya, commented on an article by RSFSR Deputy Justice Minister Gubarev in the journal Chelovek i Zakon (Man and the Law) which rejects Western claims that defense lawyers in the USSR are guided by the interests of the state, not of their clients, and tries to give the impression that Soviet defense lawyers are genuinely independent. Kaminskaya said while the Western claims are, to a large extent, justified, defense lawyers in the USSR are, nevertheless, able to perform their professional duties.

10. Uzbekistan. PANORAMA (Chianurov, M 6:30) commented on the death sentence passed by the USSR Supreme Court against former Uzbek Cotton Industry Minister Usmanov for corruption, placing it in the context of the intensive campaign being waged against the particularly massive and open corruption in Uzbekistan. The program said dishonesty and corruption is fostered by the considerable pressure in Uzbekistan to fulfill cotton plans and said the fault lies in the economic system as a whole. RLR report RS 220/84 of 12 October 1984 and an RLPS report of August 28 were used.

11. Culture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Yurenen, M 9:30) reported on plans by Soviet literary journals to publish works such as Dudintsev's White Clothes which previously could not pass the censorship. RLR paper RS 144/86 of August 14 was used.

CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Levin, M 2 and Voinovich, M 18), a RERUN from July 18, dealt with the principle of socialist realism in Soviet literature and the demands of writers to distinguish between "typical" and "non-typical" features of Soviet reality.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, NY 29), a RERUN from August 22, cited material on Soviet poet Arkady Shteynberg (1907-84) in the New York-based Russian-language journal Novy Zhurnal, No. 162.

12. Religion. THE MILLENNIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rahr, M 29) gave the text of an article by Irina Chuneva entitled "The Image of St. Vladimir," published in the Vladimir

Collection issued by Russian Whitist emigres in Belgrade in 1938 on the occasion of the 1950th anniversary of the Christianization of Russia, and a further excerpt from the recollections of the Kiev Cave Monastery by its last legal consultant until after the October Revolution, Prof. Nikodimov.

STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) featured further religious reflections of the son of priest Sergey Fudel, who died in 1977, which were published in the religious samizdat journal Nadezhda.

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

1. GDR-PRC. PANORAMA (Fotiyev, M 4:30) placed the announcement of Honecker's upcoming official visit to the PRC in the context of Peking's efforts to improve relations with the East European countries. It was noted that there are no disputed issues between the PRC and these countries such as exist between the PRC and the USSR. A RAD Background Report was used.

2. Poland. PANORAMA (Kushev, M 4:30) marked the sixth anniversary of the Gdansk agreements, noting that the Solidarity movement has had far-reaching consequences resulting in the emergence of a "parallel society." A RAD Background Report of August 28 was used.

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Gorbanevskaya, P 8), a RERUN from August 22, cited material in the Polish underground journal Tygodnik Mazowsze on the late Prof. Eduard Lipinski, economist and cofounder of KOR and the "flying university."

EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Chianurov, M 3), a RERUN from August 22, cited an article by The Financial Times' Warsaw correspondent Leslie Collett about Poles who have managed to become rich by hard work and private enterprise.

3. Hungary. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Kushev, M 7), a RERUN from August 22, gave the text of an article in the journal Problems of Eastern Europe, No. 15-16, by General Bela Kiraly, a commander of resistance fighters during the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, in which he cites the late Soviet dissident Andrey Amalrik that the revolution was a turning point in that it marked the end of passive acceptance by the peoples of Soviet-bloc countries of their situation.

4. Albania. EAST EUROPEAN JOURNAL (Predtechevsky, M 3), a RERUN from August 22, commented on Albania's becoming linked to the European railroad network, placing it in the context of the country's hesitant emergence from its international isolation.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 8) discussed Egyptian President Mubarak's meeting with King Hussein of Jordan and the upcoming Mubarak-Peres meeting. Reference was made to Mubarak's efforts to bring the PLO into the Middle East peace process.

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

None

ct/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

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

THE US WELCOMED A SOVIET PROPOSAL TO ALLOW SOME AIR INSPECTION OF
MANEUVERS BUT EXPRESSED REGRET AT THE CONDITIONS.

A SOVIET COLONEL SAID MOSCOW HAD DETECTED THREE US NUCLEAR TESTS IN
THE PAST YEAR THAT WERE NOT ANNOUNCED BY WASHINGTON.

THE US SAID IT WAS NOW UP TO MOSCOW TO DECIDE WHETHER THERE WILL BE
ANOTHER US-SOVIET SUMMIT MEETING.

LECH WALESA AND A GROUP OF UNION SUPPORTERS GAVE SEPARATE STATEMENTS
PRIOR TO THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GDANSK AGREEMENT.

NUCLEAR EXPERTS WHO HAVE BEEN REVIEWING THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER
DRAFTED 13 PROPOSALS ON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SAFETY.

NATO'S SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER WARNED LIBYA AGAINST ANTI-US
TERRORISM.

KING HASSAN OF MOROCCO SAID HE HAD DECIDED TO END THE TREATY OF UNION
HE SIGNED WITH LIBYA TWO YEARS AGO.

A UN MISSION WILL GO TO LEBANON SOON TO ASSESS THE ROLE OF THE
PEACEKEEPING FORCE THERE.

AFGHAN OFFICIALS WERE REPORTED STILL SAYING AN ACCIDENT CAUSED THE
BLASTS AT AN ARMS DEPOT AND THAT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES ... NOVOSTI
CHAIRMAN VALENTIN FALIN TOLD AP THE SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM
AFGHANISTAN WILL INVOLVE 8,000 SOLDIERS.

THREE EAST GERMANS ESCAPED TO WEST BERLIN BY SMASHING A TRUCK THROUGH
THE BARRIERS AT THE BERLIN WALL.

A UN GROUP SAID THE CAMEROON DISASTER DEATH TOLL WAS NOW 1,746



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, 30 August 1986
R. Moroe

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Polishchuk, W 3) discussed the results of the three-day US-Soviet talks on regional issues and their impact on the two countries' relations. The program also assessed Reagan's three-stage proposal to end regional conflicts.
2. Soviet-Japanese Relations. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Polishchuk, W 3) discussed recent developments in these relations in the light of a possible Gorbachev-Nakasone summit and preparatory discussions between the Soviet and Japanese Foreign Ministers on September 24 in New York. The program recalled Gorbachev's July 28 Vladivostok speech on improvements in Soviet-Japanese relations. The program talked about the internal Japanese controversy over the prospects of normalization of relations with the Soviet Union which are conditional on the settlement of their territorial disagreements.
3. Oil. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Polishchuk, W 2) reported on the Soviet Union's decision to decrease its oil exports to the West by 100,000 barrels per day in a solidarity gesture at OPEC countries' request. Though this action will have no bearing on

international oil prices, the Soviet Union's intentions were to confirm once against its unchanged positions on Middle Eastern issues, despite its recent talks with Israel.

4. Chernobyl. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Muslin, NY 5) was based on two Reuter dispatches of August 27 and 28 in reporting on the completion on August 29 and the results of the IAEA meeting in Vienna to discuss the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. While being relatively frank in presenting the medical report of the consequences, the Soviets responded rather vaguely on some of the technical aspects of the matter.

5. Society. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Vail, Copenhagen 6), a RERUN from August 16, commented on various stories by Soviet writer Astafyev, which were published in the Soviet monthly Nash Sovremennik, No. 5, asking "who plunged us into the abyss of evil."

6. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 8:30) used an article in Newsweek of August 11 entitled "Prison for the Mind," in discussing the Soviet system's ways of dealing with dissidents by incarcerating them in psychiatric hospitals. The program discusses the fates of two people: the former psychiatrist, Koryagin, sentenced to seven years in hard-labor camps for protesting such use of psychiatry, and a non-Jewish applicant for the emigration incarcerated in a psychiatric ward.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Pedoseyev, M 10), a RERUN from August 28, reported on psychiatrist Koryagin's nomination for the Nobel Prize.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 11:30) discussed the role of courts in US in protesting the interests and wellbeing of Americans and compared this with the inability of Soviet courts to employ the same tools outlined in the Soviet Constitution to defend the rights of Soviet people.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Alexeeva, NY 10), a RERUN from August 28, marked the ninth anniversary of the arrest of Viktor Pyatkus.

7. History. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 29), a RERUN from 2 and 23 September 1979, reviewed the resumption of military collaboration between the Soviet Union and Germany in 1939 culminating in agreements on friendship, borders, and economic cooperation. The program concluded by recalling military and political cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany in the first years of World War II.

8. Culture. RADIO JOURNAL ON THE SOVIET UNION (Berukshtis, M 11:30) used Newsweek of August 4 in discussing a "Big Times" music album entitled "Red Wave; Four Underground Soviet Bands from USSR."

9. Literature. CULTURE, FATES, TIMES (Aksenov, NY 13) was the first part from a three-part series of writer Aksenov's discussions entitled "Don't Even Try, or Radio Sketches about Prosaic Composites and Journalistic Banalities." The program was prompted by Victor Kanetsky's recollections of writer Yury Kazakov, following the publication of his letters in the fourth issue of the journal Neva. Aksenov profiled both writers, recalling his own friendship with them.

CULTURE, FATES, TIMES (Dovlatov, NY 5:30) discussed Lidiya Ginzburg's philosophic memoirs, written in 1950s-1960s and published in one of the more recent issues of Neva, entitled "At the Writing Table." Dovlatov portrayed Ginzburg as one of the leading figures in philology and an uncompromising advocate of truth.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29), a RERUN from August 23, featured the last installment of recollections by Soviet poet Semen Lipkin of his friend, the late Soviet poet Arkady Shteynberg.

10. The 400th Anniversary of Tyumen was marked by THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 12:30). The program was a RERUN from August 16.

11. Religion. SUNDAY MASS (Kholodnaya, 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 (Polishchuk, W 2) reported the reform of the country's tax system as a major achievement of American society and for the prosperity of its economy.

2. France. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Salkazanova, P 7) was based on articles in L'Express of August 29 and Le Monde of August 30 presenting an interview with a former head of French Intelligence in which he highlighted certain aspects of French intelligence activities. Touching the issue of terrorism he

implicated the Soviet Union in the sponsorship of international terrorism and gave the example of the attack on John Paul II.

3. Terrorism. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Polishchuk, W 2) reported on US readiness to launch another military attack against Libya in the event of its renewed international terrorist actions against Americans.

PANORAMA OF THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK (Bensi, M 2:30) discussed the Italian-Libyan conflict in the light of an Italian court's decision to freeze Libyan holdings in five banks due to Libya's obligations for the purchase of certain products. Tripoli's protests produced no results. The program concluded with Craxi's statement at a meeting of the Council of Ministers that Italy will continue to show maximum vigilance in the fight against terrorism.

4. Israeli-Cameroon Relations. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 7:30) discussed the prospects for the resumption of the two countries contacts in light of Peres's visit to Cameroon and the assistance that Israel is providing in the Cameroon disaster.

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

1. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 5) extracted from Fudel's son's notes published in Nadezhda on certain problems young believers have in distinguishing between superficial experience and inner understanding, between conventionality and absolutism, and blindly following the Church without participating in its active life.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 4) read a passage from St. Matthew's Gospel on Christ's curing the possessed.

A talk in NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Benigsen, NY 9) was devoted to the significance of icon worshipping and presented the icon as a link between mortality and the divinity.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Artemov, M 16) discussed the origins of Orthodox icon-painting, followed by a RERUN from May 2, giving the text of Russian Orthodox priest Nickolay Artemov's article in Posev, No. 5, on the hypothesis that the image on the Shroud of Turin could have been caused by a sudden flash of radiation emanating from within Christ's body.

ct/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF 30 AUGUST 1986:

REPORTS FROM WARSAW SAID AT LEAST FOUR SOLIDARITY SUPPORTERS WERE DETAINED IN WROCLAW AND BIELSKO-BIALA.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID PROTESTS WERE LODGED WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS OVER THE DETENTION OF AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT NICHOLAS DANILOFF.

AMERICAN ENVOY VERNON WALTERS WAS ABOUT TO START AN EIGHT-NATION TOUR TO ASK US ALLIES FOR TOUGHER ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA.

SOVIET FIRST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER YULY VORONTSOV URGED IRAN'S ALLIES TO HELP STOP THE GULF WAR.

RIVALS OF PAKISTANI OPPOSITION LEADER BENAZIR BHUTTO FORMED A SEPARATE POLITICAL PARTY.

AN AFGHAN REBEL GROUP CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR AN EXPLOSION AT AN ARMS DUMP OUTSIDE KABUL THIS WEEK.

THE UNITED STATES AGAIN CUT THE PRICE OF WHEAT FOR SALE TO THE SOVIET UNION.

ONE MAN WAS KILLED IN BEIRUT IN FIGHTING BETWEEN RIVAL FORCES ACROSS THE LINE DIVIDING THE CITY.



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, 31 August 1986
M. Rudin

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

1. US-Soviet Relations. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Polishchuk, W 3), a RERUN from August 30, discussed the results of the three-day US-Soviet talks on regional issues.
2. Soviet-Japanese Relations. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Polishchuk, W 3), a RERUN from August 30, discussed recent developments in Soviet-Japanese relations in light of a possible Gorbachev-Nakasone summit and preparatory discussions between the Soviet and Japanese foreign ministers on September 24 in New York.
3. Afghanistan. EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Nadirashvili, M 29), a RERUN from August 24, used a samizdat article published in Problems of Eastern Europe which analyzed the conflict in Afghanistan and its effect on the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policies.
4. Dissidents and Human Rights. MODERN WOMAN (Alexeyeva, NY 6 and Gordin, M 14), a RERUN from August 10, cited samizdat material about the wives of political prisoners in the Soviet Union and then gave an account by one of these women, Tatyana Zunshayn, which was published in the Munich-based Russian-language journal Strana i Mir.
5. Social and Economic Problems in Moscow. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva and Malinkovich, M 3 and 17) read excerpts from and commented on a speech by Boris Yeltsin, First Secretary of the Moscow city party organization, which he delivered

before Moscow propagandists on April 11. The program relied on a samizdat document (AS 5721) which contained a more frank and informative account than those published in Vechernaya Moskva and Moskovskaya Pravda on April 12, although it did not carry the full text of Yeltsin's speech. Yeltsin discussed, among other things, the housing shortage, shortcomings in the service and transportation sectors, corruption among former party officials, and crime.

6. Oil. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Polishchuk, W 2), a RERUN from August 30, reported on the Soviet Union's decision to decrease its oil exports to the West by 100,000 barrels per day.

7. Culture. CULTURE, FATES, TIME (Salkazanov, P 18) featured a talk with Russian emigre writer Yuri Mamleev about his novel Shatuny, the French translation of which was just published in France. Mamleev, who emigrated from the USSR in 1975 and is presently living in France, belonged to the group of non-conformist writers whose works were not published by the official Soviet press. The program noted that Mamleev received serious and positive reviews in the French press, some of which compared Mamleev to Gogol and Dostoevsky. The program cited reviews in Le Monde, La Nouvel Observateur, and Magazine Litteraire.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Semenova, M 29) discussed the life and works of Russian poetess Marina Tsvetaeva, on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of her death. A number of Tsvetaeva's poems were read in the program. Tsvetaeva committed suicide in 1941, two years after returning from emigration to the Soviet Union.

8. The Soviet Union's Claims to Russian Orthodox Church Property in Jerusalem. Based on an article by Carl Gustav Stroehm in Die Welt, RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 7:30) discussed the Soviet government's claim to the 32 hectares of land, including the church of St. Mary Magdalene, which was the main point of discussion at a recent Soviet-Israeli "working meeting." The article questioned the right of the Israeli government to hand over to the Soviet government an estate which formerly was owned jointly by the tsarist government, the Russian Orthodox Church, and the Russian Orthodox Palestinian Society.

9. The History of Russian Pilgrimages to the Holy Land was recounted by RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 8:30). The program recalled the first pilgrimages of Russian Orthodox believers to the Holy Land almost a thousand years ago and discussed the creation in later years of a Russian Orthodox mission, the Orthodox Palestinian Society, and Russian Orthodox churches and monasteries.

10. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) gave excerpts from the religious reflections of the son of Father Fudel, which were published in the unofficial religious journal Nadezhda.

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

1. The Orthodox Church in Poland. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Fotiyev, M 5:30) described this year's pilgrimage of Orthodox believers to the Church of the Transfiguration at Grabarka which is celebrated on August 19. It was noted that the number of pilgrims grows from year to year and that this year about 40,000 pilgrims participated. The program used an article in The Washington Post.

2. The Revival of Religion in Yugoslavia. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Fotiyev, M 6:30) noted that the official press in Yugoslavia is writing about the reasons for a revival of various religious groups (the Orthodox, Catholics, and Muslims) in Yugoslavia. Articles in the Yugoslav press were cited.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Libyan Relations. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Polishchuk, W 2), a RERUN from August 30, reported on US readiness to launch another military attack against Libya if Libya resumes terrorist actions against American targets.

2. Italian-Libyan Relations. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Bensi, M 2:30), a RERUN from August 30, discussed the Italian-Libyan conflict in light of the decision of an Italian court to freeze Libyan holdings in five banks.

3. Israeli-Cameroon Relations. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Miloslvasky, Jerusalem 7:30), a RERUN from August 30, reported on Israeli Prime Minister Peres' visit to Cameroon and Israel's relief aid for the victims of the natural gas disaster.

4. France. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Salkazanov, P 7), a RERUN from August 30, drew on articles in L'Express of August 29 and Le Monde of August 30 which presented an interview with the former head of French intelligence.

5. The US. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Polishchuk, W 2), a RERUN from August 30, reported on the reformed tax system in the US.

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

1. The Drug Problem in the US. US TODAY (Rubin, Paramonov, and Krasin, NY 28:30) featured a discussion examining the economic, social, and philosophical aspects of the drug problem in the US, which was pegged to President Reagan's August 4 press conference on the US government's antidrug offensive. An article in Newsweek was cited in the program.

2. Sport. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 6) dealt with the recent decision of the International Track and Field Federation to allow professional athletes to participate in amateur competitions.

WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7) carried a profile of American runner Mary Decker.

WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7), a RERUN from August 10, included an item on two new US gymnastic stars.

bws/ct/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

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

A POWERFUL EARTHQUAKE CENTERED IN ROMANIA HAS BEEN FELT IN MANY PARTS
OF EASTERN EUROPE.

SOLIDARITY SUPPORTERS HAVE CELEBRATED THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE GDANSK
ACCORDS.

US NEWSMAN NICHOLAS DANILOFF, HELD IN MOSCOW ON SPYING CHARGES, HAS
MET HIS WIFE AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS.

A NONALIGNED SUMMIT IS ABOUT TO OPEN IN ZIMBABWE.

FINLAND'S FORMER PRESIDENT URHO KEKKONEN HAS DIED AGED 85.



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 Monday, 1 September 1986
J. B.

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4) recorded the incensed reactions of official US representatives and the American public to the arrest of the American reporter Daniloff. Their call for reprisals if his release is not immediate and the rejection of any spy exchange agreement signal a possible freeze-over in US-USSR relations. Reports in The New York Times were cited according to which the affair may torpedo preparatory meetings for the next summit talks.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 5) presented the highlights of an interview with J. Mitchler, head of the Office for International Cooperation in the US Department of Energy, pegged to the recent successful meeting of the Soviet-American Commission on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. It was noted that the problem of safety of atomic reactors and power stations have, at the initiative of the Americans, been added to the commission's sphere of activity. Both sides agreed to exchange visits of experts on the safety of atomic reactors and power stations this year and a similar exchange is planned for 1987.

2. Soviet-Israeli Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 8) backgrounded Russian and Israeli views of relations between the two countries since the Helsinki talks. It was noted that Israel has requested documents from

the Soviet Union needed for the trial of a former Soviet charged with Nazi crimes and that Armand Hammer will intercede on Israel's behalf in the matter. It is believed that Israel will remain firm regarding the USSR's reinstatement of diplomatic relations with Israel before agreeing to the USSR playing a role in the Middle East peace process.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Vishnevskaya, M 29), a RERUN from 13 November 1985, read excerpts from the samizdat "Moscow - Petushki" (1969) by the Soviet author Venedikt Yerofeyev. This surrealistic prose poem, in which a drunkard narrates his adventures in Moscow and reflects on Soviet society, was said to be particularly suitable for depicting contemporary Soviet society and its war against alcoholism and, indeed, had created a new genre: so-called "alcoholic prose."

4. The Economy. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Shepiro, W 9) quoted speeches of Gorbachev and Ryzhkov, according to which the Soviet worker can expect an average raise of 28 rubles over the next five years. An analysis of where this money is to come from shows that there will be no real economic changes. The state-controlled enterprises will have to ultimately raise prices, as an article in Pravda of June 15 confirmed. Ultimately the raise will not halt the worsening economic situation or the deteriorating quality of life in the Soviet Union.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simis, W 9) discussed the article appearing in Trud of July 15 by one of the most prominent Soviet social economists, Zaslavskaya. Focusing on the meaning of the new term "human factor," which has replaced the previously more common expression "labor resources," the program concluded that, although Zaslavskaya clearly admitted the problem of increasing alienation of the workers from their labor, the emphasis on human factors does not reflect a reorientation toward the needs of the worker.

5. Labor Laws. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Bekman, W 9) discussed three changes in labor laws which went into effect in 1983: the worker's responsibility for defective products or losses suffered by his enterprise has increased by threefold and is now based on his monthly wage; a worker must now give two months notice of his intention to quit a job; the administration can switch a worker to a lower-paying position beneath his qualifications for up to three months' time. It was concluded that such changes are clearly not in the interest of the worker.

6. Education. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tolz, M 5) commented on the leading article from Pravda of September 1 regarding the two-year-old school reform. Despite unanimous agreement that changes are called for, it was said that now all parties involved are dissatisfied with the results. The program agreed with a Western specialist on Soviet education who was quoted as recommending changes in the current reform, which is already outdated and totally inadequate to meet the needs of a modern society. RLR Research Report RS 140/86 was used.

7. The Nationalities. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Limberger, M 7:30), a new program, stated that its goal will be to examine the Soviet Union's long-standing hypocritical claim that the nationality problem has been ideally and definitely solved. Going behind the facade of autonomy in each republic, the show will focus on everyday life there and show how the central organs of power conduct policy relating to important political, economic, and cultural issues in these republics solely in the interest of the Soviet leadership.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Avtorkhanov, M 10:30) began with an introduction to the series by the famous Chechen emigre historian A. Avtorkhanov. Three reasons were given for the Soviet Union being the last remaining empire in the world today: its perfection of military-political control; its use of terror against any dissent; and the exercise of power allowed by the nature of the Soviet system. Citing the war against Afghanistan as evidence that the Soviet Union has remained true to its real nature, Avtorkhanov showed the uniqueness of the Soviet empire compared to other empires of the past by analyzing the history, theory, tactics, and strategy of the national policy of Bolshevism as laid down by Lenin and incorporated in the constitution of the USSR.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Daniel, M 7:30) commented on an essay entitled "The Fall," which recently appeared in the newspaper Kommunist Tadzhikistana and told of a teacher of psychology at the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute who was convicted of taking bribes from students. Several cases of corruption at higher levels in the university and the party were cited. This resulted, however, neither in punishment nor even in an outcry in the press for publicity, suggesting such protestations of indignation are permitted only for corruption at low levels.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Roitman, M 7) quoted parts of a report on Moscow Radio about the official farewell given to several young Uzbeks being sent to large vocational-technical schools in the Ukraine and Belorussia. In reality these so-called "resettlement measures" are attempting, unsuccessfully, to combat

the hidden high unemployment rates in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan, especially the rural regions. It was suggested that a better solution might be the industrialization of these areas. RLR Research Reports 383/76, 390/80, and 91/86 were used.

8. Culture. In EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, Venice 5:30) RL's special correspondent at the 43rd international film festival in Venice gave his general impressions and raised the question of whether the two Soviet films entered in the competition will demonstrate the frequently lamented crisis in the Soviet film industry. It was noted that Georgian film director E. Shengelaya was invited to participate in the international film jury.

9. Religion. Based on an article by Carl-Gustav Stroehm in Die Welt, RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 7:30), a RERUN from August 31, discussed the Soviet government's claim to Russian Orthodox Church property in Israel.

STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) recalled that the name of this program was taken from a very short story by Solzhenitsyn and read this story in full, followed by a reflection on why religion has not died in the USSR.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 8:30), a RERUN from August 31, recalled the first pilgrimages of Russian Orthodox believers to the Holy Land almost a thousand years ago and discussed the creation, in later years, of a Russian Orthodox mission, the Orthodox Palestinian Society, and Russian Orthodox churches and monasteries.

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

1. Poland. COMMENTARY ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY (Bensi, M 5) took stock of the lasting accomplishments of the Solidarity movement on the occasion of its sixth anniversary. It was noted that the majority of Poles remain loyal to the movement and distrustful of the government, which cannot turn back the clock to pre-Solidarity days.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Fotiyev, M 5:30), a RERUN from August 31, described this year's pilgrimage of Orthodox believers to the Church of the Transfiguration at Grabarka.

2. Hungary. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gordin, M 3:30) discussed the reverse side of the Hungarian success story. Attention focused on such problems as the disparity between farmers' high earnings and limited opportunity to spend them, the dying out of

the traditions and the social and cultural life in the country, young people's desertion of the country for the city, and the grave pollution of the land due to the overuse of chemical fertilizers. It was observed that agriculture seems to be at an impasse and not only in Hungary.

3. Yugoslavia. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Fotiyev, M 6:30), a RERUN from August 31, noted that the official press in Yugoslavia is writing about the reasons for a revival of various religious groups (Orthodox, Catholics, and Muslims) in Yugoslavia.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Libya. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 3:30) reported the contents of a news conference given by General Rogers, Commander of the American Forces in Europe, calling for renewed reprisals against Gaddafi should he be implicated in the new terrorist attacks. The reports of The New York Times of August 30-31 and September 1 on the trip of US UN representative Walters to Europe to enlist support for economic sanctions against Libya were cited.

PRESS REVIEW included in EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 3:30) cited comments on the new friction between Libya and the US in The Atlanta Constitution, The Los Angeles Times, and The Stuttgarter Zeitung.

2. The Nonaligned Movement. PRESS REVIEW included in EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 2:30) cited comments on the nonaligned summit in Harare in Il Giornale, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, and the Pakistan Times.

3. Finland. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kushev, M 5) gave an obituary on former Finnish President and statesman Kekkonen, highlighting the milestones of his long political career. It was also noted that although the foreign policy of the country remains the same after his death, signs of change in domestic policy are seen with the Finnish Communist Party's great loss of votes and the first outspoken criticism of Kekkonen.

4. New Caledonia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 6) corrected a report by Pravda of August 29 on the French attitude to pressure for sovereignty in New Caledonia. It was noted that after 2-3 years of turmoil, France finally agreed that the Kanakas, together with the French and mulatto population of New Caledonia, should decide the future status of their country in a democratic referendum, thus confirming the report on the same topic in Izvestia of August 30.

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

1. The Drug Problem in the US. US TODAY (Rubin, Paramonov, and Krasin, NY 27:30), a RERUN from August 31, featured a discussion of the economic, social, and philosophical aspects of the drug problem in the US, which was pegged to President Reagan's August 4 press conference on the US government's antidrug offensive. An article in Newsweek was cited.

th/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

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

A SOVIET PASSENGER SHIP HAS SUNK IN THE BLACK SEA. SOME PEOPLE WERE
KILLED BUT THE SOVIETS ARE STILL NOT SAYING HOW MANY.

THE USSR SAYS ONE PERSON DIED AND 558 WERE HURT IN YESTERDAY'S
EARTHQUAKE.

THE US SAYS PRESIDENT REAGAN IS DISTURBED BY THE SOVIET DETENTION OF
AMERICAN NEWSMAN NICHOLAS DANILOFF.

US ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE RICHARD MURPHY HAS BEGUN A MIDEAST
MISSION.

AT THE NONALIGNED SUMMIT THERE HAVE BEEN RENEWED CALLS FOR AN END
TO THE GULF WAR AND FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA.

IN THE GULF WAR BAGHDAD AND TEHRAN SAY THERE WAS HEAVY FIGHTING IN
AN IRANIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST IRAQ.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE FORCES HAVE REPORTEDLY CARRIED OUT ANOTHER RAID ON
KABUL.

JOZEF PINIOR HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM CUSTODY IN POLAND.

THE POPE SAYS THE MAIN REQUISITE FOR A JUST PEACE IS RESPECT FOR THE
RIGHTS OF MAN AND PEOPLES.

US SPECIAL ENVOY VERNON WALTERS HAS HAD TALKS IN SPAIN ON
INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

AN EC OFFICIAL SAYS THE COMMUNITY HAS FORMED NO OPINION YET ON
POSSIBLE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN WORLD TRADE TALKS THIS MONTH.



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, 2 September 1986
D. Felton

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

1. US-Soviet Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 5) noted the Soviet authorities' reported decision that US News and World Report correspondent Nicholas Daniloff would, within the next ten days, either be released or charged with espionage. The program highlighted statements by US News and World Report owner Mortimer Zuckerman upon his arrival in Moscow, and also cited White House spokesman Larry Speakes.

2. Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 5:30) said the present US-Soviet talks in Moscow on the Afghan problem are being accompanied by continued heavy attacks by the partisans, including attacks in Kabul itself. Reference was made in this connection to massive explosions at an Afghan army ammunition store near Kabul. The discrepancy between Moscow reports that the explosions were the result of partisan activity, and Afghan media claims that they were the result of a technical mishap, was attributed to Najib's awareness of Moscow's dissatisfaction with Karmal's failure to cope with the partisans. RL's Islamabad correspondent was quoted that Western diplomats in the Pakistani capital consider the latest partisan attacks once more demonstrated the Soviet army's failure to create secure zones from which to launch offensives. The program also mentioned Najib's population resettlement plans.

3. Foreign Trade. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Gendler, NY 7), a RERUN from August 21, commented on the Soviet request to participate in the upcoming GATT conference in Uruguay.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 7) gave an obituary of political prisoner Mark Morozov, who died one month ago in Chistopol Prison.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 6:30) pointed to the non-existent guarantees of the Soviet constitutional right to inviolability of the individual and the home, contrasting this with the situation in the US.

5. The "Admiral Nakhimov". EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 6) commented on the sinking of the Soviet passenger ship Admiral Nakhimov following a collision with a Soviet freighter in the Black Sea. The program remarked that the weather was perfectly clear at the time, and recalled previous cases of negligence on the part of captains of Soviet ships.

6. The Economy. COMMENTARY ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY (Chianurov, M 5) commented on a recent Politburo meeting to review the system of wages of production workers, and drew especial attention to the fact that the planned wage hikes are to be financed by improved efficiency of the workers' collectives themselves. However, said the program, this would require a corresponding improvement of the entire system of industrial production.

7. Agriculture. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Nagrodsky, M 8:30) gave reasons why prices for fruit and vegetables at private markets in the USSR are so high, namely high production costs and labor intensiveness due to the poor availability of necessary agricultural items, such as equipment, seeds, etc., and harassment by the authorities under the pretext of a campaign against "unearned income." As for kolkhoz and sovkhos markets, these play a negligible role, since the plan enjoys absolute priority, and the private initiative of kolkhoz managers has been killed.

8. Oil. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Shapiro, M 8:30), pegged to a report by the Central Statistical Board that in the first half of this year the plan had been fulfilled by all industrial ministries except the Oil Ministry, noted pessimism in the Soviet press over oil production prospects. The program pointed to wasteful oil extraction methods, obsolete equipment, and inadequate living conditions for oil workers, this despite party resolutions.

9. Society. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gladilin, P 5) commented on an Izvestia article of August 27 on extortion, theft, intrigue, etc. on the part of cemetery workers in Irkutsk. The program recalled previous similar articles in the Soviet press, and rhetorically asked whether such things would be possible at a cemetery where senior officials are buried. In this connection, the program noted that in the USSR, the hierarchical system extends to the grave.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Henkina, M 6:30) commented on a reference in Komsomolskaya Pravda to the "malicious negligence" shown by those who sprayed pesticide over a field in the Omsk Oblast where children were working. The program placed this in the context of the disrespect shown by the Soviet regime for human life in general, noting how Soviet children have been confined in labor camps and subjected to the severest criminal punishment, including the death penalty, down to the age of 12.

10. Education. MAN AND SOCIETY (Voronitsyn, M 5) spoke of general dissatisfaction on the part of all concerned with the new education system now going into effect which heavily emphasizes training for production work. Parents fear a lowering of educational standards, factory managers are concerned about the extra bother of having to train masses of schoolchildren, and teachers and education officials are worried about all manner of difficulties.

11. The Family. MAN AND SOCIETY (Gordin and Roitman, M 14) pointed to the weak state of the Soviet family, characterized by an excessively high divorce rate, and attributed this to the failure of the Soviet economic system to provide the family with a suitable environment, e.g., adequate living accommodation and consumer goods supplies.

12. Child Labor. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gordin, M 5:30) took issue with an article in Pravda Vostoka of August 22 complaining of children working as market vendors, something which the article claimed was against Marxist teaching. The program remarked that there were no complaints by Soviet journalists against the use of child labor by the state on the fields, in the factories, and on construction sites, which on the contrary is described in approving terms. The program attributed this attitude to the USSR's dwindling labor reserves.

13. Moldavia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Krimerman, M 4) cited Moldavian and Moscow media reports on damage and injuries caused by the recent earthquake in Moldavia. The program noted that many victims of the March 1977 earthquake are still without adequate housing. Moldavian buildings, said the program, are of generally poor quality, but this does not stop Moldavian construction workers being sent up to the Arctic Circle to build--possibly earthquake-proof--residential blocks.

14. Culture. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, Venice 6:30) gave a negative review of two Soviet films shown at the Venice international film festival, namely Roman Balayan's Keep Me, My Talisman and Sergey Solov'ev's The Strange White Woman and the Pock-Faced Man. The program hoped that the present cultural thaw will see a change for the better in the Soviet cinema next year.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Yurenen, P 27:30) was entirely devoted to the life and work of Vladimir Dudintsev on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of his novel Not By Bread Alone. The program noted the present publication in the USSR of his new controversial novel White Clothes, about the Stalin terror following World War II. The program cited Soviet press comment on the novel, as well as a recent interview given by Dudintsev about the novel to literary critic Ben Helman published in Hufvudstadsbladet.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe and Paramonov, NY 27:30) featured the first installment of Oxford Professor Isaiah Berlin's recollections of meetings with Anna Akhmatova in 1945-46 and 1965 in his Personal Impressions (Viking Press, New York, 1981). Background comment was included by the translator of these recollections into Russian, Boris Paramonov, and Lidia Chukovskaya's Notes on Anna Akhmatova were quoted.

15. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) talked about the responsibility of man, created in God's image, for the environment and for his own life. The program said this is why a totalitarian regime, which takes these responsibilities away from the individual, is ungodly. The program gave the text of a brief essay by Solzhenitsyn comparing man's choice of travelling in motor cars, with their "dead, glass eyes," with the natural locomotion of animals.

16. History. The Soviet distortions of history was discussed on HUMAN RIGHTS (Kuznetsov, L 13), a RERUN from 9 December 1977, which cited examples where the official Soviet "memory" chose to forget undesirable or embarrassing events and persons, comparing this phenomenon with similar features of Orwell's book 1984.

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

1. Poland. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 7:30) reported on demonstrations and church services in Poland to mark the sixth anniversary of the Gdansk agreements. The program noted the detention and arrest of Solidarity supporters, and cited statements by Walesa, to journalists, and by over 40 Solidarity supporters, as well as a sermon delivered by priest Jankowski.

PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Bensi, M 2:30) cited comment on the sixth anniversary of the Gdansk agreements in La Croix and Die Presse.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Libya. PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Bensi, M 1:30) cited comment on the exacerbation of tension between the US and Libya, as well as Western reaction, in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

2. The Nonaligned Movement. PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Bensi, M 1:30) cited comment on the Nonaligned Movement in connection with the Harare summit in The Guardian and the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

3. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) gave factual information on the NATO maneuvers in the North Atlantic and the upcoming American naval maneuvers in the Sea of Japan, citing Pentagon officials that the latter maneuvers are part of the growing US-Japanese military cooperation.

4. France-Chad. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 4:30) backgrounded French Defence Minister Giraud's statement that France was prepared to help restore Chad's national unity.

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

None

ct/DL

NEWS COVERAGE

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

THE USSR SAYS NEARLY 400 PEOPLE MAY HAVE DIED IN THE BLACK SEA CRUISE
SHIP DISASTER.

TALKS HAVE BEEN HELD IN MOSCOW AND ISLAMABAD ON THE AFGHAN SITUATION.
HEAVY FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN THE AFGHAN CITY OF HERAT.

THE SOVIET UNION HAS DENIED ANY LINK BETWEEN THE DETENTION OF US
CORRESPONDENT NICHOLAS DANILOFF AND THE ARREST OF A UKRAINIAN IN NEW
YORK.

REPORTS FROM POLAND SAY AT LEAST 170 SOLIDARITY SUPPORTERS WERE
DETAINED IN WROCLAW LAST WEEKEND.

PRAVDA SAYS 27 FORMER CHERNOBYL WORKERS HAVE BEEN EXPELLED FROM THE
KIEV REGIONAL PARTY ORGANIZATION.

A US ENVOY HAS HAD TALKS WITH FRENCH PRESIDENT FRANCOIS MITTERRAND
AS PART OF HIS TOUR TO DISCUSS TOUGHER SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA.

AT THE NONALIGNED SUMMIT CUBAN PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO HAS SAID HE
WILL KEEP TROOPS IN ANGOLA.

FRANCE HAS REJECTED RENEWED THREATS AGAINST HOSTAGES HELD BY THE
ISLAMIC JIHAD.

US ENVOY RICHARD MURPHY HAS HAD FURTHER TALKS ON THE MIDEAST.



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, 3 September 1986
J. B.

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

1. USSR-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) highlighted US sentiments on the Daniloff affair, quoting representatives of the State Department that it was a trap by which the Soviets were attempting to influence the espionage case against Zakharov and that an equal exchange is impossible. A widespread fear that the affair would impede relations, possibly impairing summit preparations, was also expressed by Senator Lugar, head of the Senate Committee on International Affairs. Senator Dole, majority Leader, and the All-American Organization of Newspaper Editors were quoted as demanding Daniloff's immediate release, the latter suggesting postponement of a scheduled visit by Soviet journalists to the US.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 4:30) cited an editorial on the Daniloff affair appearing in Le Monde of September 3, which branded Soviet actions as genuine blackmail to put pressure on Reagan with regard to the talks on arms limitations. The article continued that the Soviet move was a warning to the West that it could expect anything from Gorbachev.

2. Afghanistan. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Gorbanevskaya, P 9) reviewed the section concerning Soviet-Afghan relations of a book by Soviet emigre historian Mikhail Volodarsky entitled The Soviets and Their Neighbors Iran and Afghanistan: 1917-1933, recently published by Overseas Publications in London.

3. Government. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Nadirashvili, M 5) reported shuffling continues in the state apparatus, citing four new appointments: the new deputy prime minister, Kamentsev, whose career was sketched in detail, while the other three in the construction industry were considered old hat and simply a reorganization. The failure to mention the name of A. Babenko, head of the Construction Ministry for the Far East and Transbaikal region, which was reorganized, was considered a sign of Gorbachev's dissatisfaction with him. Monitoring Reports Nos. 418 and 419 and archive materials were used.

4. Soviet Scientists at an International Seminar in Erice, Italy. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz, M 7) cited an account of the seminar in the Paris-based Russian-language journal Russkaya Mysl, which quotes Soviet scientists' statements to the effect that the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster were incomparable to those of the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima (the article pointed to Soviet findings contradicting this assertion); that the USSR would take effective counter-measures against an SDI system; and that Sakharov was in excellent shape and an article of his would be published in a Soviet physics journal.

5. Academician Aganbegyan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 4) gave the main points of the interview conducted by the Italian Communist newspaper l'Unita with Aganbegyan on economic change in the USSR. According to the academician, the goals of the gradual economic reform are to restructure industry for more self-sufficiency, to reduce central control of planning and eliminate the middle organs of control, and to increase the economic efficiency so as to ultimately make production competitive on the international market. He alluded to the resistance of those who stand to lose their responsibility and privileges.

6. Housing Construction. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gordin, M 5) spoke of glaring shortages in school buildings and housing, the number one theme in the Soviet press, and pointed to their detrimental effects on health, marriage, and the family. According to an article from Izvestia of August 28, only a portion of the school buildings planned to open with the new school year were actually completed. Noting that insufficient housing is the second most frequent reason for divorce in the Soviet Union, it was said that of the 70 million Soviet citizens urgently needing housing, two-and-a-half million are in Moscow alone.

7. The Ship Collision. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) updated information about the sinking of the Admiral Nakhimov, noting that the tragedy's detailed treatment by the Soviet press

within 48 hours of its occurrence was evidently meant to signal a significant change toward more openness in Soviet information policy on such accidents. Attention was drawn to stories in Izvestia which attributed the accident to "human error" again, a formulation obviously alluding to Chernobyl and playing down the role of construction design errors. An article from The New York Times of September 3 was used.

8. Dissidents and Human Rights. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Geller, P 7:30) reviewed the book Forced Labor by Hungarian Gyorgy Cikos on his six years in Noril'sk prison camps from 1949 to 1955 which was recently published in Paris. Cikos described his participation in a prisoners' uprising.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 13:30), a RERUN from August 14, excerpted and discussed the samizdat document issued by the "Movement for Socialist Renewal," stressing its significance.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseev, M 2) quoted a passage from the samizdat document issued by the "Movement for Socialist Renewal" which calls for freedom of speech and an end to persecution for political and religious convictions.

Reporting on the letter of the "Movement for Socialist Renewal," HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, NY 7:30) noted how their suggestions and those made 16 years previously in a letter signed by R. Medvedev, D. Sakharov, and V. Turchin considered the democratization of Soviet society to be a prerequisite for solving the country's economic and political problems. The program remarked that contrary to the ubiquitous call for more openness, the fact that the letter of the movement was kept secret indicates the true circumstances of openness in the Soviet Union. Samizdat archives 5724 and AC 360 were used.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseeva, M 7:30) summarized the text of Sakharov's recently published letter to Gorbachev calling for amnesty for all prisoners of conscience, one of Sakharov's main concerns since the 1970s as indicated by his numerous works on the subject. The appeal focused on prisoners convicted on the basis of three articles of the criminal code referring to anti-Soviet propaganda, false ideas harmful to the state, and actions contrary to the separation of the Church from state and schools. Gorbachev's denial that the USSR had any political prisoners in an interview with l'Humanite of February 8 was thought to have provided the concrete impetus for the letter.

9. Culture. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Yevrofeyev, M 27:30), a RERUN from 16 November 1985, featured the second installment of a samizdat "poem in prose" by Venedikt Yerofeyev entitled Moscow Petushki.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Matusevich, L 27:30) was entirely devoted to the so-called "political films" of the eighties. Initially only for domestic consumption, they focused on provocations of the USSR by the West (usually the US), belabored the viewer with primitive ideological postulates and arbitrary anti-Americanisms, and were presented at a very low artistic level. Beginning in 1985 this genre was first shown abroad ("Odinochnoye Plavaniye"). It was a blend of the political and military-patriotic themes hailed by the Soviet press as a successful anti-Rambo film, deserving particular acclaim. It was noted that an attempt to introduce more objectivity and psychological development of the characters in "Reys 222" only served to backfire by inadvertently raising questions in the viewer's mind about the Soviet system. It was predicted that the tried forms and stereotypes would return, despite indications that such films were unpopular.

10. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) read a brief essay by Solzhenitsyn entitled "City on the Neva," in which the architectural achievements of the past are juxtaposed with the conflicts and sufferings of the present, and it is asked if modern times will leave something behind of comparable perfection or if all will be forgotten. The program said that totalitarian socialism, lacking values and harmony, could not create such perfection.

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

1. China. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 6) noted Western skepticism about China's recent announcement that cosmonauts were being selected for the first Chinese space flight. In a sketch of Chinese space technology, however, it was shown that rapid progress had been made, especially under Deng Xiaoping. According to a report in 1985 in Aviation Week and Space Technology, Chinese accelerators had a thrust capacity equivalent to that of the Soviet Proton and the American Saturn-1. Drawing attention to China's treaties with France and Sweden for cooperation on satellite launches, the program suggested China's bargain-basement prices (15-20 percent lower than the European Ariana) could give China a competitive edge.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4), a RERUN from September 2, gave factual information on the NATO maneuvers in the North Atlantic and the upcoming American naval maneuvers in the Sea of Japan, citing Pentagon officials that the latter maneuvers are part of the growing US-Japanese military cooperation.

2. Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 6) noted the preoccupation of the American press with the travels of Assistant Secretary of State Murphy to Israel, Jordan, and Egypt in an effort to arrange preparatory meetings for new international peace initiatives in the Middle East. The New York Times and The Washington Times were used.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 7) reported on the hectic activity of US envoy Murphy trying to pave the way for peace talks in the Middle East that would involve Israel, Egypt, Jordan, and the US, noting the pivotal role of Jordan's King Hussein, who had signaled the interest of other Arab states.

3. The Nonaligned States. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 3) highlighted the main topics of the meeting in Harare: President Mugabe's call for sanctions against South Africa, Gaddafi's demand that the movement be dissolved as all belonged either to the freedom or imperialist camp, and Castro's first open statement that at Angola's request Cuban forces would remain there until the white minority regime in South Africa had been overthrown.

4. Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) reported plans of the Kabul government to resettle more than 300,000 people from the east to the west of the country, for which it had already applied for UN help. Western observers interpret this move as part of a plan to close the Afghan-Pakistan border, sever the guerrilla supply lines, and dry up their local support. It was noted that resettlement is a traditional method of control used by countries with communist-Marxist governments, examples of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union under Krushchev being cited.

5. The Islamic Society of North America. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Simis, W 3:30) reported on the fifth meeting of the Islamic Society in Indianapolis where members listened to talks on the seven-year occupation of Afghanistan by the USSR and persecution suffered by Muslims in the USSR and Bulgaria. A plea was made for the society to start a mass campaign in defense of M. Dzhemilev, a Crimean Tatar now imprisoned.

6. Human Rights. COMMENTARY ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY and HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 5) highlighted the pope's observations to Polish pilgrims in a chapel near his summer residence, made on the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the German invasion of Poland, on human rights being a prerequisite for peace.

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

1. Film Festival. In EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, Venice 6) RL's special correspondent briefly reviewed three films from Switzerland, the FRG, and England, respectively, each of which depicted forced emigration as a tragic dead-end situation. The first deals with a shepherd in contemporary Afghanistan; the second, with a poet fleeing the Gestapo to Israel; and the last, with East German artists and writers deported to West Germany.

2. Religion. JUDAISM (Lvov, Taratuta, Vayl, and Haskelevich, NY 7, 7, 7, and 7) included items on repentance in the Jewish religion; the life and work of Moses; sorcery, etc. as foreign to Judaism; and the month of Elud.

bws/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

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

POLAND'S CATHOLIC CHURCH SAYS IT'S ABANDONING A PLAN FOR A FUND TO
HELP THE COUNTRY'S PRIVATE FARMERS.

A LETTER FROM ANDREY SAKHAROV TO MIKHAIL GORBACHEV HAS BEEN MADE
PUBLIC.

A THIRD SERIOUS EARTHQUAKE HAS STRUCK THE SOVIET UNION.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAYS THE US IS PURSUING EVERY POSSIBILITY TO
ARRANGE THE RELEASE OF NICHOLAS DANILOFF.

THE SOVIETS HAVE CONTINUED THEIR RESCUE OPERATION IN THE BLACK SEA.

IRAN HAS INTERCEPTED A SOVIET CARGO SHIP IN THE GULF.

SOVIET OFFICIAL PYOTR DENICHEV HAS ENDED A VISIT TO LIBYA.

THE WEST GERMAN ENVIRONMENT MINISTER HAS PRAISED THE SOVIET REPORT ON
THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER.

ISRAELI PREMIER SHIMON PERES SAYS PLANS FOR A SUMMIT WITH EGYPT HAVE
RUN INTO PROBLEMS.

SINGAPORE'S FOREIGN MINISTER HAS CRITICIZED THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT
FOR BEING TOO PRO-SOVIET.

US AND SOVIET OFFICIALS HAVE ENDED TALKS ON AFGHANISTAN.

THE CHIEF POLISH NEGOTIATOR AT THE STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE SAYS
MANY PROBLEMS REMAIN.

A SENIOR OFFICIAL OF THE CHINESE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE HAS REPORTEDLY
DEFECTED TO THE WEST.

CZECHOSLOVAK SINGER WALDEMAR MATUSKA HAS ASKED FOR POLITICAL ASYLUM
IN THE US.

LEADERS OF A BANNED CZECHOSLOVAK MUSICIANS' GROUP HAVE BEEN DETAINED
BY CZECHOSLOVAK POLICE.

THE JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE HAS DENIED RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISRUPTING A
NEW YORK PERFORMANCE OF THE SOVIET MOISEYEV BALLET.

* POLISH DESK 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, 4 September 1986
J. B.

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PRESS REVIEW in EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 4) cited the reactions of the American press (The Baltimore Sun, The Christian Science Monitor, The Philadelphia Inquirer, The Los Angeles Times, The Miami Herald, and The Washington Times) to the KGB's arrest of the American journalist Daniloff. The article stressed the reprisal nature and clearly trumped-up charges of the arrest and called for the reporter's immediate, unconditional release.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4) noted US official reactions, including White House press spokesman Speakes and Minister of Justice Martin, demanding unconditional release and acknowledgement of Daniloff's innocence. Only afterwards could UN Soviet employee Zakharov be released into the custody of the Soviet Ambassador until his trial. It was said that the Soviets' delay in meeting this demand could have detrimental effects on Soviet-US relations. Reporter Safire of The New York Times was quoted as saying that Daniloff was a hostage of Gorbachev, and this opinion is shared by the association of foreign journalists.

Alluding to the analogous Crawford case in 1978, THE COMMENTARY OF THE DAY (Roitman, M 5) noted the obviously preplanned scenario of Daniloff's arrest and the fabricated charge of spying, describing the prevailing Western conviction that Moscow had retaliated for the arrest of G. Zakharov for espionage one week before. The US was cited as demanding the unconditional release of Daniloff along with an acknowledgement of his innocence.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gendler, NY 5:30) highlighted the goals and points of disagreement in the four talks on various aspects of arms control taking place between the US and USSR, either just beginning, as in Washington and Geneva, or coming to an end, as in Stockholm and Bern.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30) updated the US position on the eve of Arms Control Talks taking place on September 5-6 in Washington and noted the initial optimism at the opening talks in Geneva on nuclear testing issues. Depending on the Soviet reply to Reagan's July proposal, the US was said to be ready to agree in Washington to a 30-40 percent reduction of missile warheads.

2. USSR-South Korea. Pegged to the third anniversary of the South Korean airline tragedy, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 6) took issue with an article in Izvestia of September 1, which was described as an example of disinformation. Contrary to Izvestia's repetition of its original justification that an American military intelligence plane had violated Soviet airspace and ignored warnings, it was recalled that tapes from the interceptor had proved that the Russian pilot did not comply with international laws to warn the plane before firing. In conclusion, it was noted that the US, the USSR, and Japan finally agreed in August 1986 on a 24-hour direct connection to monitor air traffic in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean to prevent another such incident.

3. USSR-Iran. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Simis, W 4) drew attention to the worsening of Soviet-Iranian relations caused by Iran's first detainment and inspection of two Soviet freighters in the Persian Gulf. Despite its protest, the USSR was said to be playing down the significance of the incident so as to preserve its neutral image in the Middle East," which it has been promoting by agreeing to reduce oil exports and, just a month before, to import natural gas from Iran, a commodity it can scarcely need. An article from The Los Angeles Times of September 4 and an official state briefing were used.

4. USSR-France. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 5) elucidated the significance of the meeting on September 3 between Yury Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and French President Mitterrand, suggesting Mitterrand's meeting with Reagan's emissary General Walters one day before was no coincidence. Vorontsov was said to have played a major role in improving the USSR's relations with Israel, in particular recently in Helsinki, the object being to pave the way for Soviet involvement in the Middle East peace initiative. AFP of September 2 and 3 was cited.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 10) summarized the contents of the recently published letter from Sakharov to Gorbachev which called for Gorbachev's intervention for the release of prisoners of

conscience. Sakharov named 14 Soviet citizens for whom he could personally vouch.

The fate of A. Marchenko, one of the 14 named, was focused on by DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Alexeyeva, NY 10), which gave excerpts from his last words at trial in 1981 in which he was convicted of anti-Soviet propaganda in his autobiographical writings and for which received a 15-year sentence. It was noted that similar reports showing social disintegration and the decay of basic human values are now appearing in the local press and the tales of V. Astafevy, but Marchenko's main topic, political prisoners, is still forbidden.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovich, M 7:30), pegged to excerpts from the letter of Soviet citizen of German ancestry G. Vulfert to Georges Marchais, the former head of the French Communist Party, the history and current situation of the Soviet-Germans were reviewed. Vulfert cited the destructive nationality policy of the Soviets as the main reason for his emigration. The program noted that the only escape from second-class citizen status of such Germans was either assimilation or emigration.

6. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 4) cited the English economist P. Hanson on the prospects of real change and modernization of the Soviet economy so often evoked in official speeches. The economist noted that the only change so far has been in Gorbachev's formulations that have become progressively less concrete and more cautious, placing more emphasis on the long painful struggle ahead, which suggests considerable opposition. Thus, only work discipline is being intensified. Radical measures are not expected to take place in the near future. RL report No. 328/86 of August 29 was used.

7. Society. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gordin, M 4) commented on the numerous reports appearing in the Soviet press describing the appalling hygienic and overcrowded conditions in child care centers and maternity hospitals. One main cause of the increasing high rate of child mortality in the Soviet Union (30 deaths per 1,000 births, according to Western sources in 1974), a rate close to figures reported in the third world, was said to be the day nurseries. Pravda of August 31 and Izvestia and Socialist Industry, both of August 28, were cited and Monitoring Report 419 was used.

8. Culture. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Berlin, NY 27:30) continued the second part of readings from the book Personal Impressions by English specialist on Russian literature Isaiah Berlin, who recounted his meetings in the 1940s with the poetess Anna Akhmatova. Editorial emendations served to clarify certain aspects of Akhmatova's life unknown at the time of the meetings or misunderstandings of Berlin and his intentions.

In the first program of OVER THE BARRIERS (Nekrasov, P 8), a new cultural-political journal, the writer Nekrasov gave his opinion

about the new play by A. Stavitsky, Sholom-Aleichem Street, No. 40, which was recently reviewed in Teatr, No. 7. The writer said he was now convinced that a Soviet author is not able to write convincingly about Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. Although conceding that the play may have been different before being worked over by the censors, he did not recommend it.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Salkazanov, P 6) described the recent visit of the poet Yevtushenko to Paris to promote his film "Kindergarden" and seek a producer for a new film project. Yevtushenko's claim, cited from an interview with France-Soir, that his film was the first honest Soviet film about WWII was declared totally unjustified.

In the closing part of OVER THE BARRIERS (Gladilin, P 11) a comparison was made between Soviet and Western detective novels. It was said that while the Soviet translators' preselection usually ensures relatively high-quality novels, large-scale publication in the West results in a lot of mediocre books, even worse than those of the Soviet detective novelist J. Semenov. Western writers also do not have the "advantage" of receiving material, tied to certain ideological stipulations of course, from the state secret service agencies, as was said to occur in the USSR. The Soviet detective novel was said to be superior in its use of accurate everyday-life details of foreign sites, in contrast to Western novels where accurate research on such details was not attempted leading to especially ludicrous inconsistencies and errors in film versions of such novels.

9. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) gave the text of one of Solzhenitsyn's short, short stories, "The Kolkhoz Rucksack," followed by a reflection on the concepts of equality and respect.

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

1. Poland. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rahr, M 5:30) backgrounded Western plans to channel more than two billion dollars into the private sector of Polish agriculture via the Polish Roman Catholic Church and described the collapse of negotiations with the government on the issue of the state control of the funds. This end to the long cat-and-mouse game between Church and state was predicted to have far reaching economic consequences, the first being the cancellation of credit by the International Monetary Fund, which had depended on progress being made in the stalemated negotiations.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 4) reviewed US Ambassador to the United Nations Walters' mission to eight European countries to inform them of new terrorist attacks being

planned by Libya and to propose protective measures, such as limiting flights to Libya and reducing the number of citizens working there. The Wall Street Journal of September 3 was cited.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 4:30) focused on the upcoming primary elections in November, explaining the concept of checks and balances implicit in this system, and noted that economic issues are playing a major role in contrast to foreign affairs.

2. Central America. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Muslin, NY 4), a RERUN from August 26, discussed developments in El Salvador and cited interviews about the underground prison El Chipote in Nicaragua.

3. FRG. The radio journal DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 7) reported on the recent convention of the German Social-Democrats in Nuremberg, at which J. Rau was almost unanimously nominated as chancellor candidate for the next elections. The political program was highlighted, attention being paid to Rau's plans to eliminate atomic energy gradually and to reduce world tension by withdrawing from the SDI program, limiting the number of American rockets in FRG, and negotiating with the Russians to return to the 1979 arms agreement.

4. France. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 5:30) outlined the new demands made by the terrorist group Islamic Jihad on the French government, which is negotiating with the countries controlling the terrorists in order to free the French hostages. The program cited Le Monde of September 4 that such actions will never end the terror.

5. Italy. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 10) reviewed the short history and repercussions of Tango, the 5-month-old Monday supplement to the Italian Communist Party newspaper l'Unita. Besides being a welcome introduction of humor and self-criticism in the party newspaper, especially directed against its hard-liners, this series of comics and caricatures was considered both an expression of dissatisfaction by party leaders with the head of the Italian Communist Party, A. Natta, and a move to democratize the party.

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

1. Science. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin and Krasin, NY 27:30) gave profiles of the three most important research centers in the United States: the National Institutes of Health, Bell Laboratories, and California Technological Institute. A chronicle of new developments followed which focused on the use of natural sunlight to light buildings; valvoplasty, a less invasive, experimental method of treating diseased heart valves; powerful antennas for satellite communications that compete with

glass fibers; and the construction of the 55-km-long underwater tunnel, the Seikan, in Japan.

2. Film. In EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, Venice 5:30) RL's special correspondent discussed the films of A. Renais ("Melo") and E. Rohmer ("The Green Ray") shown at the 43rd International Film Festival in Venice, noting that the predominance of such old masters in the French and Italian film industry is one reason for the industry's stagnation.

ss/sm/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

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

WESTERN EXPRESSIONS OF DISAPPOINTMENT FOLLOWED THE POLISH CHURCH
DECISION TO DROP PLANS FOR A FUND TO HELP PRIVATE FARMERS.

SOVIET FIRST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER YULY VORONTSOV EXPECTS THE
FATE OF A JAILED US CORRESPONDENT TO BE DETERMINED QUICKLY.

TOP US AND SOVIET ARMS OFFICIALS ARE ABOUT TO OPEN TALKS IN
WASHINGTON.

THE SOVIETS HAVE RECOVERED MORE BODIES OF PEOPLE KILLED IN THE
SINKING OF A BLACK SEA CRUISE SHIP.

PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN HAS RENEWED LIMITED ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA.

* MOSCOW PROTESTED TO IRAN FOR BOARDING A SOVIET FREIGHTER IN THE
PERSIAN GULF.

FRANCE WANTS THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL TO DISCUSS THE KILLING OF
THREE FRENCH SOLDIERS IN SOUTH LEBANON.

US ENVOY RICHARD MURPHY IS IN EGYPT CONTINUING HIS MIDEAST PEACE
MISSION.

THE SOVIETS SAY THERE WILL BE NO MORE TALKS WITH ISRAEL IF THE
ISRAELIS INSIST ON DISCUSSING SOVIET JEWS.

TWO ASIAN LEADERS SAY MOSCOW MUST WITHDRAW ITS TROOPS BEFORE THERE
CAN BE PEACE IN AFGHANISTAN.

US DOCTOR ROBERT GALE SAYS THE USSR HAS AGREED TO PUBLISH FULL
MEDICAL DATA ON CHERNOBYL RADIATION VICTIMS.

WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR HELMUT KOHL EXPRESSED OPTIMISM THAT THE
STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE WILL REACH AN AGREEMENT.

* ROMANIAN DESK 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, 5 September 1986
J. B.

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

1. US-Soviet Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, 4:30) reported that the two-day American-Soviet talks in Washington will take place to determine a common ground on arms control issues in preparation for future talks at higher levels. US official Adelman revealed, in an interview with RL, that although the US has agreed to the Soviet suggestion to reduce strategic arms by 30 percent, serious differences remain.

Updating news on the Daniloff affair, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 5) quoted government officials on the failure of the initial offer to release Zakharov to his ambassador in exchange for Daniloff, remarked that an announcement on Daniloff's behalf by President Reagan is expected. Contrary to the belief that the KGB acted independently of Gorbachev, reporter J. Gerstinzak noted that as an appointee of Gorbachev, the new head of the KGB must have had his approval. The editor of US News and World Report, Zuckerman, was quoted as saying that Daniloff is against an equal exchange. According to the US Ambassador to the USSR, Hartman, the USSR is a closed society and the arrest of Daniloff tells Soviet citizens it should remain so. The American Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe telegraphed Gorbachev about the discrepancy between his signing of the Helsinki Accord and Daniloff's arrest.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Roitman, M 13:30) gave a review of the incident involved in the Daniloff affair and reported that most foreign correspondents in the Soviet Union considered the arrest an act of state terrorism. Although Daniloff is the first

journalist to be arrested, the program cited a long history of precedents by which the KGB has tried, by various means, to intimidate Western journalists. Danilooff's one pardonable fault was said to be his failure to consider every acquaintance a potential agent provocateur, evidently a goal in the KGB's war against journalists.

2. Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 4:30) reported on Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq's speech at the nonaligned meeting in which he brought up the Afghan fugitive problem and the need for full withdrawal of foreign superpower troops in the country in order to restore peace. His avoidance of calling a spade a spade was said to have had some influence. It was also noted that the internal political situation in Pakistan has stabilized.

3. Sino-Soviet Relations. Noting the flurry of Warsaw Pact visits to China this year, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 7:30) interpreted Deng Xiaoping's delayed reply to Gorbachev's July 28th proposal of political negotiations. The Chinese leader emphasized three impediments to such negotiations: i.e., Vietnam presence in Cambodia, the Afghanistan war and Soviet occupation of the country, and continued militarization of the Sino-Soviet border.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. Pegged to a discussion of the word "gulag," HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 27:30) spoke of the tradition of commemorating certain historical events, in particular September 5, in honor of the victims of the "red terror," which originated with members of the 36th concentration camp in Perm. The text of Sakharov's explanatory note on the publication of his letter to Gorbachev calling for amnesty for prisoners of conscience and the full text of that letter were then read.

JEWISH CULTURAL LIFE (Galkina, NY 6) quoted passages from an interview given recently in New York by the chess grand-master and Jewish activist Boris Gulko, who was finally allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union. Focusing on the fate of Soviet Jews who are refused the right to emigrate, Gulko stressed that his strength to continue protesting came from his need to feel free and the international support he learned about through the VOA and RL.

5. Nationalities. JEWISH CULTURAL LIFE (Krimerman, M 6) discussed the suppression of the Jews in Moldavia, noting the disappearance of the word Jew from the nomenclature of the capital Kishinev, the decline in the Jewish population from 45 percent in 1897 to only 6 percent currently, the lack of funds from Jewish culture, and the general chicanery to which Jews are subjected.

6. The Chernobyl Aftermath. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) cited Dr. R. Gale's announcement to the press in Moscow that the Soviet Union has agreed to publish all their medical and biological data on the Chernobyl disaster. They have also consented, in principle, to participate in an international archive of medical information collected from radiation accidents all over the world which is to be organized to provide immediate access to answers on radiation sickness.

7. Religion. THE MILLENNIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rahr, M 12) stressed the historical importance of the Kiev Cave Monastery, calling for its return to the Church and the restoration of its main church. The 22nd installment of the recollections of the monastery by its last legal consultant, Prof. Nikodimov followed.

THE MILLENNIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rosov, M 13) read the first part of an article by Prof. Rozov (Zagreb) on Saint Vladimir in Russian literature, which was published in the Vladimir Anthology in Belgrad on the occasion of the 950th anniversary of Russia's Christianization.

STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) gave the text of a short essay by Solzhenitsyn entitled "But We Won't Die," in which he contrasted the modern indifference to the dead with the past tradition of honoring them. The program said that the meaning of life derives from its continuity with the past, present, and future.

8. Culture. JEWISH CULTURAL LIFE (Shargorodsky, Tel Aviv 2) announced the success in Tel-Aviv of N. Erdman's play The Suicide, which has never been published or performed in the Soviet Union.

AT THE BOOKSHELF (Panich, M 29), a RERUN from 15 November 1985, featured the third installment of Venedikt Yerofeyev's samizdat prose poem "Moscow-Petushki."

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

1. China. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 4) commented on the changes in China ten years after Mao's death, stressing, in particular, the turn to capitalism signaled by the promotion of personal initiative and private enterprise, the rejection of the commune ideal, the opening up to the West, the reorganization of the army toward more professionalism, and an increasing number of younger members entering the party hierarchy.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Terrorism. COMMENTARY ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) traced the roots of terrorism through history, emphasizing that only firmness and international solidarity against terrorists and their supporters can bring it to an end.
2. East-West Negotiations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 5:30), a RERUN from September 4, highlighted the goals and points of disagreement on various aspects of arms control in the four talks taking place in Washington, Geneva, Stockholm, and Bern.
3. US-South Africa. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Simis, W 4) weighed the prospects for a US imposition of more stringent economic sanctions on the South African government depending on whether both houses of Congress can reach a compromise on a sanctions bill and also obtain a majority to override a potential presidential veto.
4. Nonaligned States. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kushev, M 5:30) described the Gaddafi's speech at the eighth meeting of the heads of the nonaligned states in Harare in which he put the nonaligned movement into question and, in general, digressed from the more pressing issues of starvation in Central Africa, the population explosion in Asia, and apartheid in South Africa.
5. The Iran-Iraq War. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 6) elucidated Iran's concentration of large numbers of soldiers in key positions on the Iran-Iraq border in an attempt to end to war of attrition that they can no longer afford.
6. Israel. JEWISH CULTURAL LIFE (Shagorodsky, Tel Aviv 13:30) highlighted the main topic of the week in Israel, which included the activity on the Middle East peace front, the continued inflation, and the increasing costs of education.

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

1. Culture. In EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, Venice 5) RL's special correspondent at the 43rd international film festival gave a preview of the future of films by highlighting a program devoted to films by young directors, dominated this year by the US and the UK. He also drew attention to the outstanding new film by the Greek director, Theo Angelopoulos, entitled "Melissokommos."

Pegged to a description of a concert in Central Park by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of L. Bernstein, OVER THE BARRIERS (Vayl and Genis, NY 7:30) reviewed the influential role that Bernstein has played in the world of American music.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Vayl and Genis, NY 20) discussed pros and cons of Scribners' recent publication of the posthumous novel-fragment by E. Hemingway, The Garden of Eden, taking issue with the Russian translator's interpretation recently published in an article in Literaturnaya Gazeta.

bws/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/N5 CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
5 SEPTEMBER 1986:

THE US AIRLINER HIJACKING IN KARACHI ENDED WITH A BATTLE BETWEEN
PAKISTANI SECURITY FORCES AND THE HIJACKERS.

MUHAMMAR GADDAFI DENIES LIBYA HAD ANY PART IN THE INCIDENT.

THE US BROUGHT UP THE CASE OF JAILED AMERICAN JOURNALIST NICHOLAS
DANILOFF DURING SOVIET-AMERICAN ARMS TALKS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT CALLED IN SOVIET AMBASSADOR YURY DUBININ TO
DISCUSS THE DANILOFF AFFAIR.

THE SOVIETS HAVE REDUCED THE SIZE OF THE SEARCH FORCE LOOKING FOR
SURVIVORS OF THE BLACK SEA SHIP DISASTER.

* THE IRANIAN PARLIAMENT SPEAKER SAYS A FINAL OFFENSIVE INTO IRAQI IS
COMING SOON.

GEORGE SHULTZ SAYS THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION RIGHTLY THREATENS
CONTROL BY TOTALITARIAN REGIMES OVER WHAT THEIR PEOPLE KNOW.

THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL WANTS FAST MEASURES TO IMPROVE PROTECTION
FOR THE PEACEKEEPING FORCE IN LEBANON.

REPORTS SAY POLAND'S GENERAL WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI IS EXPECTED TO
VISIT CHINA LATER THIS MONTH.

** THE US ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS' FUND EXPRESSED REGRET THAT POLAND'S
* CATHOLIC CHURCH DROPPED A PLAN TO HELP PRIVATE FARMERS.

PRAGUE'S CARDINAL FRANTISEK TOMASEK HOPES TO INVITE POPE JOHN PAUL
FOR A VISIT NEXT YEAR.

CZECHOSLOVAK PRIME MINISTER LUBOMIR STROUGAL HAS MET CANADIAN PRIME
MINISTER BRIAN MULRONEY IN OTTAWA.

THERE HAS BEEN MORE MOVEMENT ON EAST-WEST DIFFERENCES AT THE
STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE.

* BULGARIAN DESK DID NOT USE THESE ITEMS.

** HUNGARIAN DESK 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 Saturday, 6 September 1986
L. Mardirossian

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

1. Afghanistan. THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 0:30) reported that US and Soviet experts started consultations in Moscow on the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and that the Afghan crisis was the main theme of the talks between Soviet Foreign Ministry official Valkov and Pakistani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Noorani.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Polishchuk, M 2:30), in an abridged RERUN from September 2, reported on recent developments in Afghanistan in connection with the US-Soviet consultations in Moscow on the Afghan war.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (BENSI, M 1:30), a RERUN from September 5, cited Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq's comments on the Afghan crisis as expressed at the nonaligned meeting in Harare and dealt with the current political situation in Pakistan.

2. French-Soviet Relations. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Mirsky, P 3:30), a RERUN from September 4, highlighted the meeting in Paris on September 3 between French President Mitterrand and Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vorontsov devoted to the Middle East.

3. Sino-Soviet Relations. THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 0:30) reported that Moscow party organization chief Yeltsin met with a Chinese delegation led by Peking's mayor.

4. Greek-Soviet Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 6:30) highlighted the visit to Moscow by a Greek trade delegation and dealt with current economic relations between Greece and the Soviet Union. The program observed that Greece is at a disadvantage and gave comparative facts and figures. A CND report from Athens of September 4 was used.

5. Peru-USSR. THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 1) reported that seven Soviet sailors were wounded in Lima's port of Callao as a consequence of a bomb blast there. The Soviet Foreign Ministry sent a protest to the Peruvian Embassy in Moscow.

6. Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vorontsov's Press Conference in Paris on September 4 was reviewed by EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 1:30), which dealt with the Soviet Union's expressed readiness to normalize relations with Iran, Soviet efforts to be involved in the Middle East peace process, and the Soviet-Israeli talks in Helsinki.

7. The Danilooff Affair. THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 1) reported that Nicholas Danilooff, the US News and World Report reporter arrested in Moscow on charges for espionage, was allowed to meet with his wife and son in the prison of Lefortovo. It was noted that Soviet Foreign Ministry official Gennady Gerasimov refused to comment on a possible release of Danilooff.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Roitman, M 3:30), a RERUN from September 4, reported on the arrest in Moscow of the US journalist Nicholas Danilooff and noted an additional charge of smuggling against him.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gendler, NY 5) featured an article by William Safire in The New York Times of September 3 and cited a passage from an editorial in The Washington Post of the same date condemning the arrest of US reporter Nicholas Danilooff in Moscow.

8. Dissidents and Human Rights. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (MacLis, M 6:30) read excerpts from Andrey Sakharov's letter to Gorbachev calling on him to free all prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union. The program was an abridged RERUN from September 5.

THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 1:30) highlighted Sakharov's letter to Gorbachev of February urging him to free all prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union. The letter was

made public only recently in order to give Gorbachev a chance to reply. According to Soviet law, Soviet officials have to answer letters and requests by Soviet citizens within half a year.

THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 0:30) reported that Soviet political prisoner Anatoly Marchenko has been on a hunger strike since the beginning of August.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 0:30) cited an AFP report of September 4 on the forthcoming visit to Paris by former Soviet political prisoner Anatoly Shcharansky and previewed his meeting with French President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac.

9. The Soviet Leadership. Pointing to the continuing personnel changes within the Soviet nomenklatura, THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 4) reported that the First Secretary of the Tselinograd Oblast party organization Nikolay Morozov was replaced by Andrey Braun, the first ethnic German nominated to a responsible party post since the liquidation of the Volga-German Autonomous Republic in the Volga region in 1941. Such a move was placed in the context of Moscow's current policy aimed at nominating representatives of various nationalities deprived of territories in the Soviet Union. The fate of ethnic Germans was discussed. Four ethnic Germans were elected as deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet in 1982.

10. Miscellaneous Internal Affairs. THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 3) briefly noted various internal developments in the Soviet Union.

11. The Wreck of the Soviet Passenger Ship "Admiral Nakhimov" in the Black Sea on August 31 was reported by THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 3). The program noted that the Soviet media failed to mention that the Admiral Nakhimov was a German ship named Berlin which was launched in Bremen.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Muslin, NY 3:30), a RERUN from September 3, cited Soviet Deputy Merchant Fleet Minister Nedyak, Izvestia, and other Soviet sources dealing with the Admiral Nakhimov tragedy.

12. The Third Anniversary of the South Korean Air Liner Incident was marked by PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Levin, M 5), which commented on an article in Izvestia on the subject. The program was a RERUN from September 4.

13. Ideology. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tolz, M 4:30) reviewed an article by Yanovsky, the Rector of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU CC, which was published in Partiynaya Zhizn, No. 17, designed to reinforce communist ethics. The article offered nothing but "discipline" and "consolidation" in order to make the "human factor" more honest and to counter alcoholism and corruption.

14. World Peace Day. THE SOVIET UNION OF THE WEEK (Yasman, M 1:30) noted that the most remarkable event on the occasion of the Soviet World Peace Day on September 1 was the appearance on Soviet TV of Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia. In this connection the program dealt with Metropolitan Filaret's and other Russian religious officials' growing role in support of the Soviet Union's international and domestic initiatives.
15. The Armed Forces. After citing Izvestia of 28 July 1981 on Soviet efforts to create a nuclear-free zone in North Europe, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 8) pointed out that the Kola Peninsula, which is the Soviet part of Scandinavia, has become the largest nuclear arsenal of the world. References were made to a report by the Norwegian Institute for Foreign Policy. The program also discussed a US report on the necessity to implement the "Leman Doctrine" aimed at establishing NATO bases in Norway and highlighted Soviet reactions to it.
16. Literature. THE WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Aksenov, NY 24:30) was the last in a two-part series of programs of emigre Soviet writer Aksenov's discussions entitled "Don't Even Try, or Radio Sketches About Prosaic Pomposities and Journalistic Banalities," discussing Soviet writer Viktor Konetsky's recollections of writer Yury Kazakov and his set which appeared in the fourth issue of the journal Neva. This time Aksenov took issue with Konetsky's efforts to present him as a traitor according to the methods of socialist realism.
17. History. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 19), a RERUN from 23 September 1979, reviewed Soviet-German cooperation from the signing of the Hitler-Stalin Pact in 1939 to the invasion of the Soviet Union by Nazi Germany in 1941.
18. History: the Soviet Invasion of Poland. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 6), a RERUN from 16 September 1979, recalled the invasion of Poland by Soviet forces in 1939 and the subsequent Soviet-German communiques on the demarcation of the Polish territory. The program used an RLR Research Report of 14 September 1979.
19. Moldavia. THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 1) reported on the earthquake in Moldavia on August 31 and its tragic consequences, citing a TASS report. Use was made of an RLR Research Report of September 5.
20. The Soviet Union's Claims to Russian Orthodox Church Property in Jerusalem. Based on an article by Carl-Gustav Stroebe in Die Welt, NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 7:30) was a RERUN from August 31.

21. The History of Russian Pilgrimages to the Holy Land was recounted by NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 8:30), which was a RERUN from August 31.

22. Religion. SUNDAY MASS (Kholodnaya, NY 5) presented a Russian Orthodox religious service.

STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) read a short story by Solzhenitsyn entitled The Duckling praising the Creator as opposed to human science and technique and criticized the materialist theory of spontaneous generation.

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

1. Poland. HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE COMMUNIST WORLD (Levin, M 4), based on a RAD Background Report of August 4, discussed four letters by "special interest groups" associated with the underground Polish Solidarity movement sent to Charter 77 in May 1986 in which they praised Charter 77's activities and offered cooperation in specific kinds of unofficial actions in order to set up contacts aimed at developing joint initiatives and exchanging information. The letters did not give details about what they intend to do.

2. Czechoslovakia. THE HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE COMMUNIST WORLD (Fistejn, M 10) marked the 18th anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries on 21 August 1968 and commented on the so-called "normalization." The program also discussed Charter 77.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE COMMUNIST WORLD (Antic, M 2:30) read the text of Charter 77's declaration on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact, pointing to the right of nations to self-determination. The program used a RAD Background Report of August 20.

3. Romania. THE HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE COMMUNIST WORLD (Krimerman, M 6) profiled Romanian human rights activists, such as engineer Radu Filipescu, Orthodox priest Gheorghe Calciu, writer Mircea Sandulescu, film director Mircea Daniliuc, emigre poet Dorin Tudoran, and others. The program welcomed rumors that Filipescu has been released from prison.

4. Hungary. THE HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE COMMUNIST WORLD (Fistejn, M 2) discussed violations of human rights in Hungary focusing on the ban imposed on all works of writer Istvan Csaruka for criticizing the current Hungarian leadership during his recent journey to the West. The program also dealt with the fate of writer Geza Szoecs a representative of the Hungarian minority in Romania and former editor of the

Hungarian-language unofficial journal Ellenpontok (Counterpoint), who was allowed to visit his fatherland and was deprived of permission to return to Romania. The Hungarian minority in Romania has always complained about violations of its national rights by the Ceausescu regime.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-French Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 1) reported on the meeting in Paris on September 2 between French President Mitterrand and President Reagan's special envoy Vernon Walters and cited the latter on his trip to West Europe aimed at seeking for firm cooperation against international terrorism.

2. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 2) discussed the killing of three French soldiers serving in the UN peace keeping force in Lebanon.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Polishchuk, W 4), a RERUN from September 3, cited US press comments on US Assistant Secretary of State Murphy's trip to Israel, Egypt, and Jordan and the upcoming meeting between Egyptian President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Peres.

3. France. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 1) reported on the abortive bombing in a suburban train in Paris on September 4.

4. Israeli-Egyptian Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 6:30) previewed the summit meeting between Egyptian President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Peres to be held on September 11 and discussed the border disagreement over Taba and the differences over the final statement to be issued at the end of the summit. The program also focused on President Mubarak's position on the Middle East issue.

5. The Nonaligned Movement. Pegged to the meeting of leaders of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, COMMENTARY ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY (Kushev, M 5) noted that member-countries such as Libya, Cuba, and Angola are playing the Trojan Horse of communism among the nonaligned countries. However the overwhelming majority supports the movement's basic nonaligned policy and rejects attempts to turn it into a pro-communist and anti-Western front.

6. Pakistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 5) reported on the US airliner hijacking in Karachi which ended on September 5.

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

1. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 4:30) read a passage of St. Matthew's Gospel relative to the parable of the merciless lender, which is part of this Sunday's Orthodox Service.

A talk in NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Benigsen, NY 8) commented on a passage of St. Matthew's Gospel relative to the parable of the merciless lender.

th/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
6 SEPTEMBER 1986;

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER PERES HAS VOWED TO RETALIATE FOR AN ATTACK ON
A SYNAGOGUE IN ISTANBUL THAT KILLED 22 WORSHIPPERS.

THE SOVIET UNION HAS CONDEMNED THE HIJACKING OF AN AMERICAN AIRLINER
IN KARACHI.

AMERICAN JOURNALIST NICHOLAS DANILOFF HAS BEEN TOLD HE CAN EXPECT TO
BE PUT ON TRIAL AND SENTENCED FOR ESPIONAGE.

DELEGATES TO THE NONALIGNED SUMMIT IN ZIMBABWE ARE WORKING ON THE
CONFERENCE'S FINAL DECLARATIONS.

US AND SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES HAVE RESUMED ARMS CONTROL TALKS IN
WASHINGTON.

DENG XIAOPING HAS OFFERED TO MEET MIKHAIL GORBACHEV IN THE SOVIET
UNION IF MOSCOW GETS VIETNAM TO WITHDRAW ITS TROOPS FROM CAMBODIA.

EC FOREIGN MINISTERS HAVE AGREED ON THE SANCTIONS TO BE IMPOSED
AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA BY THE 12-NATION COMMUNITY.

US CONGRESSMAN STEVEN SOLARZ HAS MET IN GDANSK WITH SOLIDARITY
CHAIRMAN LECH WALESA.



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 Sunday, 7 September 1986
R. Moroe

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

1. The Daniloff Case. THE SOVIET UNION IN THE WESTERN PRESS (Polishchuk, W 4) discussed Daniloff's arrest on trumped-up charges in the context of US-Soviet relations highlighting various contradictory speculations about the affair's possible impact on those relations.
2. Afghanistan. EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Bensi, M 14), a RERUN from 8 June 1985, included interviews with Afghan refugees, who described Soviet punitive operations against their towns and villages.

EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Mirsky, P 6), a RERUN from August 21, included interviews with partisan leader Hekmatiar and captured Soviet soldier Gari Agdan from Turkmenia.
3. Armed Forces. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 8), a RERUN from September 6, noted discrepancies between Soviet efforts to create a nuclear free zone in northern Europe and the Soviet military buildup in the Kola Peninsula.
4. Human Rights. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 6:30) was based on The USSR News Brief report on the redefector Ryzhkov sentenced to 12 years in hard labor camps for treason. The program recalled Ryzhkov's story: his tour of duty to Afghanistan, his desertion from the army, arrival in the US, and then assured of a pardon, his return to the Soviet Union. The program concluded that the number of political prisoners in the country has been increased with those who oppose the Soviet

Union's intervention in Afghanistan.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USSR (Tolz, M 11) announced the beginning of a new series of discussions by the above title, devoted to human rights and related problems in the Soviet Union.

5. The Soviet Internal Passport System. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USSR (Roitman, M 11:30) discussed the state of present passport system in the country with its pre-set rules and binding conditions, in the context of its legal violation of the human rights of every Soviet citizen. The program backgrounded its reportage with an account of the history of this complex passport system.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USSR (Tolz, M 5) presented readings from Poperny's book entitled Culture Two published by Ardis in 1985. The program analyzed the cultural and political conditions under which the process of Soviet passport serfdom was carried out.

6. The Soviet Leadership. COMMUNISM AND REALITY (Kushev, M 19:30) reviewed Prof. Michael Geller's article entitled the "Technique of Power: Stalin and Gorbachev", where he outlined an obvious similarity between the two leaders in their methods of consolidating their power. The author analyzed Gorbachev's first year and defined as Stalinist the tools of maintaining power being used by the new leader.

7. Ideology and Religion. THE SOVIET UNION IN WESTERN EYES (Shragin, NY 20) presented the full text of scientist William von den Berkken's article published in Keston college's winter 1985 issue of Religion in Communist Lands. The article entitled "Ideology and Atheism in the USSR" analyzes the status of ideology in the Soviet state and defines the position of atheism in Soviet society.

8. Siberia. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Shapiro, Israel 9) presented a review of how Siberia was developed. Recalling Soviet bravado and praise for young Komsomol activists' as opposed to the American gold-diggers in the Klondike, the program indicated that there is never any reference made to the prison labor used in this grand development scheme.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 3:30) used Russkaya Mysl of August 15 in reviewing a four-part series of articles on Siberia, contrasting the legends and the reality, which was recently published in France.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Fishbein, M 10) began a series of readings from Kravchenko's recollections of a special Ukrainian resettlement project in Western Siberia entitled "Voluntary" Settlers, and eye-witness story of Ukrainian peasants, who were declared "enemies of people" (kulaks) in the early years of Soviet collectivization.

9. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Schlippe, NY 6) discussed the current situation in Soviet culture, which apparently is coming out of its stagnation, although it is not yet clear what is instore for Soviet cultural affairs.

10. Literature. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, NY 27:30) was the third and last in the series of discussions on Isay Berlin's recollections of meetings with Anna Akhamtova, this time in 1945 and 1965, and about one more intended meeting in 1956 that never took place. Prof. Berlin's memoirs were published in New York in 1981 and were entitled Personal Impressions.

11. The Emigration. OVER THE BARRIERS (Dovlatov, NY 16:30) discussed Profs. Zholkovsky and Shcheglov's book published by Hermitage entitled The Author's World and the Text's Structure and subtitled "Articles on Russian Literature." Dovlatov gave an extensive analysis of this two-part book on prose and poetry, where he explained the essence of the structural critical method used by the authors in their approach to a writer's work. The program also presented an interview with emigre writer Aksyenov on the subject.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, NY 5) marked the 15th anniversary since the arrival in the West of one of the most prominent Russian emigre artists, Shemyakin. The program recalled his recent exhibition in the Nakhamkin Gallery in New York and discussed his two-part one thousand-page book published by Mosaic. The portable museum includes the whole spectrum of the artist's broad creative interests.

12. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) presented an extract from Solzhenitsyn's writings entitled "Journey Along the Oka River", where he talks about the significance of churches in the Russian landscape.

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

1. Yugoslavia. COMMUNISM AND REALITY (Kushev, M 2) was based on materials in Russkaya Mysl which used an August 26 article in La Repubblica to report on a spreading wave of strikes in the country with demands for wage increases and price stabilization, which have resulted from the growing economic crisis in Yugoslavia.

2. China. COMMUNISM AND REALITY (Kushev, M 2) reported on the Chinese authorities consenting to IAEA's experts inspecting a nuclear power station located 64 km from Hong-Kong, which came about as a result of over one million Hong-Kong citizens signing a petition to stop the construction of the station following the Chernobyl accident. The program reported that last year China agreed to put several of its nuclear power

stations under IAEA supervisory control.

3. Romania. COMMUNISM AND REALITY (Kushev, M 2) reported on the demolition of an Adventist Church in Bucharest as part of the city reconstruction plan underway there. The Church was reported to have been the administrative center of the Bucharest district Adventist Church.

4. Albania. COMMUNISM AND REALITY (Kushev, M 2) was based on materials in Russkaya Mysl and reported on an August 23 and 24 surprise welcome meeting for Albania's folk Dance Ensemble and its hockey team upon their arrival in Florina, Greece. The event turned into a protest by 5,000 Orthodox Christians headed by their local Metropolitan Kantiotis, against Albania's total-liquidation policy against the Church.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. THE SOVIET UNION IN THE WESTERN PRESS (Polishchuk, M 5) discussed the latest developments in the Middle East in the light of the forthcoming Peres-Mubarak meeting on September 10, conditioned on the settlement of their territorial disputes over Taba, and US position in this peace-making process in the light of Murphy's mission in the Middle East to work out a formula for an international Middle East conference, which would be acceptable to Israel, Jordan and Egypt, with regard to the PLO's participation.

2. The Nonaligned Movement. COMMENTARY OF THE DAY (Gregoriy, M 5) reported on the end of the nonaligned summit on Saturday in Zimbabwe. The program talked about deep conflicts within the movement and its failure to establish itself as a counterpoint to the two superpower blocs.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnicky, Ny 4:30) discussed the nonaligned summit in Zimbabwe in the light of one of its major issues, the imposition of economic sanctions on South Africa. The program also highlighted Ghaddafi's anti-American speech which produced little or no results among the participants.

3. Terrorism. THE SOVIET UNION IN THE WESTERN PRESS (Polishchuk, M 3) dealt with the main objective of US UN Ambassador Walters' tour of West European countries to share new information on Libya renewing its anti-american plots. If Ghaddafi's extravagant statements at the nonaligned summit in Zimbabwe are any indication, it is not difficult to guess the true nature of his intentions.

4. The US. THE SOVIET UNION IN THE WESTERN PRESS (Polishchuk, M 3) discussed US pre-electoral campaign assessing the general situation in the US economy as one of main factors which might influence the outcome of the November elections.

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

1. Sport. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 6), a RERUN from August 31, dealt with the recent decision of the International Track and Field Federation to allow professional athletes to participate in amateur competition.

WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7), a RERUN from August 10, included an item on two new US gymnastic stars.

WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7), a RERUN from August 31, carried a profile of the American runner Mary Decker.

nd/DL

NEWS COVERAGE

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

● THE WHITE HOUSE SAYS THE FILING OF CHARGES AGAINST AMERICAN REPORTER
DANILOFF COULD HAVE SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS FOR US-SOVIET TIES.

THERE HAS BEEN MORE CONDEMNATION OF THE HIJACKING OF AN AMERICAN
AIRLINER IN PAKISTAN AND OF THE SYNAGOGUE MASSACRE IN TURKEY.

POLISH FARMERS HAVE HAILED CRITICISM OF POLISH AUTHORITIES' BLOCKING
OF AN AGRICULTURAL AID FUND.

LEADERS OF THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT HAVE AGAIN CALLED FOR WITHDRAWAL
OF FOREIGN TROOPS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS HAVE RECAPTURED A CAMP THEY LOST TO SOVIET AND
REGIME FORCES LAST WEEK.

LEADERS FROM EAST AND WEST ATTENDED THE FUNERAL IN HELSINKI OF FORMER
FINNISH PRESIDENT KEKKONEN.

BULGARIAN SECRETARY-GENERAL ZHIVKOV FAVORS SOME CHANGES IN BULGARIA
BUT NOT IN RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

● MARTINA NAVRATILOVA HAS WON THE US OPEN WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL.

* BULGARIAN DESK DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.



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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 Monday, 8 September 1986
M. Rudin

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

1. US-Soviet Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 5) reported on the latest developments in the Daniloff case, noting, among other things, that US government officials say that the Soviet decision to charge Daniloff with espionage and also the Kremlin's disregard for President Reagan's personal message to Gorbachev assuring the Soviet leader of Daniloff's innocence has put a strain on US-Soviet relations. An article in The New York Times (Gwertzman) of September 8 was used on the program.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 6) noted that about 400 people demonstrated in front of the American Embassy in Moscow to protest an underground nuclear test that, according to the Soviet press, was conducted by the US last week. The program then pointed out that the Soviet constitution allows only those demonstrations which serve "the interests of the people" and "strengthen and develop the socialist order." Persecution of the Moscow unofficial Public Group for Establishing Trust Between the USSR and US was dealt with in the program.

2. Sino-Soviet Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rahr, M 8) previewed the visit of Soviet Vice-Premier Talyzin to Peking, discussing, in this connection, an interview given by China's leader Deng Xiaoping to CBS journalist Mike Wallace on September 2. Deng assessed Gorbachev's July 28 speech in Vladivostok on Sino-Soviet relations, saying that he would be willing to meet Gorbachev if Moscow would help arrange the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. He noted that the question of

Vietnam is the most important of the "Three Obstacles" to normalization of relations between the two countries. The program used Reuter and UPI dispatches and an article in The New York Times of September 8.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Kricheli, M 7) discussed the cases of Georgian human rights activists, the brothers Eduard and Tengiz Gudava and Immanuil Tvaladze. Tengiz Gudava and Immanuil Tvaladze, members of the renewed Georgian Helsinki group, were recently sentenced in Tbilisi to 10 and 8 years of confinement respectively. Eduard Gudava was arrested in November of last year and sentenced to a four-year prison term.

AT THE BOOKSHELF (Vishnevskaya and Panich, M 27:30), a RERUN from 16 November 1985, featured the fourth installment of Venedikt Yerofeyev's samizdat prose poem Moscow-Petushki, in which he describes a drunken journey through Moscow.

4. The Nationalities. Drawing on an RLR report of August 20 THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Limberger, M 9) commented on an editorial in Pravda of August 14 on the necessity of strengthening nationality relations. The program suggested that the Pravda editorial was in answer to an interview with writer Chingiz Aitmatov, which was carried in Literaturnaya Gazeta, in which Aitmatov draws attention to some of the dangers facing the nationality languages. The Pravda article let it be known that the party leadership will not introduce any basic changes in its nationality policy, the program observed.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Avtorkhanov, M 11:30) featured a talk about the right of nations to self-determination in general and, more specifically, Lenin's interpretation of this question as it pertains to the USSR. In part, the program observed Lenin's antinational interpretation and how he masterfully used the nationality question to attain his goals. The real and ultimate aim of his nationality policy was his thesis on the "merging of the nations," said the program.

5. Health. COMMENTARY ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY (Tolz, M 5), noting that a session of the Moscow Soviet confirmed, on September 6, a long-range health program that would deal with improving the health of people living in the Soviet capital, drew attention to the fact that during the last 20 years more people in the USSR are dying and are becoming sick, less children are being born, and the death-rate for children has increased. The program mentioned a number of reasons responsible for this development, saying that the steady

decrease in government funds for public health services is the main reason. The program cited figures presented by American demographer Murray Feshbach.

6. Literature. STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) read Solzhenitsyn's "tiny" story entitled The Old Pail in which he reminisces about the days as a frontline soldier.

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

1. Poland. RELIGION AND THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 4:30) drew on AP and UPI dispatches to report that the Catholic Church in Poland was forced to abandon its four-year attempt to set up an agricultural foundation to channel Western aid to the country's family farming sector because of government interference. The government was criticized for this by the Church and Rural Solidarity at the annual post-harvest pilgrimage to Czestochowa, attended by about 100,000 farmers.

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the formation of Solidarity WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simis and Bekker, W 9:30 and 10:30) dealt with the reasons and the conditions leading to the creation of the labor union and its historical significance. The history of the creation of Solidarity was also backgrounded in the program.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simis, W 7:30) featured an interview with Jan Bortnitski, who participated in and was witness to the creation of Solidarity and described the development and the mood in Poland before, during, and after the creation of the independent trade union.

2. Romania. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 17) gave the highlights of Romania's religious history and discussed the religious revival in the country, which has become apparent during the last two years, and the state's antireligious campaign. The program used a RAD Background Report of September 2.

3. Albania. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 6) observed that there has been no radical change in the Albanian government's attitude toward religion since the death of Enver Hoxha in April 1985. The program was based on a RAD Background Report of September 4.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. International Terrorism. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 4:30) reported on the terrorist hijacking of a PanAm airliner in Karachi and the terrorist attack on a synagogue in Istanbul, citing the reactions of President Zia ul-Haq, President Reagan, and Prime Minister Peres.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 5) reported on reactions in France to the latest wave of terrorist acts in Karachi and Istanbul and the terrorist pressure on France to release jailed terrorists. The program cited an article in Le Matin de Paris and the remarks of the former head of French counterespionage who talked about how to effectively fight against terrorism.

PRESS REVIEW in EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky and Gordin, M 9:30) cited commentaries on the terrorist actions in Karachi and Istanbul in Haaretz, the Basler Zeitung, Der Bund, Die Welt, the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, La Repubblica, the Tageszeitung, and Le Quotidien de Paris.

2. Chile. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 3:30) discussed the assassination attempt against General Pinochet, noted the implementation of martial law, and dealt with the US government's appraisal of the military regime in Chile. The program drew on an article in The Washington Post of September 8.

3. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 6:30) noted that the government crisis in Israel was resolved after Trade and Commerce Minister Sharon retracted his accusation that Prime Minister Peres' peace policies encouraged the attack on a synagogue in Turkey. The program also previewed the upcoming Egyptian-Israeli summit, noting that both countries are near agreement on resolving a border dispute which would make such a summit possible.

4. The Nonaligned Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, was rounded up by EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30) on the basis of an article in The Chicago Tribune of September 7.

5. The Conference on Biological Weapons. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Simis, W 4) previewed the conference in Geneva, beginning September 8, which will review the 1972 treaty banning biological weapons. An article in The Washington Post of September 8 was used by the program.

6. Japan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 4) noted that Japan's opposition party has for the first time elected a woman, Takako Doi, to head the party. The program discussed the reasons for the Socialist Party's decline in popularity and dealt with the role of women in Japan's political sphere.

7. The Economic Situation in the US. US TODAY (Krasin, NY 10) analyzed the present economic situation in the US, noting that economic growth has slowed down somewhat for the first time in three-and-a-half years. The program compared the economic cycles of Presidents Reagan and Kennedy.

8. The Armed Forces in the US. US TODAY (Rubin and Paramonov, NY 10) assessed the changes which have taken place in the American Army since it became an all-volunteer army 13 years ago.

9. The American Socialist Workers' Party Was Awarded 240,000 Dollars in Its Suit Against the American Government, US TODAY (Rubin, NY 7:30) noted. The decision of the court was that the FBI interfered in the party's affairs and violated its constitutional rights.

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

1. The 43rd International Film Festival in Venice. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, Venice 5:30) featured the sixth reportage from RL's special correspondent in Venice.

bws/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
8 SEPTEMBER 1986;

PRESIDENT REAGAN SAYS THE ARREST OF AMERICAN REPORTER DANILOFF IN
MOSCOW COULD BECOME A MAJOR OBSTACLE IN US-SOVIET RELATIONS.

SOVIET GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV STILL FAVORS A SECOND SUMMIT WITH
PRESIDENT REAGAN BUT ONLY IF IT ACCOMPLISHES SOMETHING.

MOSCOW HAS TOLD THE STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE IT MIGHT LET
WESTERN STATES WATCH WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS FROM NEUTRAL AIRCRAFT.

* TROOPS OF THREE WARSAW PACT ARMIES HAVE BEGUN MANEUVERS IN BOHEMIA.

EXPERTS FROM OVER 100 COUNTRIES ARE MEETING IN GENEVA TO CONSIDER
REFORMS TO THE 1972 TREATY BANNING BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS.

CONSTRUCTION OF POLAND'S FIRST NUCLEAR POWER PLANT HAS BEEN HALTED
BECAUSE OF A LACK OF THE RIGHT KIND OF CEMENT.

A POLISH REPORT ON THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT CALLS FOR A SYSTEM
OF EARLY NOTIFICATION IN THE EVENT OF FUTURE NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS.

POLAND'S CATHOLIC BISHOPS HAVE URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE ALL
POLITICAL PRISONERS REGARDLESS OF THEIR IDEOLOGICAL CONVICTIONS.

CHILE'S MILITARY HAVE ARRESTED AT LEAST THREE LEFTIST LEADERS AFTER
THE ATTACK ON PRESIDENT PINOCHET.

IN PAKISTAN A HOSPITAL SPOKESMAN SAID THE DEATH TOLL FROM FRIDAY'S
HIJACK OF A US AIRLINER HAS RISEN TO 19.

CHINESE VICE-PREMIER YAO YILIN SAYS CHINA HOPES POLITICAL OBSTACLES
BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND CHINA CAN BE OVERCOME.

PAKISTANI OFFICIALS SAY OPPOSITION LEADER BENAZIR BHUTTO AND SOME
OTHER POLITICIANS HAVE BEEN FREED FROM PRISON.

HUNGARIAN HEALTH MINISTER MEDVE SAYS THE HEALTH OF HUNGARIANS IS
DETERIORATING.

HUNGARY IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEGUN BUILDING WORK AT A CONTROVERSIAL
HYDROELECTRIC PLANT ON THE DANUBE NEAR THE CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER.

* BULGARIAN DESK DID NOT USE THIS ITEM



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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 Tuesday, 9 September 1986

J. B.

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 5:30) reported on the end of the two-day talks on arms control in Washington. Although bilateral concessions had been sought in preparations for higher-level meetings, both sides implied that nothing new and substantial had been achieved. It was noted that the unresolved Danilooff affair had not improved the atmosphere of the talks. The New York Times of September 9 and a CND report from Washington were used.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 6) compared the recent interview of Gorbachev by the chief editor of the Czechoslovak Party newspaper Rude Pravo to a football match played against a team lacking both defense and goalkeeper. Gorbachev's accusations that the US increases the nuclear threat by rejecting a moratorium on nuclear testing and continuing military maneuvers was said to have overlooked recent Soviet maneuvers and tests of new intercontinental missiles. The main objective of this political game is to halt Reagan's SDI plans, which, if successful, would require a complete overhaul of the Soviet strategic doctrine of nuclear parity.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 6:30) quoted Reagan's speech in which he rejected the Soviet exchange proposal and promised deteriorating relations until Danilooff is freed. An article in The New York Times was also cited according to which US officials consider the Danilooff affair to exemplify the usual Soviet reprisal tactics for the arrest of a Soviet spy and also function as a means of getting concessions in the talks on arms

control. Moreover, the Zakharov case is interpreted in official circles as a new Soviet policy allowing Soviet citizens without diplomatic immunity not only to recruit Americans as spies but also to engage in espionage, thus increasing the number of active spies in the US.

2. Chernobyl. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gordin, M 4:30) gave the data published by the West German Press Agency on economic losses in the major European countries due to the Chernobyl catastrophe. The million dollar losses were primarily in animal husbandry, agriculture, and tourism. Areas in Poland having a common border with the Ukraine were thought to be the most seriously affected, but it appears to be the only country in which the farmers will receive no compensation.

3. Uzbekistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Roitman, M 6) commented on a recent article published in Literaturnaya Gazeta exposing the 20-year use of a toxic defoliant on the cotton plantations in Uzbekistan despite official knowledge of its harmful effects for humans. The story was said to be an example of the limitations of the new phenomenon of "glasnost" (openness), which is state regulated. Although it was implied that only Uzbekistan was affected, reading between the lines clearly shows the defoliant has been used everywhere where cotton grows in the Soviet Union.

4. History. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, NY 27:30) read the first installment of the memoirs of A. I. Guchkov, which were recently republished by the New York journal Novy Zhurnal. The program said that Guchkov was one of the leading social and political figures at the turn of the century, who, though, maligned by Soviet historians, presents in his memoirs an insiders view of the pivotal period from 1905 to 1917 which is of inestimable value for understanding Soviet history before the October Revolution.

5. Dissidents and Human Rights. COMMENTARY ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY (Fedoseyev, M 5) countered the article in Izvestia of September 2, which defended Soviet psychiatry from alleged Western press campaigns against its misuse to violate human rights by focussing on what the author had left out. The program said the long use of psychiatry as a punitive measure has been proven by numerous well-known dissidents, some now abroad, and samizdat publications within the country, such as the Chronicle of Current Events, and various documents of the Moscow Helsinki group. The program emphasized that one-fifth of the ca. 800 political prisoners known by name are currently incarcerated in psychiatric hospitals. In conclusion it was noted that although Nazi physicians had been condemned and chemical and bacteriological warfare forbidden, the practice of using drugs continues.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 13:30), a RERUN from September 3, excerpted and discussed the samizdat document issued by the "Movement for Socialist Renewal," stressing its significance.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 2), a RERUN from September 3, quoted a passage from the samizdat document issued by the "Movement for Socialist Renewal" which calls for freedom of speech and an end to persecution for political and religious convictions.

Reporting on the letter of the "Movement for Socialist Renewal," HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, NY 7:30), a RERUN from September 3, noted how their suggestions and those made 16 years previously in a letter signed by R. Medvedev, D. Sakharov, and V. Turchin considered the democratization of Soviet society to be a prerequisite for solving the country's economic and political problems. The program remarked that contrary to the ubiquitous call for more openness, the fact that the letter of the movement was kept secret indicates the true circumstances of openness in the Soviet Union. Samizdat materials AS-5724 and AS-360 were used.

6. The Economy. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Shapiro, Israel 8:30) commented on the recent flurry of articles on price policy appearing in Izvestia, Trud, and Komsomolskaya Pravda and the June speech of Gorbachev before the plenum of the Central Committee in which he warned that high prices have negative effects on technological progress. The program said this concentration on prices is myopic, for the main weakness lies in the system's policy of central control which cannot promote the growth of production. Contrary to the opinion of Lisichkin in Trud of August 22, who suggested cutting subsidies and raising wages instead, it was felt that methods other than those of central control are needed to solve the problem these methods have created.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Gordin, M 13) discussed the problem of scarcities in the Soviet Union with the economist A. Chernov. The impossibility of effective centralized planning of all production in a society and the resulting disproportionate growth in different sectors of the economy were said to cause the omnipresent deficiencies. They, in turn, create a vicious circle in which the consumer's disinterest in pay and work grows apace with the decline in production. It was said that only a sharp curtailment of the system of central planning and the restructuring of economic sectors can improve the situation.

ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Dreyer, W 7) noted that plans to modernize the economy are still shackled by the high foreign debt ensuing from Brezhnev's purchases of foreign technology in the 1970s. After the rapid improvement at the beginning of the 1980s due to rising prices obtained for Soviet exports of oil

and oil products, their fall after 1982 created a situation that is now exacerbated by the devaluation of the dollar. It was predicted that both will result in rising domestic prices and a drastic increase in USSR foreign payments, problems which only cuts in imports and higher debt can resolve.

7. Technology. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 5) noted that contrary to Gorbachev's call for self-reliance in technology and his warning about economic traps in dealing with the West, which was delivered to the 10th session of the Polish United Workers' Party this summer, the Soviet Union is still dependent on Western technology and will continue to be so for some time, for the gap seems to be increasing. The program said one of the main ways the Soviets try to close this gap is by industrial espionage, which has increased under Gorbachev, Western experts were said to attribute Soviet backwardness in technology to the absence of competition in industry.

8. The Family. MAN AND SOCIETY (Kaminskaya, W 5:30) focused on an article appearing in Izvestia of June 30 which dealt with legal problems arising from the vagueness of sections of the family and marital laws concerning adoption. It was said that the laws no longer reflect the new Soviet realities of a high divorce rate and broken families, and their emphasis on "the interest of the child" is being interpreted too rigidly, so that in effect they are often detrimental, especially to the adopting person and even to the child.

9. Child Labor. MAN AND SOCIETY (Gordin, M 5:30); a RERUN from September 2, took issue with an article in Pravda Vostoka of August 22 complaining of children working as market vendors.

10. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Vishnevskaya, M 9:30) scrutinized Soviet press and radio reports for an explanation of the paradoxical situation now characterizing the Soviet film industry. According to these reports (Trud, Sovetskaja Kultura, Izvestia, Pravda) the State Committee for Cinematography (Goskino) and its head F. Ermash have come under repeatedly strong attack for inactivity and an inflexible bureaucracy. Although the film director and newly elected First Secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Cinema Workers, E. Klimov, appears to have official support, Ermash, nevertheless, remains at his post, suggesting that the opposition to Gorbachev's reforms is also strong in the cultural sphere.

In OVER THE BARRIERS (Zorin, M 15) the emigre actor and director E. Zorin called attention to an article in Sovetskaya Kultura of August 5 which called upon the party and the Ministry of Culture to resurrect the high niveau of the Vakhtangov Theater.

Tracing the theater's rise and fall, he concluded that the artistic director is the most important prerequisite for a good theater, and the party and ministry of culture should leave the matter of creativity up to the artists themselves.

11. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Rahr, M 5) read the short essay of Solzhenitsyn entitled "Lake Segden," a parable about state confiscation of land which leads to the people's alienation from the country.

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

1. Poland. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 4:30) reported that the communique of the Polish Catholic Episcopate calling for the allowance of independent opinion-making structures and the release of all political prisoners is a precondition for their support of the government's proposal of a "Social Council." Articles in The Washington Post were cited explaining the government's proposal as an attempt to gain support for upcoming stringent economic measures. There is general doubt that the government will agree to the Church's proposal.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Terrorism. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30) read excerpts from editorials in The Wall Street Journal and The New York Times. While the first equated the recent terrorist attacks in Karachi and Istanbul with the arrest of Danilof, accusing the Soviet Union of supporting terrorism, the latter condemned the Palestinians whose deeds threaten to destroy religious tolerance. All the American press and congressional statements called for cooperative international efforts to fight terrorism.

The foreign press reaction was summed up in the PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Predtechevsky, M 4). While noting European calls for more stringent anti terrorist measures and approval of the Pakistani forces in Karachi, the program reported that the Pakistani press was highly critical of their own terrorist forces, saying they are as protective as the Maginot line, and the French newspaper Le Nation admired Soviet sternness which deters terrorism. While some of the Arab press concentrated on the danger of Israeli reprisals, others called for the disclosure of the perpetrators who were said to have nothing in common with the Palestinian battle.

2. Stockholm Conference. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) reported on the last-minute negotiations at the conference, in which the Soviet Union expressed willingness to agree to a Swiss compromise on verification measures.

3. France. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gladilin, P 6:30) focused on recent interviews with Alexander de Marenche, former head of the French counterespionage, in which he predicts Soviet expansion to the Indian Ocean in the future; considers Gorbachev more dangerous than his predecessors, although his foreign policy remains the same; and advocates coordinated international measures and an international tribunal in Nurnberg to combat today's terrorism, which he describes as irrational and medieval.

4. Nicaragua. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Salkazanov, P 5), a RERUN from August 28, cited an article in Le Figaro of August 28, according to which Nicaragua has all the basic features of a communist state: i.e., shortage, a black market, etc.

5. Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 5), a RERUN from September 3, highlighted the pope's observations to Polish pilgrims in a chapel near his summer residence, made on the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the German invasion of Poland, on human rights being a prerequisite for peace.

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

1. Culture. In EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, Venice 4:30) RL's special correspondent concentrated on the impressive contribution of the well-known Yugoslavian director V. Bulaech entitled "Promised Land," which critically analyzed Yugoslavia's recent past of enforced collectivization at the end of the 1940s and beginning of the 1950s.

bws/DL

NEWS COVERAGE

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

THE WHITE HOUSE SAYS PLANS FOR US-SOVIET MEETINGS ARE UNCHANGED IN
SPITE OF THE JAILING IN MOSCOW OF A US REPORTER ON SPY CHARGES.

WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN LARRY SPEAKES SAYS US PARTICIPATION AT A
CONFERENCE IN LATVIA NEXT WEEK IS STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

SOVIET AND AFGHAN GOVERNMENT FORCES HAVE MADE A BIG OFFENSIVE AGAINST
THE AFGAN RESISTANCE NORTHWEST OF KABUL.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER RAIMOND SAYS MOSCOW MUST DECIDE SOON WHETHER
TO MAKE BIG CHANGES IN THE SOVIET ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SYSTEM.

A SENIOR SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL SAYS MAJOR REFORMS ARE UNDER WAY IN
THE SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE SYSTEM.

THE CHIEF SOVIET NEGOTIATOR IN STOCKHOLM DENIES MOSCOW AGREED TO LET
WESTERN INSPECTORS WATCH PACT MANEUVERS FROM NEUTRAL AIRCRAFT.

SOVIET POLITBURO MEMBER ALIEV HAS PROMISED A FULL, PUBLIC REPORT ON
THE SINKING OF THE SOVIET LINER ADMIRAL NAKHIMOV.

JEWISH ACTIVIST SHCHARANSKY HAS MET FRENCH PRESIDENT MITTERRAND TO
DISCUSS SOVIET RELUCTANCE TO ALLOW JEWISH EMIGRATION.

LESZEK MOCZULSKI HAS COMPLAINED ABOUT CONDITIONS IN THE HOSPITAL WARD
OF RAKOWIECKA PRISON.

POLISH SPOKESMAN URBAN SAYS ZBIGNIEW WRONIAK HAS BEEN RELEASED AFTER
BEING HELD SINCE JUNE. URBAN HAS ALSO BLAMED THE WEST FOR
CANCELLATION OF THE CHURCH PLAN TO AID PRIVATE FARMERS.

CHINA HAS MARKED THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF MAO ZEDONG.

THE US EMBASSY IN BEIRUT IS TRYING TO FIND A KIDNAPPED AMERICAN
EDUCATOR.



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, 10 September 1986
J. B.

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. COMMENTARY ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY (Gregory, M 5) read the text of an article in The New York Times of September 10, entitled "Not a Spy but a Hostage," which stated the US view that Danilooff's innocence is beyond question, his arrest is a reprisal for espionage charges against Zakharov, and his unconditional release is mandatory.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4) cited an article from The New York Times of September 10, according to which diplomatic means are being undertaken to free Danilooff, but other measures will be taken if these fail. The resolution of the Senate condemning the Soviet Union for the Danilooff affair was mentioned, and it was noted that the charges brought against Zakharov carry a penalty of 10 years imprisonment.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 3:30) commented on Gorbachev's recent interview in the Czechoslovak Party newspaper Rude Pravo about extending the moratorium on nuclear tests, drawing attention to the political and propagandistic advantages gained by the Soviet Union while still refusing the US precondition of guaranteed verification inspections.

2. Foreign Trade. After sketching the development of GATT, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 5) explained the Soviet Union's concerted effort to participate. According to the American Sovietologist, Prof. Goldman, in an article in The New York Times of September 7, the Soviet interest is an integral part of Gorbachev's strategy of economic reform, which

is also reflected in the appointment of I. Ivanov to the new international division of economics within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The program said there are serious doubts that the US and other GATT members will agree to the participation of the USSR. A report of Reuter's of September 9 was also used.

3. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 5:30) focused again on the discussion of price policy in the Soviet press, in particular, on the cherished concept of low fixed prices for food, which recent articles in Trud and Zarya Vostoka have attacked as economically unsound. In their view prices have to reflect the costs of production otherwise subsidies increase and then prices no longer stimulate more economical production. The program remarked that new methods are needed to change the price policy, not only articles and administrative measures.

4. The Economy. Taking an article by the Soviet economist T. Zaslavskaya as a starting point, HUMAN RIGHTS (Malinkovich, M 13:30) elucidated the frequent use of the new term "human factors" in official statements and press: e.g., Izvestia of January 1986, noting that its replacement of the term "labor resources" reinforced Gorbachev's planned economic changes by suggesting a new work ethic. However, the total control whereby the ruling class consolidates its power was said to be based on docile and unmotivated workers, whereas basic human rights are a prerequisite for workers with initiative and responsibility who are needed for the economic improvement of society. It was predicted that the economic backwardness of the country and the occurrence of accidents and catastrophies, a sign of the worker's lack of engagement and disinterest, will continue, unless policies concerning human rights change.

5. Society. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Konovalov, M 7) discussed the increased attention being paid by the Soviet press to the problem of drug abuse. According to articles in Izvestia, Kazakstanskaya Pravda, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, Socialisticheskaya Zakonnost, and Zarya Vostoka of 27 August 1986 and 25 November 1980, and Zvezda of August 31, the curative centers for drug addiction, means of effective therapy, and the number of addicts being treated have increased, but the cure rate has not. Contrary to the accusation of Zarya Vostoka that Soviet mothers are to blame for drug addiction, the program said that Soviet society itself plays a major role in the problem, whose extensive spread has been hushed up by officials.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Kuznetsov, L 16), a RERUN from 7 July 1978, discussed the phenomenon that in the Soviet Union people seem to age faster than in the West, explaining that Westerners have a

better diet and less psychological strains than Soviet citizens. In a preceding sketch of Kuznetsov's writing career it was noted that his comments are still applicable to Soviet society almost 10 years later.

6. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (A. Rahr, M 9) gave a retrospective analysis of the career of the newly appointed USSR Minister of Culture, V. Zakharov. The program suggest that Zakharov may act as a watchdog over officials in the Ministry of Culture while policy formulations remain in the hands of A. Zakovlev in the party's central apparatus.

On the 10th anniversary of the publication in the West of his The Yawning Heights, RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz, M 21:30) interviewed the author, A. A. Zinovev about the book's origin, the circumstances of its writing, its reception in the Soviet Union and the West, the changes in his life after emigration, and his view of the changes in the Soviet Union over the past 10 years. It was announced that a festival in Avignon, France, dedicated to Zinovev's works would take place this year.

AT THE BOOKSHELF (Vishnevskaya, M 27:30), a RERUN from 17 November 1985, featured another installment of V. Yerofeyev's samizdat prose poem "Moscow-Petushki."

OVER THE BARRIERS (Malinkovich, M 15) discussed the novel After the Storm by S. Zalygin, the newly elected chief editor of Novy Mir. The importance of the novel was said to reside not in its thorough analysis of the New Economic Policy of the twenties, but in its treatment of fundamental philosophical issues. In the novel a spiritual dialogue is being conducted by Dostoevsky, but whereas Dostoevsky gives religious answers to the "curse questions," Zalygin gives basically existentialist answers reflecting a positive philosophy. The epilogue of the novel in which the battle for human rights seems to be connected with capitalistic avarice for profit which threatens humanity with extinction was said to raise doubts about the author.

7. Religion. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rahr, M 7) explained the recent expressions of regret published in Moskovskiye Novosti about the razing in 1931 of the largest and most popular church in Russia, the Church of Christ the Saviour, in the context of the church's role in the history of Moscow and its meaning to Moscovites.

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

None

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Bacteriological Warfare. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gendler, NY 5) backgrounded the international conference in Geneva on bacteriological warfare, now negotiating a precisely formulated agreement prohibiting the use, production, and storage of bacteriological weapons, which has also been updated to account for developments in gene technology.
 2. US-Brazil. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3:30) reported on the visit of the President of Brazil to the US and backgrounded the prospects of increased economic cooperation between the two countries.
 3. Chile. Citing articles in the The Boston Globe and The Washington Times, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 6) reported the reactions of the Chilean populace and the US to the unsuccessful assassination attempt against General Pinochet, drawing attention to the backlash of oppressive measures that signal a considerable setback to the reinstitution of democracy in the country.
 4. The FRG. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 4) discussed the recent decision of the European Court on Human Rights upholding the decisions of German courts that human rights had not been violated in the removal of two German teachers from their jobs because of antidemocratic views. The possibility of redress possessed by the Western citizen was contrasted with that of Soviet citizens.
- EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gordin, M 6) reported on the renewed discussion in the FRG about proposals to allow women to voluntarily enlist in the army as a means of solving two problems at once: i.e., the declining birth rate and consequently fewer draftees each year and the high employment among women. It was noted that the USSR reported the issue as a typical expression of the FRG's revanchism and involvement in the arms race.
5. Japan. In the light of Japan's decision to participate the SDI, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 6:30) highlighted the history of the project, explaining the Soviet Union's indignation and the motivation of the major industrial countries in participating: i.e., to share in the ensuing technological progress.

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

1. Culture. In EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 5:30) RL's special correspondent described the conclusion of the 43rd International Film Festival in Venice, noting that deprivation of man's emotional life was the central problem of such major films as the American film "Heartburn," the Italian "Story of One Love," the Soviet "The Strange White Woman and the Pock-Face Man," and the French "The Green Ray."

2. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Benigsen, NY 5), a RERUN from January 10, included an item on the Lord's Prayer.

JUDAISM (Lvov, Tarantula, Davner, and Haskelevich, NY 6, 8, 8, and 5:30) included items on the religious and ethical teachings of self-perfection, the works of Moses, incidents from the life of Rabbi Izrail Salanter, and the month of Elud.

bws/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

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

THE US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HAS DEMANDED THAT THE SOVIET UNION
FREE JAILED US REPORTER NICHOLAS DANILOFF IMMEDIATELY.

THE MAN WHO CONCEIVED THE IDEA OF NEXT WEEK'S SOVIET-AMERICAN MEETING
IN LATVIA SAYS HE WON'T ATTEND IF DANILOFF IS STILL IN PRISON.

EGYPTIAN AND ISRAELI OFFICIALS HAVE REACHED AN ACCORD AIMED AT ENDING
A BORDER DISPUTE.

PAKISTANI OFFICIALS SAY MANY QUESTIONS ABOUT LAST FRIDAY'S HIJACK OF
A US AIRLINER IN KARACHI ARE STILL UNRESOLVED.

DENMARK'S NEGOTIATOR AT THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE SAYS THE WEST THINKS
AGREEMENT IS STILL POSSIBLE BEFORE THE MEETING ENDS NEXT WEEK.

NATO'S SUPREME COMMANDER SAYS THE ALLIANCE IS WORRIED ABOUT A SOVIET
MILITARY BUILDUP ON THE KOLA PENINSULA NEAR NORTHERN NORWAY.

TWO CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY WEEKLIES HAVE PUBLISHED ARTICLES MARKING THE
100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF JAN MASARYK.

US VICE-PRESIDENT BUSH HAS BEEN TOLD THE POLISH-AMERICAN COMMUNITY'S
CONCERNED ABOUT THE POOR STATE OF US-POLISH RELATIONS.

CHINESE PRIME MINISTER ZHAO SAYS OBSTACLES IN SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS
STILL PREVENT SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT OF POLITICAL TIES.

BEIRUT POLICE REPORT NO SUCCESS IN THEIR HUNT FOR MEN KIDNAPPED IN
THE CITY'S MUSLIM SECTION IN THE LAST TWO DAYS.



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 Thursday, 11 September 1986
M. Rudin

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. Drawing on an article in The New York Times (Gwertzman) of September 11, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gendler, NY 4) reported on the latest developments in the Daniloff case. It was noted that the US has decided to hold off taking measures against the Soviet Union for the detention of the American journalist. Citing US administration sources, the article noted a new proposal to resolve the crisis according to which Daniloff and Soviet spy Zakharov would be turned over to their respective ambassadors, and that Daniloff would then be allowed to return to the US without trial. It was also noted that the continued detention of Daniloff could lead to the cancellation of American participation at the US-Soviet meeting in Latvia, and that the Senate and House passed resolutions demanding the release of Daniloff.

2. Sino-Soviet Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 6) dealt with the results of the visit to Peking of Nikolay Talyzin, Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister and State Planning Commission Chairman, which concluded with the signing of agreements on cooperation in the planning sphere, a consular treaty, and documents on trade and transport. Noting that the PRC is receiving official visits from both East and West, the program observed that the PRC is leaving behind its one-sided political orientation to become a true world power, ready for sovereign ties with any government.

3. Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Simis, W 2:30) reported that last week Afghan rebels mounted one of their biggest offensive operations against Soviet and Afghan troops in the Paghman area about 20 kilometers from Kabul. The program drew on conflicting reports about the fighting from rebel sources and Kabul state radio. The program used an AP dispatch.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Galkina, NY 6:30) gave excerpts from interviews taken by RL's special correspondent from three Afghan partisans who have recently been operated on in a New York hospital. The three are part of a group of 21 seriously injured Afghans who came to the US for medical treatment. Their trip was organized by the Freedom to Afghanistan organization. In the interviews the three youths, aged 14 to 18, described how they were wounded and said that the Afghan people will continue fighting for their country's freedom.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 7) reported on Anatoly Shcharansky's visit to Paris. Shcharansky, who is in Paris to attend an international conference on Soviet Jewry, met with President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac and gave numerous interviews to the French media. The program cited from a number of Shcharansky's interviews and statements, noting, in part, his warning that the West should not give in to terrorists and his observation that the West does not realize to what extent Gorbachev is a product of the Soviet system. The program used articles in Le Matin de Paris, Le Figaro, and Le Monde, all of September 11, and an AFP dispatch of September 10.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 14:30) read a samizdat article (AS-5714) entitled "Why Is a Soviet Person Lawless?" which was written in Lithuanian by Pranas Vytenas (apparently a pseudonym). Among other things, the article expressed the view that the deplorable state of human rights in the USSR has deep roots in Russia's history.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 5) discussed the case of political prisoner Nikolai Baturin, secretary of the Council of Churches of the Evangelical Christian Baptists. According to Keston College, Baturin was rearrested in camp and resented to three years of strict-regime labor camps.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Alexeyeva, NY 8) named a number of political prisoners in the Soviet Union who are serving prison terms for criticizing shortcomings in the Soviet system. The program noted that many intellectuals from the nationality republics are in prison camps because they criticized the Soviet government's Russification policies.

5. Oil. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 5:30) recalled Gorbachev's speech at Tyumen one year ago in which the Soviet leader called for measures to be taken to increase the extraction of oil and to improve the living conditions of workers in the oil industry in Tyumen. The program observed that no changes for the better have been carried out during the past year in the oil industry or in other industries in the Tyumen Oblast.

6. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Gladilin, P 8:30) discussed whether Soviet literature and art have been influenced by Western culture in the past and present. The program said that Western influence is evident in contemporary Soviet literature and drew attention to the eighth issue of the journal Novy Mir, which began serializing Ilya Shtempler's The Train. The program noted similarities in Shtempler's style and subject matter with the works of Arthur Hailey and said it saw nothing shameful about this kind of technical borrowing. However, the program criticized writer Chingiz Aitmatov for copying a scene from the late Mikhail Bulgakov's book The Master and Margarita and including it in his new novel The Block, also published in the eighth issue of Novy Mir.

7. Film. OVER THE BARRIERS (Nekrasov, P 9) reviewed the recently concluded Soviet film festival in Paris which was entitled "Russia -- From the Twenties to the Eighties." The film festival, which lasted seven weeks, showed a total of 49 movies.

8. Propaganda. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tolz, M 6:30) commented on a talk given by writer Georgy Kunitsyn on the Radio Moscow program "Writers at the Microphone" on September 11, which dealt with the subject of honest labor in the Soviet Union. Among other things, Kunitsyn referred to the bureaucrats in the party apparatus, saying that there should be "equal pay for equal work" and that there should be no misappropriation of funds and no privileges.

9. History. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 27:30) continued reading from the memoirs of Alexander Guchkov, one of the leading political and public figures in Russia at the beginning of the century. Guchkov was leader of the "Alliance of 17 October," Chairman of the Duma during World War I, Chairman of the War Industrial Committee after the February Revolution, and the Minister of War under the Provisional Government. Guchkov's memoirs were first published in the Paris newspaper Poslednie Novosti in 1936 and now in two issues of Novy Zhurnal of 1985-86. In conclusion, the program gave an excerpt from that part of Solzhenitsyn's novel October 16 which dealt with Guchkov.

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

1. Cuba. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 5) discussed the case of Cuban human rights activist Ricardo Bofill, who has been in the French Embassy in Havana since August 27, where he asked for political asylum. The fate of political prisoners in Cuba was briefly sketched.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 7) provided a curtain raiser to the Peres-Mubarak talks in Alexandria, noting the preliminary Israeli-Egyptian accord on the Taba region. The program dealt with disagreements in the Israeli coalition cabinet over Israel's negotiating framework for the talks with Egypt.

2. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 7) discussed the huge NATO exercise in Norway, citing US Vice-Admiral Larsen, who is commanding the NATO assault fleet. Larsen discussed, among other things, the reasons for the exercise, noting the continuing Soviet arms build-up on the Kola peninsula. The program drew on information published by the Norwegian Institute of Foreign Politics which notes the construction on Kola of a new submarine base and a new base for strategic bombers. The program reported that a large number of Soviet intelligence-gathering trawlers monitored the NATO exercise.

3. The FRG. COMMENTARY ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY (Gordin, M 5) highlighted former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's farewell speech to the Bundestag on the basis of articles in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, Die Welt, and the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

4. Chile. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 5:30) reported on the state of siege introduced in Chile by General Pinochet in the wake of a failed attack to assassinate him. The program noted US press reaction to the latest developments in Chile and cited US State Department spokesman Kalb. The program drew on articles in The New York Times and The Washington Post of September 11 and an article in The Washington Times.

5. Pakistan. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 6:30) reported on the schism in Pakistan's opposition People's Party, headed by Benazir Bhutto, which resulted in the creation of the new rival National People's Party. The program discussed how this development might affect the role of the People's Party in the general opposition movement.

6. India. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 5), a RERUN from February 6, discussed the political scene in India and noted Prime Minister Gandhi's efforts to strengthen democratic institutions in the country.

7. The US. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 6) explained the mid-term elections in the US in November, noting that the preelection campaign has been sluggish due to the absence of "big" issues.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 6), a RERUN from February 27, gave background on the President's State of the Union message.

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

1. The New Literary Season in France, which begins in the fall, was detailed by OVER THE BARRIERS (Salkazanov and Gladilin, P 10). The program provided facts and figures on new books which have appeared on the market and talked about the main French literary awards.

2. The Latest Innovations From the US in the Scientific and Technical Sphere were highlighted by SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 5).

3. The New Generation of Skyscrapers in the US was a subject discussed by SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Krasin, NY 7:30).

4. The Origin of Life. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 15) gave the latest findings on the origin of life, which were presented at a conference on this subject held at Berkeley, California, in July.

5. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Rahr and Benigsen, M and NY 5), a RERUN from January 11, featured a talk about the Lord's Prayer.

bws/DL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
11 SEPTEMBER 1986

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED IT WILL FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS BY MONDAY.

THE US IS CONTINUING EFFORTS FOR THE RELEASE OF JOURNALIST NICHOLAS DANILOFF, HELD IN MOSCOW ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES.

SOVIET AND US OFFICIALS ARE HOLDING TALKS ON REDUCING THE LEVEL OF NATO AND WARSAW PACT FORCES IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

THE US IS CONSIDERING DENYING VISAS TO SIX SOVIET SCIENTISTS DUE TO ARRIVE IN NEW YORK SUNDAY.

THE EGYPTIAN AND ISRAELI LEADERS ARE HOLDING SUMMIT TALKS.

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT HAS ISSUED A STRONG CONDEMNATION OF TERRORISM.

THE US IS TO SEEK IMPROVED SOVIET AND EAST EUROPEAN COMPLIANCE WITH COMMITMENTS TO THE HELSINKI ACCORDS.

WIVES OF ARRESTED MEMBERS OF A CZECHOSLOVAK CULTURAL GROUP HAVE APPEALED TO PRESIDENT GUSTAV HUSAK FOR THEIR HUSBANDS' RELEASE.

THE USSR IS BUILDING A NEW RADIOLOGICAL CLINIC TO MONITOR THE EFFECTS OF CHERNOBYL. SENIOR SOVIET AND US SCIENTISTS HAVE CALLED FOR INCREASED COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY RESEARCH.

* BULGARIA AND GREECE HAVE SIGNED A DECLARATION OF FRIENDSHIP.

THE SOVIET AND CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS ARE TO MEET IN NEW YORK.

THE SOVIET UNION AND JAPAN HAVE CRITICIZED EACH OTHER.

* Bulgarian desk 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, 12 September 1986
JB

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 5) reported that, contrary to their protestations, the Soviets will reduce the number of their UN employees by 40 percent according to a four-step plan that will be completed by April 1988. The arrest of Zakharov was said to underline the significance of the American request in March which was also simultaneously meant to warn other Soviet-block countries against inflating the number of their UN contingents.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 9:30) gave a sketch of N. Daniloff, his family background, and professional accomplishments, followed by an amusing analysis of the Soviet press' treatment of the affair. It was said that while government representatives still opined that the courts would decide the question of Daniloff's innocence, Pravda of September 7 had already branded him a spy in the service of the CIA. However, a real boomerang was inadvertently thrown by the author of an article in Izvestia of September 9, in which all the techniques of the classic mystery story unintentionally created the impression in the reader that either Daniloff is totally innocent or else such an incompetent spy as to be a joke.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4) described the most recent developments in the Daniloff affair: the release of Daniloff and Zakharov to their respective embassies. US Foreign Minister Schulz was quoted as emphasizing that Daniloff is innocent and that the two cases are not equal. He said the Soviets are using Daniloff as a hostage.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Galkina, NY 9) reported on a meeting of the Association of American Judges in New York to decide whether to cancel a recent agreement on professional cooperation with the Soviet Association of judges. The program backgrounded the controversy, which stems from the publication of an antisemitic document, The White Book, published by the Soviet association shortly after the agreement was signed. Despite the protestations of Jewish emigrants V. Bukovsky and Y. Gorodetsky that the agreement implies a condonement of anti-Semitism that will worsen the plight of Soviet Jews and the doubts of former Soviet lawyers that the agreement will bear any legal fruit, the majority felt channels of communication must be kept open even if the chances for influencing the Soviet Union on human rights are small.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 6) took issue with an article in Sovetskaya Rossiya of September 6, which denied the existence of political prisoners in the Soviet Union and attacked international organizations, such as Amnesty International, for fabricating such stories. The program said that circa 800 such prisoners known by name are currently held in Soviet prisons and that this number is estimated to account for only one-tenth of the dissidents imprisoned for their beliefs under various charges of anti-Soviet propaganda or breaking laws connected with the separation of church and state or church and schools.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gladilin, P 6:30) described the social event held in Paris on September 11 in honor of the Jewish activist and dissident A. Shcharansky. Of the numerous speeches held by political and public figures on the plight of incarcerated Jewish dissidents in the USSR, the program felt the best was that of Yves Montand, who simply read a list of the names of such prisoners and closed with the statement that Gorbachev said there is no Jewish problem in the Soviet Union. In conclusion, Shcharansky shared some stories about his experiences in the Soviet Union, calling upon the participants to continue the battle to free Soviet prisoners of conscience and to allow Soviet Jews to emigrate.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 4) read the first of three installments of the samizdat document entitled "Notes on Openness" by the Soviet journalist O. Volkov. According to Volkov, the moral crisis in Soviet society derives from its suppression throughout its history of free speech and an open

discussion of problems. A major limitation of its current campaign for openness was said to be the consistent refusal to expose the roots in the past of present problems and shortcomings and to come to terms with the past, a necessary prerequisite for significant change. Samizdat archives material (AS-5761) was used.

AT THE BOOKSHELF (PANICH, M 27:30), a RERUN from 18 November 1985, featured the sixth installment of a samizdat prose poem by Venedikt Yerofeyev entitled "Moscow-Petushki."

3. The System. Drawing on samizdat document AS-5721, DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovich, M 17:30) focused on the answers given by the First Secretary of the Moscow committee of the party, Yeltsin, to questions posed at a meeting of propagandists in April regarding the critical situation in Moscow. Although he made some concrete constructive suggestions on how to solve problems, such as changes in the party apparatus, others, such as assignment of responsibility for certain problem areas to specific individuals, were said to be unrealistic. Solutions were not given for other areas such as transportation, food provisions, housing, narcotics, alcoholism, and the preservation of monuments. The program said that Yeltsin's basic defense of the party was detrimental to the changes he called for, since the chains of old dogma prevent any movement forward. The failure of the party to publish this question and answer session was said to indicate that the much acclaimed "openness" has not yet been realized.

4. Soviets. OVER THE BARRIERS (Dovlatov, NY 6:30) commented on the article "Curative Openness" by J. Chernichenko in Sovetskaya Kultura of August 16, taking issue with the author's claim that the new "openness" had influenced the government's decision to halt an environmental project to change the course of the northern rivers. Although conceding this to be important, the program drew attention to the fate of authors who were serving terms for practicing the "openness" approved of by Chernichenko. Whereas he considered openness a means to an end, the program remarked that freedom of speech, or simply freedom, was both the means and the end.

5. Housing. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tolz, M 6) cautioned against celebrating the Politburo's recent approval of the plans of the Groby automobile factory to provide each worker with an individual apartment by 1995, recalling the fate of past promises. It was noted that the old ruse of protestations of seriousness in solving the problems at a future date and in an even more optimal way is still the way failures are dealt with. In reality, the program said, one-third of the apartments are still being constructed according to plans of the 1960s.

6. Khrushchev. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Roitman, M 7:30) took stock of the failures and accomplishments of the contradictory and inconsequential N. Khrushchev, on the 15th anniversary of his death. The silence of the Soviet press was said to parallel Khrushchev's nonperson status after being "retired", an indication that the nomenklatura has still not forgiven him for cutting their autonomy. The de-Stalinization of the party was said to be one of his main accomplishments, but, ironically, it also paved the way for his own removal from power. The program speculated on the reasons for Khrushchev's famous speech at the 20th CPSU Congress, noting that it has still not been published in the Soviet Union. Three RLR Research Reports from 1981 and 1984 were used.

7. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Antic, M 10) gave the text of an interview appearing in the Yugoslav illustrated daily NIN of August 24 in which the Soviet poet A.A. Voznesensky described the most recent congress of Soviet writers. According to Voznesensky, the meeting was conducted in a new democratic atmosphere in which serious open discussions took place. This change in the cultural climate, he felt, was exemplified by the announcement of the forthcoming publication of previously banned authors, such as Nabokov, or of several banned works: e.g., Doctor Zhivago, and he himself proposed the reinstatement of Zoshchenko and Akhmatova into the ranks of acceptable writers. The program, however, took issue with Voznesensky's rather optimistic portrayal, especially as regards censorship, and Voznesensky's own description of an attack against himself suggested that the new climate has not dispelled all the vestiges of the old.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Matusevich, L 11) commented on the "distress" expressed by Sovetskaya Kultura regarding the instant scarcity of the new Soviet Film Dictionary, noting that a quick perusal revealed more reasons for lamentation. Not only does the reference work not reflect the recent "thaw" in the film branch, but errors in dates are omnipresent, suggesting an attempt to cover up certain Soviet realities: e.g., the shelving of films. Such errors: i.e., lies, were said to provide amusing reading at times: for example, the dating of the scenario of a film one year after the film's appearance, or a 10-year-old film of a director being cited as his most recent, implying he's been twiddling his thumbs ever since. Despite the brevity of the article dedicated to Tarkovsky, his inclusion at all was considered a slight sensation. However, the ultimate in "Orwellian" treatment was that given to foreign film productions: the whole Czechoslovak new-wave films of the 60s, the recent Polish cinema, and Hungarian films of the last decade are simply missing.

8. Culture. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Markish, Geneva 9) portrayed the Jewish essayist and poet Jehuda-Leib Gordon and discussed his essay on the history of the Jewish community in Petersburg, published in the prerevolutionary monthly Voskhod.

9. Religion. THE MILLENNIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rahr, M 9) called attention to official intentions to restore the Uspensky Cathedral of the Kiev Cave Monastery as a museum, not as a living church, which the program said was blasphemous and an insult to all believers. This was followed by the 23rd installement of the recollections of the monastery by its last legal consultant, Prof. Nikodimov.

THE MILLENNIUM OF THE CHRISTIANIZATION OF RUSSIA (Rozov, M 15) read the second part of an article by Prof. Rozov (Zagreb) on Saint Vladimir in Russian literature, which was published in the Vladimir Anthology in Belgrad on the occasion of the 950th anniversary of Russia's Christianization.

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

1. Poland. On the occasion of the full amnesty granted political prisoners in Poland, COMMENTARY ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY (Bensi, M 5) speculated about the government's motives. Although national pacification measures probably played a role, the need of the government to present a more acceptable image to foreign creditors was thought more likely. The program suggested that Gorbachev should take Jaruzelski as an example and free all prisoners of conscience and lift Sakharov's banishment to Gorky.

2. Cambodia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kushev, M 6:30) reported on the political vicissitudes of Cambodia, noting that the previously warring factions now have a common enemy in the Vietnamese.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 5) summed up the apparently well-founded expectations that the CDE conference in Stockholm will be the first substantive step toward lowering the risk of an atomic war, if East and West agree to the proposed rules for notification, verification, and inspection.

2. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 8) noted that the main accomplishment of the last meeting between Mubarak and Peres is that it has bought time, keeping the road open for agreement at a later date when conditions are more favorable.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Shargorodsky, Tel Aviv 9:30) highlighted a meeting between Peres and Mubarak, the opposing views of the Likud block, the recent terrorist attacks and Israeli countermeasures, as well as domestic problems involving students.

3. Nicaragua. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Suslov, NY 2:30) reported on an article in The Washington Times of September 11 that the arms supplied to the Sandinists by countries in the Soviet camp exceed those supplied to anti-Sandinist forces by the US, causing fears of a military imbalance in the area.

4. Ethiopia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 4) commented on the different press images of Ethiopia: its progress in creating a socialistic society, appearing in Izvestia, and its economic ruin and stories of manipulated starvation and forced resettlement appearing in the Swedish newspaper Expressen and the British Daily Mail.

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

1. Culture. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Shirman, Tel Aviv 3) described the position of writers in Israel, focusing on famous ones like A. Appelfeld, D. Shakhari, and, especially, M. Barzori-Barak.

2. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Benigsen, NY 5), a RERUN from January 12, featured another installment of a series devoted to the Lord's Prayer.

nd/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
12 SEPTEMBER 1986

AMERICAN JOURNALIST NICHOLAS DANILOFF HAS CALLED ON THE SOVIETS TO
RESOLVE HIS CASE.

FORMER SOLIDARITY UNDERGROUND LEADER ZBIGNIEW BUJAK HAS BEEN FREED
FROM PRISON.

FRANCE IS TO EXPEL 12 LEBANESE IN CONNECTION WITH A TERRORIST BOMBING
IN PARIS.

ISRAELI WARPLANES HAVE STRUCK AGAIN IN SOUTHERN LEBANON.

THE EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI SUMMIT HAS SET UP A COMMITTEE TO PREPARE FOR AN
INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE ON THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE CHIEF SOVIET DELEGATE AT THE STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE HAS
SAID AN AGREEMENT IS POSSIBLE BEFORE THE MEETING ENDS NEXT FRIDAY.



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

Saturday, 13 September 1986

L. Mardirossian

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

1. US-Soviet Relations. COMMENTARY ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY (Roitman, M 5) reported that Nicholas Daniloff, the Moscow correspondent for US News and World Report who was arrested on trumped-up charges of espionage, was released into the custody of the US Embassy but still faces trial. The program also noted that the TASS report on Gennady Zakharov's release under similar conditions in Washington failed to mention that he was arrested while trying to buy secret US documents. It was observed that no parallel can be drawn between these two cases.

THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 2) reported that US News and World Report correspondent Nicholas Daniloff was charged with espionage in a legal proceeding at the Lefortovo prison in Moscow and commented that he was not arrested fortuitously. In March 1985 Daniloff published an article on the KGB pointing to its growing role in the Soviet state.

THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 0:30) reported that Nicholas Daniloff and Gennady Zakharov were released into the custody of their respective embassies in Moscow and Washington on September 11.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Gregory, M 2), an abridged RERUN from September 10, featured an article in The New York Times on the Daniloff case.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30) based on a CND report from Washington of September 11 previewed a five-day US-Soviet conference scheduled to start in Jurmala, Latvia, on September

15. The foreign editor of the Hearst newspaper chain and one of the organizers of the Jurmala conference, John Wallach, was cited pointing to the uniqueness of the conference, while the coordinator of the US-Soviet exchanges, US Ambassador Rhinesmith, was cited as assessing the US position on the Sovietization of the Baltic countries. The Soviet Union promised to show a 15-minute daily TV report on the conference.

SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) commented that the Soviet Union could benefit from the technological developments in the US SDI program, reinforce its defense capabilities, and boost its economy. The program also noted that the Soviet anti-SDI campaign had declined for the time being.

THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 1) cited Soviet Ambassador to Britain Zamyatin who expressed the hope in an interview in London that a treaty banning chemical weapons would be concluded soon, however, such a treaty alone could not justify the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting, he added. The program used an RLR Research Report based on a Reuter report of September 11.

THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 1:30) reported that about 400 Soviet "demonstrators" marched in front of the US Embassy in Moscow on September 7 to protest underground nuclear tests soon after the Soviet media accused the US of setting off such a test in Nevada.

THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 0:30) cited Gorbachev in an interview to Rude Pravo that he favored the holding of a productive summit with President Reagan and noted that he avoided criticizing him directly for the US response to the recent extension of the Soviet moratorium on underground nuclear testing, focusing his fire instead on US presidential advisers.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (MacIs, M 1) reported that twice this week the US Air Force intercepted Soviet bombers near Alaska.

2. Turkey-USSR. Drawing a parallel between the US airliner hijacking in Karachi, which was highlighted and condemned by the Soviet authorities, and the terrorist attack against the synagogue in Istanbul on September 9, THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 1) wondered whether the Soviet Union kept silent on the synagogue tragedy.

3. Pakistan-USSR. THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 2) commented that TASS gave detailed information about the US airliner hijacking in Karachi, which ended on September 5, and that the Soviet Union condemned this terrorist action.

4. Kiribati-USSR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Paramonov, NY 4) discussed the fishing agreement concluded recently between the Soviet Union and the Island of Kiribati and noted that the high price for fishing rights to be paid by the Soviet Union indicates that the above-mentioned agreement consisted also of secret clauses designed to reinforce the Soviet military presence in this region of the Pacific. The signing of a similar agreement with Vanuatu was previewed. The program commented that Soviet expansion in the Pacific can be nothing but military because of the Soviet Union's economic weakness compared with South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, and Japan. The program also cited US Department of Defense official Vice-Admiral Baker and former Australian Prime Minister Fraser, who both warned against a Soviet military base in Kiribati and noted that the US is concerned over the issue.
 5. The Stockholm CDE Conference. THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 1) highlighted the Soviet Union's conditional offer at the Stockholm CDE Conference that under certain circumstances it might allow a on-site inspection of Warsaw Pact military maneuvers from neutral aircraft. The chief Soviet negotiator Grinevsky was cited on the subject. The program used an RLR Research Report of September 12.
 6. Afghanistan. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (MacLis, M 1) reported on recent fighting in the suburban areas of Kabul between the Soviet/Kabul armed forces and the Mujahidin.
 7. Chemical Weapons. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Gendler, NY 2:30), an abridged RERUN from September 10, reported on the Geneva conference to monitor compliance with the bacteriological weapons ban treaty.
 8. The Soviet Leadership. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Roitman, M 7:30), a RERUN from September 12, marked the 15th anniversary of Khrushchev's death.
 9. Dissidents and Human Rights. THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 1) reported that the Soviet authorities prevented a group of unofficial artists and musicians, all members of the Group for the Establishment of Trust between the US and the Soviet Union, from staging an unauthorized exhibition in Moscow. The program used an RLR Research Report of September 12 based on a Reuter report of September 6.
- EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 7) discussed the visit to Paris by former Soviet political prisoner and human rights activist Anatoly Shcharansky and his talks with French President Mitterrand, Prime Minister Chirac, and other French ministers, political leaders, and representatives of various public

organizations and prominent cultural figures. Shcharansky participated in the international conference in defense of Jews in the Soviet Union and in another similar mass meeting, both held in Paris. The program also highlighted Shcharansky's press conference on September 12 dealing with Gorbachev's domestic policy, the continuing anti-Jewish persecution under him, the Jewish perseverance, the Jewish emigration movement, and the issue of human rights.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (MacIs, M 0:30) reported that former Soviet political prisoner Anatoly Shcharansky met with French President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac. Mitterrand promised to further support Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 2) reported that according to Keston College, a British organization monitoring religious affairs in Eastern Europe, Nikolay Baturin, the secretary of the unregistered Baptist Council of Churches in the Soviet Union, was rearrested and sentenced to a further three years of imprisonment. The program which gave Baturin's case history, used an RLR Research Report of September 12.

10. Society. THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 5:30) noted that the Soviet nomenklatura's privileges may be identified with corruption in the Soviet Union and read and discussed the fantastic menu was reported to have been served to the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress at the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses. In this connection the program cited official Soviet figures in the book The Public Welfare in the USSR by Sarkisov on various Soviet yearly ration allowances.

11. The Soviet Foreign Trade. THE SOVIET THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 1:30) cited Mikhail Pankin, the chief of the International Organizations Division of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, to the effect that major reforms were underway in the Soviet foreign trade system in order to make it more flexible than heretofore. Obviously such a move is linked to the Soviet bid to participate in GATT. It was noted that the US opposes Soviet participation arguing that Soviet international trading methods do not comply with GATT principles and practices. The program used an RLR Research Report of September 12.

12. Literature. THE WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Maximov, P 12:30) emigre Soviet writer Maximov read a passage from Chapter One of his new novel And I shall Repay devoted to the "Odyssey" of the Russian Cossacks following the October Revolution.

THE WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Geller, P 14) read an article by historian and publicist Mikhail Geller on Soviet emigre writer Viktor Nekrasov's most recent book The Sad Little Story, which was recently published in London and was devoted to the fate of three friends, two of whom have emigrated while the third one remained in Moscow, and to their dying friendship. The article's author reflected on the problems of the emigration and emigre Soviet writers in the framework of Soviet propaganda asserting that they cannot continue to create outside their fatherland. Nekrasov was cited as an example of evidence to the contrary. His long-standing striving for freedom and free creativity was stressed.

13. The Video Revolution. THE SOVIET UNION THIS WEEK (Yasman, M 1:30) reported that the RSFSR Criminal code was amended by addition of a new law directed against the free circulation of the videocassettes.

14. Tourism. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 5) gave the gist of an article by Martin Walker in The Guardian on the miserable conditions of a cruise on the Soviet passenger ship Bashkiria from Piraeus to Odessa with his wife and two children.

15. Religion. SUNDAY MASS (Rahr, NY 49:30) presented a Russian Orthodox religious service.

A talk in NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Rahr, M 15) highlighted the life of Theophane the Recluse (1815-1894) and read excerpts from his book The Way to Salvation and a letter addressed to his barrister of 28 October 1891.

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

1. Poland. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rahr, M 11) cited a Polish TV report that all Poland's political prisoners, with the exception of those sentenced for acts of terrorism, spying, or betraying state secrets, are to be released and noted that in contrast to the Polish amnesty, acts of clemency in the Soviet Union apply only to criminals. Among those covered by the Polish decision the program named Zbigniew Bujak, the Solidarity underground leader; Czeslaw Bielecki, an underground writer and organizer of a clandestine publishing house; and other dissident activists and focused on Bujak's public statement before the foreign correspondents in Warsaw soon after his release that he does not give up struggling for Solidarity. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was cited welcoming the amnesty and warning against a possible new wave of arrests in Poland. The program also discussed the recent visit to Warsaw by Stephen Solarz, of the

US Congress Foreign Affairs Committee and the Archbishop of Philadelphia Cardinal Krol, the religious leader of American Poles, and their talks with the Polish authorities devoted to the US-Polish relations. The concluding part of the program presented an interview given to a PAP journalist by Polish Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak dealing with the Jaruzelski regime's relation with the West and its attitude toward the Polish Catholic Church and Solidarity.

HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE COMMUNIST WORLD (Pirogov, m 9) dealt with the fate of 60-year-old Polish novelist Tadeusz Konwicki, a representative of the underground culture in Poland. Konwicki has been involved in human rights movement since 1966 and was excluded from the PZPR in 1967. He joined the clandestine publishing house Nova in 1977. The program discussed his uncensored novels The Polish Complex and A Minor Apocalypse and his new book New World and Environs, which is to be published by the State Publishing House Cytelnik while the film "Chronicle of Love Affairs", based on his script, is to premiere at the Gdansk Film Festival in October. Konwicki was cited to the effect that the pressure of the underground culture has created the possibility of reforming state-baked culture. His return to official circulation will be a major event.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (MacLis, M 2) reported that all Poland's political prisoners will be freed on September 15 and cited Solidarity leader Lech Walesa calling for social pluralism in Poland.

2. Czechoslovakia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 9), based on a AP report of September 10 and a RAD Background Report of September 12, wondered why the Czechoslovak regime marked the centennial of the birth of former Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk, whose name, as well as that of his father Thomas Masaryk, symbolizes Czechoslovakia's past and non-communist values. In this connection the program discussed the communist takeover in Czechoslovakia and the fate of Jan Masaryk who died in Prague on 10 March 1948. Articles devoted to him appeared in the weeklies Tvorba and Tribuna, both of September 10.

HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE COMMUNIST WORLD (Levin, M 8:30) discussed the differential approach of the Czechoslovak communist regime to anti-communist emigres and the so-called "seduced" or "disoriented" emigres aimed at sowing discord among the Czechoslovak emigration. The regime offers "loyal

emigres" "an adjustment of relations" with it: that is, a legalization of their residence abroad. The program dealt with the cases of the tennis player Martina Navratilova, film director Milos Forman, and former leader of the Greens in West Germany, Milan Horacek, who all have been allowed to visit Czechoslovakia.

3. Hungarian-Romanian Relations. HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE COMMUNIST WORLD (Fistejn, M 8) noted the growing deterioration of Hungarian-Romanian relations because of Hungary's criticism of Romania over the treatment of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania and the unacceptable border checks. This issue was highlighted in a Hungarian TV program on September 3 on which panellist Aczel pointed to the damage done by the personality cult in some Warsaw Pact countries, alluding particularly to Ceausescu.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. International Terrorism. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Paramonov, NY 3:30) cited comments in The Chicago Tribune, The Los Angeles Times, The Philadelphia Inquirer, and The Miami Herald on the double blows of the bloody PanAm hijack in Karachi and the synagogue attack in Istanbul

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (MacLis, M 7), a RERUN from September 9, discussed the new wave of terrorist attacks in various countries of the world.

2. France. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Gladilin, P 4), an abridged RERUN from September 9, cited former head of French counter espionage Alexandre de Marenches on international terrorism on the occasion of a bomb blast in Paris.

SIGNAL (Nekrasov, P 10) discussed the French Foreign Legion.

3. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 7:30) cited Israeli Prime Minister Peres's press conference remarks on the Israeli-Egyptian joint declaration, issued at the end of his meeting with Egyptian President Mubarak in Alexandria and focused on the Palestinian issue. The program also highlighted and commented on a poll among the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan and in Gaza about their future.

PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 3:30), an abridged RERUN from September 12, discussed the Israeli-Egyptian summit in Alexandria of President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres.

4. Pakistan. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (MacLis, M 0:30) reported that opposition leader Benazir Bhutto and hundreds of other

politicians were freed from prisons on September 8. Bhutto was cited to the effect that she intends to continue to demand the resignation of President Zia ul-Haq.

5. Chile. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (Polishchuk, W 4), an abridged RERUN from September 10, was on the attempt on the life of Chilean President Pinochet and the situation in his country 13 years after the military takeover.

6. Japan. SIGNAL (Predtecdhevsky, M 1:30) reported that Japan decided to take part in the US SDI program, citing chief government secretary Masaharu Gotoda on the subject.

7. Angola. SIGNAL (Predteechevsky, M 12:30) featured the abridged text of an article in Die Weltwoche on the current situation in Angola in the context of the continued war there between the Marxist MPLA and the UNITA forces led by Jonas Savinbi and the US decision to provide the partisans with aid.

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

1. Culture. PANORAMA OF THE WEEK (MacLis, M 0:30) reported that the 43rd Venice International Film Festival jury's top award, the Golden Lion, went to French director Eric Rohmer.

2. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Raht, M 5) read and commented on a passage of St. Matthew's Gospel concerning the parable of the rich young man, which is part of this Sunday's Orthodox Service.

A talk in NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Benigsen, NY 7:30) was on holy scripture.

STARTING THE DAY (Benigsen, NY 5), a RERUN from 23 October 1985 and January 13, included an item on the Lord's Prayer.

nd/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
13 SEPTEMBER 1986

AMERICAN JOURNALIST NICHOLAS DANILOFF HAS AGAIN DENIED HE'S BEEN INVOLVED IN SPYING AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION.

A GROUP OF AMERICANS HAS LEFT WASHINGTON TO TAKE PART IN A FIVE-DAY MEETING WITH SOVIET CITIZENS IN LATVIA.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING WHETHER TO INVITE POLISH PARTY FIRST SECRETARY WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI TO ROME.

MORE PROMINENT POLITICAL PRISONERS HAVE BEEN FREED IN POLAND.

AND IN POLAND TOMORROW THE PRICE OF SPIRITS GOES UP BY AN AVERAGE 15 PER CENT.

ANOTHER FRENCH SOLDIER WITH UN PEACEKEEPING FORCES IN SOUTHERN LEBANON HAS BEEN KILLED.



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 Sunday, 14 September 1986
R. Moroe

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

1. US-Soviet Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 2) reported on the release of Daniloff and Zakharov into the custody of their respective embassies which came just in time for the planned Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting on September 19 and 20.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 3) discussed Shultz's speech at a press-conference in reference to the Daniloff case and recalled a 1977 special instruction adopted by the CIA which forbids the recruitment of journalists. Moreover The Washington Post recently published the testimony of an American journalist before a US Senate Hearing in February 1978, where he urged the adoption of the aforementioned measures. Paradoxically, the name of the journalist was Daniloff, who is now being charged with espionage by the KGB.

2. Afghanistan. EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Bensi, M 8:30) reported on recent military clashes in Afghanistan, particularly in the provinces along the Pakistani border, Kunar, Takhar, Samangan, Nangarkhar and Kandagar. The program was based on materials received from the Peshawar-based Afghan Information Center and the Afghan Press Agency. The program also talked about Kabul's resettlement plan for moving 300,000 people who live along the Pakistan border to the southern parts of the country.

EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Zinovyeva, M 4) featured two interviews given to the Peshawar Afghan Information Center by Khuda-Dad Khalimi about recent developments in Khazadzharat and by Mullah Nakib Akhundi about the situation in Kandagar.

EMBATTLED AFGHANISTAN (Shapiro, ISR 8) commented on Gennady Bocharov's reportage entitled "Mountain Soldiers" published recently in Literaturnaya Gazeta. Giving "credit" to a capable Soviet reporter-propagandist, the program showed how masterfully he uses the tools of propaganda, this time the harsh truth about the war in order to justify it and present it as a routine tour of duty.

3. Human Rights. COMMENTARIES OF THE TOPIC OF THE DAY (Chianurov, M 5) reported on a recent press-conference that took place in Washington with the participation of a US Senator Paul Saimon and members of a US-Soviet separated families group. The program recalled Gorbachev's speech to the 27th CPSU Congress on the necessity to solve the problem of separated families with humanity.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USSR (Tolz, M 27:30) discussed the problem of openness in the Soviet Union, and although certain signs of improvement do exist, the so-called "limited expansion" of public openness still haunts the society. The program cited from samizdat materials (AS-5761), a document entitled "Notes on Openness," written by the 86-year old writer Oleg Volkov. Volkov, who once enjoyed the regime's favor, is now imprisoned in the Solovetsky camps.

4. The Leadership. COMMUNISM AND REALITY (Sesemann, P 3) reviewed Branko Lazich's article in The East and the West entitled "What is the Common Knowledge About Gorbachev," in which he warns the reader against propaganda which pictures Gorbachev as a liberal and a reformer, giving the example of Schmidt-Hayer's pro-Gorbachev book entitled Gorbachev: the Road to Power. At the same time the program recalled Zhores Medvedev's comments about Gorbachev and the real purposes which guide him in the international arena.

THE SOVIET UNION IN THE WESTERN PRESS (Predtechevskiy, M 4) reported on Daily Telegraph reporter Dam Smiley's eye-witness assessment of the present situation in the Soviet Union as a result of Gorbachev's bold intentions of cutting down the out-of-proportion centralized Soviet party apparatus and reviving the country's stagnant economy. Smiley maintains that Gorbachev has antagonized quite a number of older party members, and if he intends to achieve results in his reforms, he would have to seek public support, which is nonexistent in the Soviet Union.

5. System. THE SOVIET UNION IN THE WESTERN PRESS (Predtechevskiy, M 3) reviewed an article in Die Presse entitled "Lenin's Cause Falls to Pieces -- the International Communist Movement Does Not Yield to Moscow's Control." The program outlined and defined reasons for the split in the movement and the appearance of various new models of socialism.

THE SOVIET UNION IN WESTERN EYES (Shragin, NY 20) discussed Severin Byaler's 400-page book entitled The Soviet Paradox: Foreign Expansion and Internal Decay using Peter Reddaway's extensive review of Byaler's Book in The New York Times of July 27.

COMMUNISM AND REALITY (Sesemann, P 2:30) reviewed materials published in The East and the West on the deficiencies in safety systems in the Soviet nuclear industry. In this respect the program referred to an article entitled "The Catastrophes That the USSR Never Spoke of."

THE SOVIET UNION IN THE WESTERN PRESS (Predtechevskiy, M 4) reviewed an editorial in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung entitled "Who's Fault Is It?" about the cruise ship disaster in the Black Sea.

6. Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Krasin, NY 5) reported on the opening of a regular conference on the GATT in Uruguay on September 15 to work out rules which will regulate International trade until the end of the century. The program assessed the progress achieved by this organization in comparison with the CMEA. The Soviet Union has once again been denied participation in the Uruguay Conference until it redesigns its trade policies according to the principles of fair international trade subscribed to by GATT member countries.

THE SOVIET UNION IN THE WESTERN PRESS (Predtechevskiy, M 4) reviewed an article in The Sunday Times (London) on the shift in the Soviet Union's traditional position of rejecting Western models of financial and trade systems, and their willingness to participate in international currency and tariff and trade systems. The program said that Soviet Ministries' have been empowered with the right to enter business deals with western companies since January 1 without the participation of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade.

COMMUNISM AND REALITY (Suslov, W 7:30) discussed Prof. Tekenberg's speech at the Kennan Institute on the social paradox in the Soviet Union of poverty and monetary excesses. He said the reason for this situation was the Soviet Union's one-sided unbalanced economy, the development of heavy industry to the detriment of social service areas, poor quality goods, and a unqualified work force.

7. The Environment. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Wolfson, ISR 9:30) discussed the problems and consequences of dumping radioactive waste in Eastern Siberia, thus turning it into a huge radioactive garbage dump. According to Western experts the geology, vegetation, and climate of this region make it very

vulnerable and the level of radioactive contamination of the ground is increasing. Some experts from the American Bulletin of Atomic Physicists believe that the problem of the disposal of radioactive waste is one of the weakest aspects of the Soviet nuclear industry.

FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Demin, P 5), a RERUN from 19 February 1982, talked about the gold rush in Siberia in the 19th century.

FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 4) reported on the possibility of fishing excursions to Siberia, attracting American amateur fishermen. The exotic Tayman fish is the best specimen from the trout family. The program recalled the agreement signed between Trout Unlimited and the USSR Society of Hunters and Amateur Fishermen, which envisages annual US-Soviet symposiums on fishing and hunting.

8. History. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, NY 27:30) continued its series of readings of Alexander Guchkov's recollections, first published in Paris in August-September 1936, and later in New York in New Journal, Nos. 161 and 162. This time the program started with an extract from Solzhenitsyn's recollections of Guchkov, who was one of most powerful deputies in the Third State Duma in a chapter entitled "October the Sixteenth" from his book titled The Red Wheel. The following installment of Guchkov's recollections dealt with his speech to the Third State Duma about the urgency of substantial and constructive military reforms in tsarist Russia and the necessity to restore the Russian army to its former power and glory.

FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Fishbein, M 9) featured the second part of a series of readings from Kravchenko's recollections of a special Ukrainian resettlement project in Western Siberia entitled "Voluntary Settlers," an eye-witness story of Ukrainian peasants, who were declared "enemies of people" (Kulaks) in the early years of Soviet collectivization.

9. The Emigration. OVER THE BARRIERS (Dovlatov, NY 16:30), a RERUN from September 7, discussed Profs. Zholkovsky and Shcheglov's book published by Hermitage entitled The Author's World and the Text's Structure.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, NY 5), a RERUN from September 7, marked the 15th anniversary of the arrival in the West of one of the most prominent Russian emigre artists, Shemyakin, and discussed his two-part 1,000 page book published by Mosaic.

10. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Schlippe, NY 6), a RERUN from September 7, discussed the current situation in Soviet culture.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Berukshtis, M 10) discussed a "Big Times" music album entitled "Red Wave: Four Underground Bands from the USSR."

11. Sport. IN WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7) commented on Shakhnazarov's article in Sovietsky Sport entitled "And Whites Stay in the Shadow" under the heading "The Ugly Face of Racism" where the author tries to misrepresent the NFL's anti-drug campaign as being directed only against the blacks, while white drug use is covered up.

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

1. Vietnam. COMMUNISM AND REALITY (Sesemann, P 3) reviewed Todd's article in The East and the West published in its July-August issue and entitled "Vietnam: the Blindness of Yesterday and Today." This was Todd's abridged speech at a recent meeting of the International Committee of Assistance to the Victims of Political Trials in Vietnam where he blames the world's democracies for not providing enough help to South Vietnam, which resulted in the victory of the communists and the execution of 65,000 men.

2. The Manouchian Case: the Life and Death of a Hero-Communist. COMMUNISM AND REALITY (Sesemann, P 7:30) reviewed a book by Philippe Robrieux by the above title on a resistance group in Nazi-occupied France composed of a variety of emigres and led by the French-Armenian, Missak Manouchian, which was sacrificed to the political interests of the Komintern.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Brazil. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 2) discussed the meeting between US President Reagan and Brazilian President Sarney in the White House on September 10. The issues discussed during the meeting included bilateral agreements, the situation in Latin America, and international economic relations. The program also talked about the forthcoming conference of the GATT which will discuss measures to remove barriers to international trade.

2. West Germany. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 5) discussed the national Catholic gathering in Aachen. The program reviewed the event as a true manifestation of democracy in action. The wide range of issues discussed included present-day political, economic, social and moral problems. The program then commented on the public polemics between Kohl and Rau, recalled an earlier presentation by von Weizsaecker, and focused on the FRG Defense

Minister's call to the Warsaw Pact countries to reorganize the military structure of the alliance to resemble NATO which was not designed for aggression.

3. Chile. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 2) discussed recent developments in Chile in accordance with the 13th anniversary of Pinochet's coming to power.

4. Sport. IN WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 6) reported on North Korea's boycott of the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games. The motives for the action were highlighted on the basis of articles in Rodon Symmun and The Washington Post.

IN WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 7) discussed the results of the US Open Tennis Finals between two men and two women, all of whom were top-seeded Czechoslovak players. The program then focused on the merits of the Czechoslovak tennis system.

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

1. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Benigsen, NY 5), a RERUN from January 14, featured the fifth installment in a series on the Lord's Prayer.

bws/DL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
14 SEPTEMBER 1986

US DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN WHITEHEAD HAS SAID THE DANILOFF CASE COULD DOMINATE THIS WEEK'S MEETING OF THE AMERICAN AND SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTERS.

AND BECAUSE OF THE DANILOFF CASE, SOME LEADING AMERICAN SPEAKERS HAVE NOT GONE TO LATVIA FOR THE PUBLIC DEBATES ON US-SOVIET RELATIONS.

FRANCE HAS ANNOUNCED MEASURES TO COMBAT A WAVE OF TERRORISM.

FIVE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN KILLED IN A BOMB BLAST AT SEOUL AIRPORT.

LECH WALESA AND FORMER POLITICAL PRISONERS HAVE ATTENDED A THANKSGIVING MASS IN GDANSK FOR THE AMNESTY.

DIPLOMATS AT THE STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE SAY AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED ON THE FIRST MEASURE FOR THE FINAL DOCUMENT.

AT LEAST 17 PEOPLE HAVE DIED IN THE EARTHQUAKE WHICH HIT SOUTHERN GREECE.



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, 15 September 1986
J. B.

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 6) reviewed details of the Daniloff affair, juxtaposing Soviet official versions and the counterstatements of Daniloff. It was reported that the apparent improvement in Soviet-US relations has been overshadowed by the affair.

PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) gave a survey of international press reactions to the Daniloff affair, concentrating on the role played by the KGB and Gorbachev. Articles in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, The New York Times, the Deutsche Tagespost, The Times (London), and Muenchner Merkur were cited.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Suslov, W 3:30) sketched the original hopes and intentions of the Jurmala conference: the American organizers wanted an open nonofficial forum to discuss problems in Soviet-US relations, and the Soviet press had promised to provide uncensored accounts of the work of the conference to the Soviet populace. It was reported that all has been overshadowed by the Daniloff affair, causing several American participants to cancel in protest and others, like US Presidential adviser Matlock and Senators Lugar and Monihan, to focus on Daniloff's release or to suggest reprisal measures. A CND report from Washington was used.

2. Dissidents and Human Rights. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Vishnevskaya, M 26) featured the seventh installment of the samizdat prose poem "Moscow Petushki" by Venedikt Yerofeyev describing a drunken train journey.

3. The Economy. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Gelishanova, M 3), a RERUN from May 23, drew attention to a program of resettlement of labor reserves from the Central Asian Republics to other areas of the USSR. An RLR Research Report was used.

4. Agriculture. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Kashlinskaya, W 8) noted that despite modest successes with the government's new policy of family contracts in agriculture, whereby a family or farm has the responsibility for producing a certain product for a fixed price, the rural work conditions are still much harder and more primitive than in the city, particularly as regards work safety, the mechanization of labor, and adequate machines and tools. The program said these violations of social justice are causing mass migrations to the city, which not only worsens the plight of those remaining in the villages, but greatly reduces agricultural productivity.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simis, W 9) read excerpts from an expose on the situation of the Russian farmer by The Economist and journalist L. Timofeyev, now serving a long prison sentence due to its publication in the West. According to Timofeyev, the laborer on the kolkhoz or sovkhoz earns neither money nor goods but only the right to a private plot for growing his food. Consequently, he has to work two workdays every 24 hours, one on the kolkhoz and one on the private plot. Most of this labor-intensive work on the private plot is done by old people, invalids, women, and children who cannot be used on the kolkhoz. Timofeyev condemned, in particular, the excessive exploitation of school children for rural labor, which, when combined with a poor diet, was said to impair their physical and mental development.

5. Labor. WORKERS' MOVEMENT (Simis, W 10:30) commented on articles and letters appearing recently in Literaturnaya Gazeta, Sotsiologicheskaya Issledovaniya and in June of this year in Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya, and Trud, according to which 60 percent of urban workers regularly exceed the lawful 41-hour work week by up to 10-20 hours. The program said the planned economy is the reason for this ubiquitous infringement of the labor laws. Since the fulfillment of the plan comes before any other consideration by labor unions or state, it was predicted that only fundamental changes of the Soviet economic system, which do not seem imminent, can eliminate this exploitation.

6. The Nationalities. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Oganessian, M 8:30) commented on various views of nationalism, tracing the term's origin to convictions of a "primordial scheme of harmony" based on the principle of

self-preservation. This original meaning was said to conflict with the Soviet view that is based on Marxism, according to which nationalities will disappear with time, and Lenin's formulation that the proletariat of each nationality shall decide the issue of self-determination. Since the proletariat is not independent of the party, this was said to mean that the party has the power to decide the nationality question: i.e., to impose its nationality on the foreign one.

7. Society. Citing Time of August 8, Sovetskaya Rossiya of August 31, Molodezh Gruyii of October 4, and Izvestia of July 22 and August 12, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Henkina, M 7) highlighted differences in the battle against drug abuse occurring in the United States and the Soviet Union. Unique features of the drug scene in the Soviet Union are the working class origins of most drug addicts and the employment of the drug deals in the peoples' health services. The program said Soviet society is ill prepared materially to cope with the problems and the populace in general is quite ignorant of the extent of drug abuse.

8. The Media. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 6:30) drew attention to a television program broadcast on Moscow TV on September 13 that inadvertently showed the gap between the roles of Western and Soviet journalists. Selected Western and Soviet journalists participated in a round-table discussion in the usual Western manner, however, the Western journalists expressed opinions that agreed with the Soviet position and not with their own governments. Although this was clearly an indication that the opinions expressed were their own personal ones, they were presented as representatives of their respective countries, implying that their roles correspond to that of Soviet journalists: i.e., mouthpieces of their government. This was suggested to explain in part the charges that Danilooff was a CIA agent, for such a role reflects the Soviet understanding of the press.

9. Censorship. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Krimerman, M 5:30) reported that censorship was as strong as ever in Moldavia despite the new era of increased openness. Forbidden topics, in particular Moldavia's common past history with Romania, remain forbidden. Taking the Moldavian Philharmonia, a group of circa 600 performing artists, as an example, the program showed how all the details of a performance must go through four different censorship authorities to ensure that all allusions to Romania are filtered out.

10. Conservation. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Aronbayev, M 6:30) commented on the bitter irony of an article by V. Fainbergt appearing in No. 22 of Literaturnaya Gazeta, which openly advocated conserving ancient monuments for reasons of tourism and money. The program said the hard currency brought by foreign tourists visiting the ancient monuments of Uzbekistan went directly to Moscow, to the descendents of those very people, who, in the twenties, burned cultural artifacts equal to those of the Italian Renaissance and then, in the thirties, destroyed or left to decay the mosques, mausoleums, cathedrals, and other monuments in order to eradicate the religious traditions that gave birth to them. It was noted that the contemporary Soviet attitude to culture in the republics has apparently changed little.

11. Literature. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kublanovsky, P 7) remarked on the similarity between the hopes for a great change felt by most people in the forties and nowadays. Warning against disillusionment, the program noted that in 1946 these earlier hopes were shattered, as exemplified by events in the life of the poetess Anna Akhmatova. Quoting from poems of Akhmatova which are still unpublished today in the Soviet Union, the program said her life uniquely combined lyrical freedom and spirituality in a world antiethical to religion.

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

1. Poland. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 6) commented on the recent amnesty granted political prisoners in Poland, quoting influential Solidarity members on the future prospects of a legal or half-legal opposition. A dpa report was cited which attributed an influential role in the amnesty to the Italian government, which made it a prerequisite for Jaruzelski's planned visit to Rome and a papal audience.

PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Predtechevsky, M 3) gave a selection of international press reactions to the general amnesty, quoting from Tageszeitung, Liberation, Le Matin de Paris, and Die Welt.

2. Hungary. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 14:30) examined how the new religious awakening taking place in Eastern Europe manifests itself in Hungary, a country in which the church's position relative to the government was said to be somewhere between the extremes of Poland and the USSR. The Hungarian religious rebirth is characterized by an increase in voluntary religious instruction of children; in adult evening courses on religion; in the dissemination of books and journals with religious content; and in the "basis communities," groups of citizens meeting in private for religious experiences outside the official church.

3. Albania. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 5:30), a RERUN from September 8, observed that there has been no radical change in the Albanian government's attitude toward religion since the death of Enver Hoxha in April 1985. The program was based on a RAD Background Report of September 4.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Chile. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4) reported that the failure of the recent assassination attempt on Presidential Pinochet has had a backlash effect on plans of the moderate parties to gradually reinstitute more democracy in Chile.

2. The UN. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30) reported on the opening of the 41st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which, in addition to its own considerable financial problems, will focus on apartheid in South Africa, the independence of Namibia, and the election of the next secretary general.

3. Western Europe-South Africa. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Roitman, M 9:30) highlighted the pros and cons of leveling economic sanctions against South Africa, a problem currently facing the European Common Market.

4. The Iran-Iraq War. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevskiy, M 5) highlighted the history of one of the most expensive wars of all time, which is now at a stalemate.

5. Terrorism. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 5) summed up West European measures being taken to halt terrorism and focused on the new features and networks of today's terrorism.

Highlighting recent incidents of international terrorism, COMMENTARY ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY (Bensi, M 5) drew attention to an editorial in Il Giornale Nuova according to which all these attacks have common features that suggest an ideological connection.

6. The US. THE USA TODAY (Krasin, NY 9) described the officially poor in the US comparing their economic situation with that of people on a minimal level of maintenance in the Soviet Union, and outlined the amount, type, and cost of federal aid they receive.

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

1. Harvard University. On the occasion of the 350th anniversary of Harvard University, THE USA TODAY (Rubin, NY 18:30) presented facts and figures on America's first university, depicting its importance for the country in the past, present, and future.

2. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Benigsen, NY 5), a RERUN from 6 November 1985 and January 15, featured another installment in a series on the Lord's Prayer.

bws/SL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
15 SEPTEMBER 1986

THE WHITE HOUSE HAS COMMENTED ON THE DANILOFF CASE.

HEATED DEBATE HAS BEEN REPORTED AT THE US-SOVIET CITIZENS MEETING IN
LATVIA.

ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES HAS HAD TALKS ABOUT THE MIDEAST
PEACE PROCESS IN WASHINGTON.

LECH WALESA SAYS POLAND NEEDS ECONOMIC REFORM; AND THE POPE AND
POLAND'S BISHOPS HAVE COMMENTED ON THE POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASE.

EC INTERIOR MINISTERS ARE TO MEET IN LONDON ON SEPTEMBER 25 TO
DISCUSS INCREASING COOPERATION AGAINST TERRORISM.

EC FOREIGN MINISTERS HAVE REACHED "BROAD AGREEMENT" ON A LIMITED
SANCTIONS PACKAGE AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA.

THERE'S TO BE A GENERAL ELECTION IN AUSTRIA ON NOVEMBER 23.



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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 Tuesday, 16 September 1986
D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 4:30) reviewed American official and press comment on the Daniloff affair and its implications for a new Reagan-Gorbachev summit. The program cited statements by Donald Regan, Kalb, and Senators Lugar and Moynihan, and comment in The Washington Post.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusевич, L 4:30) cited an article by The Guardian's Moscow correspondent Martin Walker on the adverse effects of the Daniloff case on contacts between Soviet citizens and foreign journalists.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 3:30) pointed to contradictory evidence regarding the USSR's readiness to comply with the US demand to cut its UN staff in the US, citing Soviet and US officials Belonogov and Hottet. Reference was made to differences of opinion among US international law experts as to the legality of the US demand, and to Perez de Cuellar's appeal to the US and the USSR to resolve their dispute.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rahr, M 6:30) commented on the meeting of representatives of the Soviet and US public in the Latvian resort of Jurmala. The program highlighted the exchanges on the Soviet annexation of the Baltic states and the Daniloff affair, citing US Presidential adviser Matlock and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovsky, and noted that while Matlock's speech clearly did not pass through the hands of the Soviet censor, the Soviet authorities refused to issue visas to two VOA staffers. RFE Latvian Service material was used.

2. Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Suslov, W 4) highlighted testimony given by former Kabul judge Mohammad Zalmi at a press conference in Washington concerning Soviet/Kabul repressions against the Afghan population.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Ginzburg, P 12:30) reported on the press conference given by Shcharansky in Paris on September 15 in defense of Yuri Orlov.

4. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 6:30) drew attention to Politburo member Ligachev's insistence at a recent conference of theatrical workers held on the premises of the CPSU CC that there could be no question of the introduction of a market economy in the USSR, and that all renewal processes would take place on the party's initiative and under its control. The program said Ligachev's statements are designed to put an end to hopes, also prompted by Gorbachev himself, of an introduction of a market economy. In this connection, the program cited American Sovietologist Richard Pipes that in any communist country, the economy serves political goals first and foremost.

ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Yudovich, M 9:30) cited evidence in the Soviet press that an experiment giving enterprises greater freedom of action is being seriously hampered by the nature of the Soviet central planning system. It was noted that the Procurator General has even been mobilized in order to force auxiliary enterprises to meet their supply obligations.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Malinkovich, M 8:30) discussed an article by Academician Tatyana Zaslavskaya in the March issue of EKO in which she in effect says the Soviet economic situation can only be improved through the emancipation of the individual worker.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 6:30) pointed to the debate among legal experts in the USSR on whether the campaign against "unearned income" should include high remuneration for work performed on an unofficial basis. The program referred to material in Pravda and Izvestia in defense of workers who are handsomely rewarded for putting in hard work of superior quality.

ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Nagrodsky, M 6:30) listed reasons for the gross inefficiency of the Soviet footwear industry.

5. Agriculture. COMMENTARY ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY (Roitman, M 5) commented on a US Agriculture Department forecast that this year's Soviet grain harvest will be the seventh poor one in succession--180 million tons instead of the planned 240 million. The program noted Soviet agriculture's failure to meet domestic demand, and remarked that the fact that the latest poor harvest comes in the first full year under the new centralized Agroprom organization once more demonstrates that the trouble lies in the agricultural system itself.

6. Oil. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Dreyer, W 5), commenting on the Soviet agreement to cut oil exports to the West in accordance with an OPEC request, spoke of the economic risk to the USSR, and suggested that the Soviet decision was motivated by a desire to improve relations with the OPEC countries.

7. Chernobyl. ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD (Gordin, M 4:30), a RERUN from September 9, gave facts and figures on economic losses in Europe as a result of the Chernobyl disaster.

8. Society. MAN AND SOCIETY (Rahr and Gordin, M 10:30), commenting on references in the Soviet press to the instability of the Soviet family, said the October Revolution destroyed the structure of the organic, patriarchal family--recently spoken of approvingly in the Soviet press--with its religious foundations.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Kaminskaya, W 7:30) discussed a recent article in Sovetskaya Yustitsiya by registration office officials advocating more ceremonial weddings as a way to strengthen the Soviet family. The program spoke of a propaganda method which will hardly prove effective.

9. Housing. MAN AND SOCIETY (Shapiro, M 7) took issue (among other things by quoting other Soviet sources, including statements by Moscow party boss Yeltsin) with an attempt made by economist Bokov in the journal Argumenty i Fakty to present the Soviet housing situation in a rosy light.

10. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Mirsky, Rabin, Glezer and Rublanovsky, P 18) featured a round-table discussion on the prospects for a liberalization of Soviet culture. The discussants generally expressed skepticism, and pointed to conflicting evidence. Reference was made to the KGB's breaking up an unofficial art exhibition in a Moscow apartment on September 6; a vitriolic attack against nonconformist art by Olshevsky in Sovetskaya Kultura similar to one he wrote in the same journal twenty years ago; an August 15 article in Izvestia calling for greater freedom of action for artists; and the paradox that while excellent literary works have been appearing of late, ideological attacks have been launched against the authors concerned. The discussants spoke of continued attempts by the Soviet cultural authorities to control uncontrollable processes.

In OVER THE BARRIERS (Nekrasov, P 6) Soviet emigre writer Viktor Nekrasov talked about his favorite Georgian artist, Niko Piroshmanishvili, in connection with the opening in Moscow of an exhibition of his works.

11. History. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, W 27:30) featured the fourth installment of the memoirs of A.I. Guchkov, a prominent political and social figure in Russia at the turn of the century, which were recently published by the New York Novy Zhurnal.

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

1. Poland. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 4:30) noted that while the Polish public welcomes the amnestying of political prisoners, a letter from Gorbachev read out at a "peace and friendship meeting" at a Lodz textile factory looks like a warning to those hoping for a renewal of the democratization process in Poland. The program cited a statement issued by the Polish episcopate welcoming the amnesty, as well as Walesa's interview statements to the Belgian newspaper Le Soir to the effect that Poland needs a comprehensive economic reform and that the vicious circle of amnesty and rearrest must be broken.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. France. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 6:30) reported on the present wave of terrorism in France, and the French government's countermeasures.

2. Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 2 and Mihajlov, W 7) briefly outlined the activities of the New York-based Freedom House, and then reviewed American scholar Michael Novak's book Human Rights and the New Realism: Strategic Thinking in a New Age published by this organization. In this book, Novak speaks of the global importance of the fight for human rights.

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

1. Religion. STARTING THE DAY (Benigsen, NY 5), a RERUN from January 16, featured a further program in a series on the Lord's Prayer.

bws/DL

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
16 SEPTEMBER 1986

GEORGE SHULTZ SAID INCREASED US-SOVIET TENSION OVER THE DANILOFF
AFFAIR WOULD NOT AFFECT PLANS FOR A SUPERPOWER SUMMIT.

DELEGATES AT THE LATVIAN CONFERENCE DEBATED SDI.

US AND SOVIET ARMS NEGOTIATORS RETURNED TO GENEVA FOR A NEW ROUND OF
TALKS ON REDUCING NUCLEAR ARMS.

DIPLOMATS AT THE STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE SAID PROGRESS HAD BEEN
MADE IN RESOLVING EAST-WEST DIFFERENCES ON SOME SECONDARY ISSUES.

LORD CARRINGTON SAID NATO HAD A MAJOR OPPORTUNITY TO WORK WITH MOSCOW
UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MIKHAIL GORBACHEV.

LEADERS OF FOUR BANNED POLISH UNIONS HAVE TOLD WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI IT
IS TIME FOR TALKS ON GREATER POLITICAL AND UNION FREEDOMS.

THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENED ITS 41ST SESSION WITH PROPOSALS ON THE
AGENDA TO RESOLVE A MAJOR FINANCIAL CRISIS.

A SOVIET MILITARY ATTACHE IN ISLAHABAD WAS SHOT DEAD.

SHIMON PERES SAID ISRAEL WOULD NOT WEAKEN ITS CONDITIONS FOR SOVIET
PARTICIPATION IN AN INTERNATIONAL MIDEAST PEACE CONFERENCE.

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV SENT A MESSAGE TO BETTINO CRAXI PROPOSING CLOSER
BILATERAL TIES BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND ITALY.

HOPE FADED FOR SOME 250 TRAPPED MINERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MARGARET THATCHER AND HELMUT KOHL SAID THEY DOUBTED WHETHER NEW EC
SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA WILL BE WORTHWHILE.

DIPLOMATS SAID SOVIET AND AFGHAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS WERE CONTINUING A
MAJOR OFFENSIVE AGAINST RESISTANCE FORCES NORTH OF KABUL.

FRANCE OFFERED A ONE-MILLION FRANC REWARD FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO
THE ARREST OF THOSE INVOLVED IN THE LATEST TERROR BOMBINGS.



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, 17 September 1986
D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. COMMENTARY ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY (Predtechevsky, M 5) backgrounded the resumption of US-Soviet arms talks in Geneva, noting the differences existing between the two sides.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 3), commenting on the resumption of the US-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva, noted that they are being overshadowed by the Danilooff affair, and cited White House spokesman Speakes, American chief delegate Kampelman, and Soviet temporary chief delegate Obukhov.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 3) noted sharp reaction in the US to the Soviet arrest of Danilooff, citing Shultz (before a Senate committee), as well as commentaries in The Chicago Tribune (Atlas), The Los Angeles Times (Seker), The Washington Post (Lee), and The Boston Globe (Goldman).

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 5) gave a further report on the Jurmala conference of representatives of the Soviet and US public. The program focused on the exchanges on such issues as the Danilooff affair, regional conflicts, and Soviet information policy. Reference was made to the protest by the US Ambassador-designate to Hungary, Palmer, to the Soviet authorities over undue KGB surveillance of American participants in the conference. The New York Times Moscow correspondent Taubman was cited on the pessimism of many American participants over the prospects for an improvement of US-Soviet relations and on the magical disappearance during the conference of such negative aspects of Soviet reality as lines outside food stores.

2. Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 4:30), citing The Los Angeles Times (Eaton), observed that despite Afghanistan's desolate economic situation as a result of the war, Kabul bazaars continue to prosper, symbolizing the Kabul regime's failure to impose the Soviet economic model.
3. Dissidents and Human Rights. AT THE BOOKSHELF (Vishnevskaya and Panich, M 27:30), a RERUN from 20 November 1985, featured a further installment of a samizdat prose poem by Venedikt Yerofeyev entitled "Moscow-Petushki" describing a drunken train journey.
4. The Emigration. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz, M 16) featured the first part of an RL interview with Russian-born British Byzantologist Sir Dimitry Obolensky in which he talked about his life in the emigration in France and England.
5. The System. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 11) took a critical look at an Izvestia article urging people to "learn democracy." The program said the idea is certainly laudable, but the question is, learn from whom? Literature, etc., from countries with a long experience of democracy is regarded by the Soviet authorities as "ideological sabotage." The article in effect equates democracy with the freedom to criticize, but this presupposes the right to propose alternatives outside the given system, and this is incompatible with the party's monopoly of power.
6. Information. HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 12:30) cited an article in Newsweek pointing to the far-reaching political and economic implications of the information revolution (in the form of computers, videocassettes, satellite TV, etc.) for closed communist societies such as the USSR. In particular, these countries are confronted by the dilemma that the information revolution is, on the one hand, an indispensable element of technical progress and economic modernization, but, on the other, threatens the party's information monopoly.
7. Child Labor. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 2 and Voronitsyn, M 5) pointed to the contradiction between the ban imposed on forced labor by a number of international treaties, including an ILO convention signed by the USSR, and the increased use of minors in obligatory production work under the latest Soviet school reform. An RLR Research Report was used.
8. "La Quinzaine Littéraire" on the USSR. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz, M 4) gave the text of a positive review in Russkaya Mysl of the latest issue of the French journal La Quinzaine Littéraire, No. 468, devoted entirely to various aspects of Soviet life.

9. Khrushchev. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Roitman, M 5), a RERUN from September 12, gave a profile of Khrushchev on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of his death.

10. Religion. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rahr, M 8:30) commented on First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Demichev's receiving the Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church, German, and contrasted the Russian Orthodox Church in the USSR, which has been turned by the Moscow Patriarchate into a subservient party propaganda instrument, with the Serbian Orthodox Church, which has preserved its inner freedom, while acknowledging the sufferings of the Russian Orthodox Church at the hands of the Bolsheviks.

STARTING THE DAY (Benigsen, NY 5), a RERUN from January 16, explained some of the words and phrases regularly occurring in Orthodox Church liturgy.

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

1. The Italian CP. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Bensi, M 8:30), a RERUN from September 4, drew attention to the refreshing introduction of a satirical, self-critical supplement to the PCI's newspaper l'Unita.

2. The British CP. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 5) reported on the case of The Morning Star's correspondent Graham Atkinson, who lost his appeal in a London court against his dismissal by this now even more solidly pro-Soviet newspaper after he spoke on British TV of how a Bulgarian state security official offered him a large sum of money if he would help track down former KGB Major Kuzichkin, who received political asylum in Britain in 1982.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. France. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, F 5:30) commented on the recent wave of terrorism in France, mentioning the view that the aim of the terrorists could be to reduce France's role in the Middle East.

PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) cited commentaries on the recent wave of terrorism in France and the French government's countermeasures in Die Welt, the Frankfurter Rundschau, the West Berlin Tageszeitung, The Times (London), the Basler Zeitung, and Le Matin de Paris.

2. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 6:30) highlighted the discussions in Washington between President Reagan and Shultz on the one hand, and Israeli Premier Peres on the other, on Peres' four-point plan for

convening an international forum to work out a Middle East peace settlement.

3. US-Philippines. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 2:30) reported on Philippine President Corazon Aquino's arrival in the US on an official visit.

4. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 1) commented briefly on the CDE conference in Stockholm which is just drawing to an end, noting the final obstacle of aerial inspection.

5. Chile. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Paramonov, NY 4) reviewed reactions in the US, in particular commentaries in The Wall Street Journal (Walcott) and The Miami Herald, on the attempted assassination of President Pinochet. Among other things, observers speak of the possible role played by Moscow and Havana and the dilemma facing the US in its relations with Chile.

6. Nicaragua. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Krimerman, M 4) gave the contents of an article by Le Figaro's special correspondent Irene Jarry on poverty and repression in Nicaragua.

7. The Peace Corps. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Suslov, W 4:30) included an item on the American Peace Corps on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. A CND report from Washington was used.

8. Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Mihajlov, W 6) continued to review American scholar Michael Novak's book Human Rights and the New Realism: Strategic Thinking in a New Age, published by Freedom House, in which Novak speaks of the global importance of the fight for human rights.

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

1. Literature. OVER THE BARRIERS (Schlippe, Vayl, and Genis, NY 27:30) discussed the work of the late Argentinian writer Jorge-Luis Borges, and included material about him in the Munich-based Russian-language journal Strana i Mir. Hope was expressed that Borge's writing will come to have an influence on Soviet literature.

NEWS COVERAGE

ALL RFE SERVICES AND RL/NS CARRIED THESE ITEMS IN THEIR NEWSCASTS OF
17 SEPTEMBER 1986

THE US ORDERED OUT 25 MEMBERS OF THE SOVIET UN MISSION AND A MISSION SPOKESMAN SAID HE THOUGHT MOSCOW WOULD PROTEST.

AT THE LATVIA CONFERENCE AMERICANS AND SOVIETS ARGUED ABOUT REGIONAL CONFLICTS BUT AGREED ON LITTLE.

RONALD REAGAN SAID THE US WILL OFFER "CONCRETE NEW DETAILS" AT THE LATEST ARMS CONTROL TALKS WITH THE SOVIETS IN GENEVA.

WESTERN DIPLOMATS AT THE STOCKHOLM SECURITY CONFERENCE MET TO DISCUSS AN EAST-WEST DEADLOCK OVER AERIAL INSPECTIONS OF MANEUVERS.

* MIKHAIL GORBACHEV APPEARED IN PUBLIC AND CALLED ON HIS COUNTRYMEN TO SPEAK THEIR MIND AND FORGET OLD HABITS OF COVERING UP FAILINGS.

THE FRENCH PRIME MINISTER CALLED AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF HIS SECURITY COUNCIL AFTER ANOTHER TERRORIST BOMBING WHICH KILLED FIVE.

THE ICFTU URGED THE POLISH GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE LIBERALISATION FOLLOWING ITS AMNESTY OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

MOSCOW SAID THE KILLING OF A SOVIET DIPLOMAT IN PAKISTAN WAS AN ACTION BY FORCES SEEKING TO COMPLICATE RELATIONS.

A CHINESE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID CHINA IS STILL WAITING FOR AN ANSWER TO ITS OFFER TO MOSCOW OF A SUMMIT MEETING.

*** LUBOMIR STROUGAL SAID A COMPROMISE MIGHT BE POSSIBLE WITH THE VATICAN OVER APPOINTMENT OF BISHOPS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

* THE PRESIDENT OF THE HUNGARIAN BISHOPS' CONFERENCE, ARCHBISHOP LASZLO PASKAI OF KALOCSA, IS VISITING ROME THIS WEEK.
**

*** CHALLENGER ANATOLY KARPOV WON THE 17TH GAME IN THE WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITION WITH TITLEHOLDER GARRY KASPAROV.

* RUSSIAN DESK DID NOT USE THESE ITEMS
** BULGARIAN DESK DID NOT USE THESE ITEMS
*** ROMANIAN DESK DID NOT USE THESE ITEMS
**** POLISH DESK 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 Thursday, 18 September 1986
JB

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. On the eve of the sixth round of arms negotiations in Geneva EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 11:30) gave an updated summary of the questions to be negotiated and each country's latest position. There appeared to be agreement only on the point concerning the verification of strategic defense weapons. The program said that an agreement on the limitation of medium-range rockets is considered a prerequisite for an American-Soviet summit meeting.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 5) detailed developments in the Daniloff affair. Official spokesmen on both sides were quoted, as well as an article in The New York Times of September 18 and a Reuter news story by the former head of the agency's bureau in Moscow, according to whom the affair clearly shows the different views that the US and the Soviet Union have on the duties of a journalist.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, NY 5) backgrounded the conference in Jurmala, Latvia. According to an article in The New York Times of September 18, the presence of seven American participants of Latvian origin who have been harassed by the KGB, allegedly to "protect" them for "belligerent" Latvians, has awakened the Latvian national consciousness.

2. USSR-PRC. Recalling the radical changes that Chinese society has undergone, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 5) speculated on the meaning of signs indicating political and perhaps economic rapprochement between the two countries. The program said that since so far the Soviets have primarily been talking and not acting, the recent conflicting expressions regarding these new relations by Politburo member Ligachev and First Deputy Prime Minister N. Talyzin are difficult to decipher. It was suggested that the disparity can indicate a battle on economic change within the party, or perhaps simply that no one knows what the other is up to, or maybe it is all a smokescreen of disinformation to hide concrete changes. The proper question to ask, it was said, is who or what is preventing Soviet society from following the Chinese example as it appears to want to do.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Suslov, W 3) reported that continued pressure on the Soviet Union to recognize the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate was called for in the meeting of influential leaders of American-Jewish organizations with Secretary of State Shultz and petitions to Reagan signed by millions of American citizens. According to a Jewish document presented to Shultz, the situation of Jews has worsened since Gorbachev took power, who was said to be continuing the official policy of restricting the number of emigrants and threatening a complete stop of Jewish emigration.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovich, M 27:30) began a new series of readings from samizdat publication "Notes on Openness" by the well-known journalist, writer, and conservationist, O. Volkov. The first installment discussed the topical theme of openness in the context of Soviet history, emphasizing that the current social and economic problems can be solved only by confronting their roots in the past, a talk that was impossible for decades due to the absence of openness. Discussing the role that the dissidents have played in introducing the issue of openness, Volkov stressed that their trials and sentences to hard labor contradict the spirit of the times. The program remarked that the Soviet judicial system would rather incarcerate 10 innocent parties than accidentally let one guilty party go free and quoted parts of a recent interview of a professor of law in Izvestia as an example of this attitude.

4. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, L 6) analyzed the recent visit of Gorbachev to Krasnodar, drawing attention to the new jarring notes heard in the discussion between village inhabitants and Gorbachev, who criticized "profit lovers," "those who are only out for the money," and "race back and forth from their private plot to the market." The program suggested these words will be an ice-cold shower for those participating in the recent chorus advocating private

initiative, more orientation to the market, and a new price policy. Here the "reformer" was said to show his true colors in the old party tradition "that has always been antithetical to the village landowner and negative to criticism of its hopeless state system of collectivized and alienated agriculture."

5. Agriculture. COMMENTARY ON THE TOPIC OF THE DAY (Roitman, M 5) questioned the prospects of success of a recent resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the CPSU to increase productivity and to improve the food supply to the nonblack-earth areas, which form the historical nucleus of the Soviet Union. After tracing how this once productive area became nonself-supporting, the program conceded that the government's abandonment of its policy of liquidating villages and resettling their inhabitants elsewhere was a wise move, since more than 40 percent of the population of this area has migrated to the cities as a result. The efficacy of issuing yet another resolution, however, was doubted.

6. Military Affairs. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tarasenkov, W 4) summarized an article in The Boston Globe of September 16 on the continuing Soviet military buildup. According to a CIA report, the Soviet Union will continue striving to obtain priority in all areas of armaments during the next five years, but will reduce their expenditures on arms somewhat to improve economically and technologically. The Pentagon, on the contrary, calculated that the Soviet armament budget was increasing annually by 3-4 percent, but agreed that the Russian expenditures for weapons have exceeded US costs over recent years. Nevertheless, the USSR is said to still lag by 5-15 years behind the West in computer technology and the mass production of electronic equipment.

7. Information. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30) reported on a seminar held in Washington about the Soviet government's strategy in dealing with the problems of information technology: i.e., to acquire the technology, but keep its monopoly on the dissemination of information. While photocopiers are kept under lock and key and government-produced videos compete with Western ones, the production of personal computers is so minimal as not to pose a problem. According to the available evidence the KGB and police were said not to use computers for surveillance purposes. It is expected that the planned improvements in telephone communications will require several decades, but television and radio now reach almost 92 percent and 75 percent, respectively, of the country.

8. Culture. Drawing on RLR Research Report 155/86, OVER THE BARRIERS (Vishnevskaya, M 7) explained the significance of an article in the August issue of Teatr by the Politburo's chief ideologist, E. Ligachev, on an experiment scheduled to begin

next year in 69 theatres. Whereas initially the theatres were to largely determine their own repertoires and also have a more flexible budgetary policy, Ligachev's article contradicts aspects of these proposed changes. The program remarked that Ligachev's call for "the whole truth," especially the positive, constructive side, and his proposals of new themes for plays: e.g., Gorbachev's policy to liquidate atomic weapons, the achievements of the battle against alcoholism, and the correction of West's claim that the Soviet Union violates human rights, all echo Socialist Realism and the cultural life under Stalin, Khrushchev, and, in particular, Zhdanov.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Dovlatov, W 7:30) took issue with a recent article in Literaturnaya Gazeta by the Soviet specialist on American literature, A. Mulyarchik. Correcting Mulyarchik's image of America, the program remarked that cultural agreements are not a matter of politics in America, but rather are business-motivated. It also objected to Mulyarchik's championing of Eastern spirituality over Western materialism, noting that the oppression said to produce this spirituality has often enough brutally destroyed it. The objective of such pressure, it was stressed, is not to create spirituality. Finally, while it was conceded that few Soviet writers like Babaevsky are translated into English, the Russian classics and new, talented authors like V. Astafev or V.I. Orlov are in demand.

9. History. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, NY 27) introduced the fifth installment of readings from the memoirs of A. Guchkov with quotes from Guchkov's speeches before the Third State Duma and a passage from Solzhenitsyn's The Red Wheel portraying him. The selections from the memoirs featured Stolypin as an official, his relationship to Tsar Nicholas II, and his assassination.

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

1. Poland. OVER THE BARRIERS (Gorbanevskaya, P 9) reviewed the book Fifty Years of Purgatory, a lively, often contentious, interview with the Polish writer T. Konwicki, who, since 1970, has published his works only in samizdat. Excerpts were read in which he explains that his Stalinist period during which he wrote socialist-realist novels was a result of the widespread post-World War II disillusionment among Polish intellectuals. The program said his current "destructive" genre of literature specializing in demasking lies and deception so as to penetrate to the essence of things is connected with his experience in a country of the socialist camp.

2. Yugoslavia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 3:30) reported that recent sociological surveys of the population of Yugoslavia show that the majority is dissatisfied with the economic situation of the country. Moreover, 43 percent of those interviewed favored a capitalist economy, and, while 43 percent felt that social equality is possible under socialism, 38 percent doubted it, especially those earning higher wages.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. On the eve of the conference's conclusion EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 5:30) speculated on whether or not agreement will be reached on the major stumbling block in the verification measures for arms control: i.e., whose planes and equipment are to be used to check out suspicious military exercises or troop movements. An article from The New York Times of September 16 was cited which suggested that the US is ready to concede to the Soviet Union's wishes on this issue.

2. Terrorism. Quoting recent articles in Paris Match and Le Monde. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 6:30) reported that the majority of the French press equates the recent terrorist bombings with a declaration of war against France by Syria, Iran, and Libya which has the aim of forcing France out of the Middle East.

PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Predtechevsky, M 5) read excerpts from The Times (London), The Christian Science Monitor, the Tages-Anzeiger, La Repubblica, and the Pakistani newspaper Maslim reacting to and speculating on the causes for the increased terrorism.

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

1. Technology. Updating the "nuclear winter" hypothesis, now predicted to be an "autumn," SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin and Krasin, NY 27:30) reported that, on the basis of new calculations, some specialists now consider a nuclear war feasible. The important issue, it was said, is how these new findings will influence politicians. Other new developments in the program's survey included a Japanese boat powered by a new magnohydrodynamic motor; aerial bicycles or "muscle-planes"; a portable, pocket-size television set with an improved screen image; and full automatization of industries using computers form the design to the stocking of the finished product.

2. Religion. JUDAISM (Lvov, Taratuta, Vayl, and Haskelevich, NY 7, 6, 8, and 6:30) included items on the month of Elud; the role of the shofar in Jewish history and religion; self-perfection through moderation, abstention, and asceticism; and the educational value of prayer.

STARTING THE DAY (Benigsen, NY 5), a RERUN from January 20, featured a further talk on the Lord's Prayer.

ct/JB

NEWS COVERAGE

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

US ASSISTANT DEFENSE SECRETARY RICHARD PERLE PREDICTS THAT WASHINGTON
AND MOSCOW WILL AGREE NEXT YEAR ON WITHDRAWING ALL MEDIUM-RANGE
MISSILES FROM EUROPE.

THE SOVIETS HAVE ORDERED MEASURES TO DEAL WITH A POWER SHORTAGE
CAUSED PARTLY BY THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER.

* MOSCOW REPORTS A SHARP DECLINE IN HARD LIQUOR SALES.

IRAQ ASKED THE UNITED NATIONS TO PERSUADE IRAN TO STOP MISSILE
ATTACKS ON BAGHDAD.

LEBANON'S SHITE LEADER NABIH BERRI SAYS HE WOULD BE WILLING TO SWAP
A CAPTURED ISRAELI AIRMAN FOR PRISONERS HELD BY ISRAEL.

OPEC OIL MINISTERS HAVE PROLONGED THEIR MEETING.

RL NEWS SERVICE AND THE POLISH BD DID NOT USE THIS ITEM.