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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Wednesday, 1 November 1989
M. Frost and N. Vierbuecher

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

- * 1. US-Soviet Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 4) previewed the upcoming Bush-Gorbachev summit in the Mediterranean off Malta. The program drew on articles from The Washington Post and The Los Angeles Times and on interviews given by former National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, House of Representatives Speaker Thomas Foley, and Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov. Voice cuts were used.
 - * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster and Kuznetsov, M 5:30) broadcast interviews with foreign policy experts from Britain and the US on the agenda and possible results of the Bush-Gorbachev meeting in December.
 - * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kuznetsov, M 4:30) reviewed commentaries on the forthcoming Bush-Gorbachev summit from The Los Angeles Times and The Washington Post as well as an AP report on the same topic.
- EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, Pittsburgh 7:30) reported on the fifth Chautauqua Conference, focusing on the discussions about the possibilities of enhancing economic cooperation between the US and the USSR.
2. Soviet Policy on Afghanistan. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M 2:30) broadcast a telephone interview with a US State Department official who, on the condition of anonymity,

said that after the Shevardnadze speech on Afghanistan there is reason to hope that a different Soviet approach to the issue of support for the Kabul regime may emerge at the forthcoming meeting between Bush and Gorbachev.

3. The Coal Miners' Strike. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirow, Moscow 6) aired telephone interviews with the chairman of the Vorkuta strike committee and with People's Deputy Yury Afanasyev. Afanasyev said that the demands of the striking miners are supported by the Interregional Group of People's Deputies.

4. The Baltic States. BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 14) broadcast the texts of declarations by the Baltic Parliamentary Group and by the Latvian group of parliamentary deputies published in the October 23 issue of Atmoda, an independent Latvian publication.

5. Self-Determination. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 20) critically examined a September 17 article in Pravda which explained the criteria that must be met before self-determination becomes an issue in the USSR. The program then discussed the phenomenon of self-determination in the context of the dissolution of the British and other empires in the 20th century.

6. Human Rights. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 5) presented opinions on the breakup of a demonstration in Moscow on the Day of the Political Prisoner from both sides involved: the abridged text of a declaration issued by the "Memorial" society protesting against brutal attacks by special-purpose forces and a summary of a telephone interview with a spokesman for the Moscow police who denied any knowledge of police brutality.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, Geneva 4) summarized an interview with Reyn Millerson, a Moscow law professor and a member of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, on the report on the domestic human rights situation just submitted by the USSR to the commission.

7. Restructuring. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rezunkov, M 4) aired an interview with Valery Fadeyev, a Moscow official of the "Memorial" society who had just attended the founding conference of the Interregional Association of Democratic Organizations of the USSR. Fadeyev said that the Popular Front of Azerbaijan had not been granted membership in the association pending the report of a special commission sent to the Transcaucasus to study the current situation there.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, Tuebingen 12) interviewed Soviet economist and publicist Vasily Selyunin on the prospects for economic reform. According to Selyunin the reform plans put forward by Abalkin are unlikely to succeed. Instead measures should be taken to channel the enormous savings of Soviet citizens back into the economy.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4) highlighted the poor performance of the Soviet economy, drawing on official statistics for the first nine months of 1989. The program said that a cure for these shortcomings cannot be effective unless the command economy itself is transformed completely.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Siss, Tallinn 5) noted that the CP organizations in Estonia do not even appear to be resisting their diminishing importance in society.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Moscow 7:30) interviewed two Soviet journalists, Vitaly Kobyshev from Izvestia and Vladimir Kulistikov from Novoye Vremya, on the relationship between Soviet foreign and domestic politics. While Kulistikov admitted that there is a discrepancy in the aims pursued, as well as in the degree of success, Kobyshev denied it.

8. Glasnost. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 30) excerpted articles from Verkhernyaya Moskva, Komsomolets Uzbekistana, and Moskovskiye Novosti on glasnost and freedom of speech in the USSR.

9. The Media. SPECIAL FEATURE (Matusevich, M 20) aired an interview with People's Deputy and editor of Moskovskiye Novosti Yegor Yakovlev on the role of the media in the current political and economic turmoil in the USSR.

10. The Armed Forces. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 20) discussed the numerous problems associated with this year's call-up of conscripts and noted the percentage of generals in the Soviet Army, the formation of an organization designed to protect servicemen's rights, the coalition of deputies from the military in the Congress of People's Deputies, and the exact status of the atomic-powered warship Tbilisi.

11. History. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz M 29:30) broadcast an interview with Moscow writer Yuri Aichenwald on the party's persecution of his father for his association with the economic theories of Bukharin. Aichenwald also related details of his own time spent in exile and in prison for human rights activities in the USSR.

12. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Kushev, M 10) presented an interview with a Soviet engineer on an exchange program in Munich. The interviewee once worked as coeditor of a Leningrad literary journal operating under the auspices of the Komsomol.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Kushev, M 8) aired an article by Leningrad writer Mikhail Berg on a new literary journal in Leningrad entitled Novaya Literatura.

CONTOURS OF PERESTROIKA (Malinkovich, M 28) carried an interview with Soviet theater and film critic Maya Turovskaya, who described the changes taking place in the Soviet film industry under restructuring.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Nechaev, P 8) broadcast an interview with Leningrad poet Victor Krivulin on the role of Russian literature in European culture in general and on the latest literary trends emanating from Moscow and Leningrad.

13. Religion. BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 7) reviewed an article in the Moscow Church Herald on the Pyuchtinsky Monastery in Estonia. The program gave a brief history of the monastery and presented statistics on the percentage of Orthodox believers in Estonia.

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

- * 1. Eastern Europe. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 5) reviewed the articles in Time on the rapid changes in Eastern Europe.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 7) highlighted an article in The Los Angeles Times on the changes in Eastern Europe.
- * 2. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Limberger, M 4) broadcast an interview with Friedel Fischer from Leipzig, a member of the opposition group "Democracy Now." Fischer talked about what the opposition expects from the new government.
- * 3. Warsaw Pact Membership. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 4:30) reported on remarks that high-ranking Soviet officials made on US TV programs that Warsaw Pact members may leave the alliance if they choose to and on how US administration spokesmen assessed these remarks.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Sino-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 4:30) reported on former US President Nixon's visit to the PRC, focusing on his talks with Deng Xiaoping and on the Chinese accusation that the US engineered the student uprising earlier this year.

2. France. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 7) described the political decentralization process that has been taking place in France over the last two decades.

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

None

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Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Thursday, 2 November 1989

D. Felton

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

- * 1. Soviet-US Relations. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Satter, W 3:30) aired a telephone report from Washington by American journalist David Satter, who, in connection with the upcoming Bush-Gorbachev summit, noted that Bush is worried over the USSR's inordinate interest in Western technology with a potential military application.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 5:30), quoting a US government official and Soviet delegation head Sergey Batanov, pointed to various technical and political difficulties standing in the way of implementation of President Bush's recent proposal for the destruction of chemical weapons by the US and the USSR. Especial reference was made to the USSR's present lack of facilities for destroying these weapons.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, Pittsburgh 3:30) reported on the plenary session on human rights of the fifth Chautauqua conference in Pittsburgh. The program attributed the calm atmosphere of the session not only to its procedural format (questions were only accepted in written form, for example), but to the considerable progress achieved in the human rights sphere of US-Soviet relations. Statements by Soviet Justice Minister Yakovlev and US Assistant Secretary of State Shifter were quoted.

- * 2. USSR-GDR. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mannheim, M 4) featured voice cuts of East German leader Egon Krenz's statements at a press conference at the Soviet Foreign Ministry

in Moscow following his talks with Gorbachev. The statements concern the German reunification issue; Krenz's relations with Gorbachev; restructuring; and charges that he, Krenz, is a hardliner. Audio Section material was used.

- * PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Gregory, M 3:30) reviewed West German press comment on new East German leader Egon Krenz's visit to Moscow, citing the Stuttgarter Zeitung, the Frankfurter Rundschau, and the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

3. USSR-Eastern Europe. PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Pomerantsev, L 2:30) quoted The Economist on the changes in Eastern Europe from the Soviet standpoint and The Times (London) on the Katyn massacre as a stumbling block in Soviet-Polish relations.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva and Lyubarsky, M 23:30 and Volchek, Leningrad 4) consisted largely of a talk with former Soviet political prisoner Kronid Lyubarsky on Soviet Political Prisoner's Day, which he coinitiated. Lyubarsky reviewed the present situation in the USSR as regards political prisoners and expressed the view that only a complete restructuring of Soviet society can preclude imprisonment on political grounds. At present the only kind of guarantee is glasnost. The program ended with a case history, given by telephone from Leningrad by independent journalist Dmitry Volchek, of political prisoner Alexander Novikov, an outspoken rock musician and composer of socially biting songs, who, after having incurred the displeasure of the authorities, was in November 1985 sentenced to 10 years prison camp on a trumped up charge of theft.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 4:30), citing UN officials, reported on the UN reaction to the latest Soviet report on the human rights situation in the USSR. The report's reference to the need for comprehensive development of the entire system of rights and liberties for Soviet citizens was quoted and attention was drawn to a Soviet striving under restructuring to respect the values and dignity of the individual, although the USSR still has much to learn in this area. The program author quoted statements made to him by the head of the UN's Geneva office, Martinson, on the human rights seminar to be held in Moscow by the UN's human rights agency.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30), a RERUN from 17 July 1983, featured the 10th installment of the memoirs of the late Soviet human rights activist, General Petr Grigorenko.

5. Restructuring. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Belotserkovsky, M 8) took issue with present insistence in Soviet intellectual circles on the need for an authoritarian regime to effect the transition from totalitarianism to democracy. The program said that an authoritarian regime is certainly necessary at the beginning, but while the present such regime under Gorbachev is naturally weakening, the democratic movement has not developed sufficiently to be able to take over power. As a suitable goal for socialist countries undergoing restructuring, the program proposed self-management.

6. The Nationalities. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gordeyev, Moscow 3) aired a telephone report from Moscow by journalist Alexander Gordeyev on the situation in Armenia. Despite the lifting of the Azerbaijani railroad blockade the situation is still serious, according to an editor of the information bulletin of the All-Armenian National Movement, particularly in the earthquake-stricken areas. Armenian recruits are refusing to serve outside the republic, insisting on helping out in these areas. Furthermore, many Armenian recruits are being drafted to Azerbaijani-commanded units. The program mentioned the All-Armenian National Movement's upcoming constituent congress, and said that the main crisis in Armenia is over and now the Mountainous Karabakh issue is the only danger.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanova, P 10:30) presented an interview conducted by RL's Paris correspondent Salkazanova during her recent visit to Moscow with the chairman of the South Ossetian Popular Front, Alan Chochiyev, in which he talked about the Front and its objective of autonomy for the Ossetians living in Georgia. Chochiyev spoke of the "imperial" Soviet system, and opposition not only from the local South Ossetian authorities, but from many members of the Georgian Popular Front as well.

7. Jews. JUDAISM (Vail, NY 0:30) included brief reports on a gathering by about 1,000 Hasidic rabbis in Uman, in the Ukraine, at the grave of Rabbi Nachman, for which the local authorities created a hospitable atmosphere, and the establishment of Jewish cultural centers in Chelyabinsk, Kazan, and Ufa.

8. Society. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 8) excerpted an article by Mikhail Leontev in the October 23 issue of the Latvian Popular Front newspaper Atmoda entitled "A New Consensus" on the growing rapprochement between national conservative and Stalinist elements united by the goal of preserving the "moral-political unity" of the Soviet state at all costs.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Gordin and Kaminskaya, M and W 3 and 7:30), a RERUN from October 18, broadcast excerpts from readers' letters and discussed the problem of homelessness in the USSR with reference to articles in Izvestia and Literaturnaya Gazeta.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Shapiro, M 8:30), a RERUN from October 18, focused on the reasons for the stagnation in Soviet science, mentioning the unhealthy influence of the party and the command-administrative economy on the development of science in the USSR.

- * 9. Strikes. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Moscow 7:30) aired a telephone report from Moscow by independent journalist Dmitry Volchek on a two-hour warning strike by Donbass miners and their political demands, in particular the abolition of Article 6 of the Constitution, the right to form independent trade unions and register democratic public organizations, and legal status for strike committees. Despite support for the strikers' demands, there are fears over the consequences of the strike in view of the approaching winter. The "Vremya" TV show reported on a meeting of the strikers at the latter's insistence. The question of leave and pensions is to be considered at the next session of the Supreme Soviet. Using a telephone interview with a representative of the Donetsk branch of the Ukrainian restructuring movement Rukh, Yevgeny Ratnikov, the program complained of the lack of glasnost surrounding the strikers meeting and regretted that Soviet workers have no united independent organization as in Poland.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, Moscow 4) aired a telephone report from Moscow by Glasnost contributor Karen Agamirov in which he conducted a telephone interview with a Vorkuta resident on the strike situation there. The interviewee spoke of vain attempts by officials to persuade the striking miners to go back to work and of two new political demands by the strikers, namely that all people's deputies have a vote, and that all financial and economic assistance to brother totalitarian regimes be stopped entirely and the freed resources used for the needs of the Soviet economy. Agamirov mentioned support for the Vorkuta strikers by independent trade unions in Leningrad.
- 10. The KGB. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kuznetsov and Shuster, M 1 and 6:30) commented on the creation of a KGB department for the protection of the constitution. It was remarked that the KGB has in fact for years been blatantly ignoring all Soviet laws, let alone the constitution. In a constitutional state, a situation is impossible under which the constitution has to be protected by an institution the principal functions of which are espionage and the detection of internal enemies. The program

included telephone interviews conducted by Savik Shuster with an official of the FBI (which has a function analagous to the KGB's internal service), who pointed out that it is not the FBI's job to protect the constitution, and with an expert on the American constitution from Washington's Georgetown University, who spoke of a certain parallel with the US Justice Department's section for the protection of civil rights.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 4) aired a telephone report from Moscow by independent journalist Yury Mityunov commenting that the creation of the new KGB department seems aimed at winning public support. However, the constitution which the department is to protect is from the Brezhnev "stagnation" era and is a symbol of codified lawlessness and injustice; it stipulates the leading role of the party and the rights which it confers on citizens are made conditional on the requirement of building communism. Mityunov noted that the Soviet press has hinted that the KGB could employ its new function in order to oust the leadership as in the case of Khrushchev in October 1964. The Pravda item on the creation of the new KGB department reiterates the need to fight anti-socialist, anti-Soviet elements, implying that the department has the same function as that of the department for fighting ideological subversion which it replaces.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tolz, M 7:30) commented on a new program on Soviet Central TV entitled "The KGB on Itself and the World." The program spoke of a failed attempt by the KGB to improve its public image and said the answers to listeners' questions were either noncommittal or untruthful. The title, said the program, seems like a parody of Sakharov's well-known paper and indicates that the KGB continues to regard itself as a state within the state.

11. Chernobyl. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Matusевич, Cleveland 20) featured an RL interview with Belorussian writer and USSR People's Deputy Ales Adamovich, in Cleveland, Ohio, for a symposium on Soviet culture, on the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster for Belorussia. Reference was made to the mounting public anger as a result of the growing realization of the aftermath of Chernobyl; reaction by Gorbachev and Academician Velikhov; prospects for help from abroad, e.g., in the form of holidays for Belorussian children in foreign countries, and technical and medical assistance; and the importance of still more glasnost inside and outside the USSR in order to counter the continued attempts by the authorities to suppress and downplay the facts.

12. Ideology. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, Moscow 6) gave an excerpt from an interview conducted in Moscow by Moscow jurist and Glasnost contributor Karen

Agamirov with USSR People's Deputy and Director of the Historical Archives Institute, Yury Afanasev, in which he rejects charges of being "antisocialist" leveled against him in the Soviet press following Gorbachev's attack against liberal media managers. Afanasev said these charges are based on a rigid, dogmatic conception of socialism. According to a number of basic criteria, socialism is being implemented much better in the West than in the USSR. It is now dangerous, said Afanasev, for people interested in putting socialism into practice to even talk about what socialism actually is.

13. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Dovlatov, NY 8) reviewed a new book by Mikhail Zhvanetsky entitled Two Years Ago, praising his abstract humor, satire, and lyricism.

14. Religion. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bensi, Rome 5), pegged to Gorbachev's upcoming visit to Italy, spoke of particular interest in that country in the possibility of a subsequent visit to the USSR by the pope and highlighted the problematic issue of the still-banned Ukrainian Greco-Catholic (Uniate) Church.

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

1. Poland. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn and Skalsky, M and Warsaw 6:30) aired a telephone interview with Ernst Skalsky, the head of the international department of the Solidarity newspaper Gazeta Wyborcza, in Warsaw. Skalsky saw certain positive signs on the consumer-goods front in Poland and said the situation under the Mazowiecki government is not as alarming as it was before because the people realize they must be patient. Poland would like a Soviet admission of guilt for the losses inflicted on it during and after World War II. As the communist influence in Poland decreases, so is anti-Soviet feeling.

2. Communism. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 6:30) drew attention to a special issue of the Sunday Times Magazine (London) on the end of communism. The program highlighted an article by Norman Stone, a professor of history at Oxford University.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Pomerantsev, L 2) cited The Financial Times on the questions facing NATO in connection with Soviet restructuring and arms reduction readiness.

2. Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Vail, NY 2) reported on the UN General Assembly resolution calling for Afghan independence and peace talks. The program quoted The New York Times that the resolution downgrades the role of the Mujahidin alliance and the provisional government and a Reuter item to the effect that the resolution's reference to the Islamic element in the development of Afghanistan reflects the wishes of Iran. An NCA report from New York of November 1 was used.

3. Nicaragua. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 4) noted US condemnation of the Nicaraguan government's decision to revoke the truce with the Contras, citing White House spokesman Fitzwater, State Department official Boucher, and The Washington Post, as well as contradictory statements by CPSU CC member Shishlin and Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Perfilev.

4. Argentina. MAN AND SOCIETY (Shragin, NY 6:30), a RERUN from October 18, highlighted the economic and social problems of Argentina and gave a brief history of the country since the end of the 19th century.

5. Israel. JUDAISM (Vail, NY 0:30) briefly mentioned a report by the Israeli central statistical bureau that the country's population has risen to 4,530,000.

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

1. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, NY 18) gave a profile of this year's winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, Spanish writer Camilo Jose Cela. The program spoke of a certain cultural and linguistic affinity between Spain and Russia.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, NY 1:30) listed the American Film journal's selection of outstanding performances in the film world in the 1980's.

JUDAISM (Vail, NY 10) gave a profile of singer Martha Schlamme and recordings of her performances of four Yiddish folk songs.

2. Religion. JUDAISM (Lvov and Haskelevich, NY 6:30 and 10) included items on prophecy and magic in the Judaic tradition, using a book by Jewish existentialist philosopher Andre Neer; Noah's Code and the Ten Commandments (a talk by Rabbi Haskelevich); and a dispute between American and Israeli orthodox rabbis over a committee supported by the Israeli government set up to decide who shall be considered a Jew.

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Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Friday, 3 November 1989

M. Frost and N. Vierbuecher

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

- * 1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, Pittsburgh 5) aired a further report on the fifth US-Soviet Chautauqua Conference, focusing on the plenary session dealing with the issue of how to cope with regional conflicts.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) excerpted commentaries from Die Zeit, Le Quotidien de Paris, the Berner Zeitung, and De Volkskrant on the coming Bush-Gorbachev meeting in the Mediterranean.

2. The Nationalities. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 30) excerpted articles, mainly pertaining to the nationality question, from the periodicals Raduga and Moskovsky Literator.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, M 4) aired a telephone report from Nagorno-Karabakh describing the tense situation in the oblast and mentioning the suspicions that Moscow's actions are exacerbating an already explosive situation.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Laumenskaite, Vilnius 2:30) reported on a picket outside the Supreme Soviet building in Vilnius in protest against the continuation of compulsory military service in the republic.

- * 3. The Miners' Strikes. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, Moscow 4:30) aired an interview with a representative of the striking miners in Vorkuta who announced that the miners were only prepared to resume work after their political and economic demands have been satisfied by the authorities.

- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Moscow 6) spoke with representatives of the miners in the Donbass who are prepared to announce a strike if the authorities do not meet their long-standing political and economic demands.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Martynovich, M 7:30) broadcast a telephone interview with Yury Boldarev, a spokesman for the Regional Association of Donbass Strike Committees, who listed the main demands of the striking miners: an increase in the price the pits are paid for their coal and a crackdown on corruption in the mining industry.

4. Ideology. CHRISTIAN RUSSIA: THE SECOND MILLENNIUM (Rahr, M 28) discussed an article by Alexander Kazakov in the Russian edition of the independent Latvian bulletin Atmoda about Gorbachev's TV statement in early September condemning the priority which has until recently been given to the distribution as opposed to production of goods. Kazakov demonstrated that this statement rejects the very foundation of communist ideology. The program was a RERUN from October 20.

5. Restructuring. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 3) aired a report by Alexandra Lavrova, a journalist working for SibIA and the independent journal Severnyy Telegraf, on a demonstration in Novosibirsk on October 30, the Day of the Political Prisoner. The demonstration was suppressed by police forces.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 2:30) reported on the fuel shortage and the dissatisfaction among workers in the Kuzbass mining area, mentioning the inadequate coverage of the situation by the Soviet media.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Salkazanova, P 30) discussed with two young Muscovites the reasons why a passive or pessimistic attitude toward restructuring is so widespread among Soviet youth and if there are age-related differences in attitudes.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 5) carried an article in The Christian Science Monitor on the Gorbachev "revolution" which has taken place in the USSR since 1987.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, M 5) reviewed an article in Novoye Vremya on the problems of making the ruble into a truly convertible currency.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fotiyev, M 3:30) commented on a meeting in Moscow of the Orthodox Church hierarchy on the effect of Gorbachev's reform drive in the Orthodox Church. Reference was made to an article in Izvestia from October 25.

6. The KGB. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 6:30) commented on an October 2 Soviet television program during which two KGB officers talked openly about the KGB's current domestic security activities.

7. History. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 3) recalled the creation in 1917 of a short-lived autonomous all-Siberian socialist republic, the government of which was not dominated by Bolsheviks but embraced the whole range of leftist groups.

8. Culture. THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov, NY 28) highlighted an essay entitled "The Russian Character," written by Georgy Fedotov in 1939, published in an emigre journal, and now reprinted in the USSR because it has acquired new topicality in light of the polarization between the "pochvenniki" and the more European-oriented intellectuals.

A report by Moscow art critic Olga Sviblova on exhibitions of erotic art in Moscow and Kiev was carried on OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 8).

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 7) presented an essay by Leningrad philosopher Yevgeny Pasukhin criticizing Siberian writer Valentin Rasputin's "ideologism" in describing the Christianization of Russia (Literaturny Irkutsk, December 1988).

OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 5) featured a reading by Moscow poet Andrey Monastyrsky of his poem "A Composition of Prolonged Notes."

OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 7) read from "The Blood of the Tsar" by Alexander Nezhny, a work combining elements of prose and poetry which repeatedly questions why so many murders have been committed in the name of Soviet power.

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

1. The Communist World. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 10) highlighted articles in The Sunday Times Magazine describing the rise and fall of communism from 1917 up until 1976 and the repercussions of Gorbachev's reform program for the nationalities in the USSR.

- * 2. The GDR. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mannheim, M 3) aired voice cuts of East German leader Krenz's statements on GDR-Polish relations and of US National Security Adviser Scowcroft's reaction to the latest developments in the GDR.

3. Czechoslovakia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Urban, Prague 6) reported on official and unofficial reaction in Czechoslovakia to the events taking place in the GDR and referred to the significant police presence at an unofficial cultural conference in the country.

4. Hungary. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Vigh, Budapest 3) reviewed an article in The International Herald Tribune by William Pfaff analyzing the importance of the Hungarian reforms for the rest of Eastern Europe.

5. Polish-Lithuanian Relations. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Analauskas, NY 5:30) described the prospect of greater Polish-Lithuanian cooperation on a whole range of issues on the occasion of a Polish Senator's visit to New York.

6. Cuba. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mannheim, M 5:30) broadcast excerpts from a lecture delivered at the University of Halifax by Carlos Montaner on the results of 30 years of the Cuban revolution and on the cost to the USSR of subsidizing the Cuban economy to the tune of five billion dollars a year.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Nicaragua. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 7) commented on the announcement by Ortega that Nicaraguan government forces are resuming military action against the opposition Sandinista forces.

2. Israel. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Tel Aviv 11) reviewed events in Israel last week, focusing on Tel Aviv university life.

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

1. Jewish Culture. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Roitman, Tel Aviv 16) paid tribute to the late poet Izik Manger. Samples of his work, written in Yiddish, were presented by the author of the Russian translations, Ernst Levin.

2. Culture. A report by London artist Ilona Medvedeva on a performance at a London art gallery was featured on OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 5).

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Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Saturday, 4 November 1989
D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) commented on the shipborne venue for the Bush-Gorbachev meeting scheduled for early December.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 2:30), in a review of events in and around Washington in the past week, mentioned the Bush-Gorbachev meeting scheduled for early December. Bush and US government officials were quoted on the issues of economic aid and advice to the USSR and prospects for a peaceful settlement in Afghanistan.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, Pittsburgh 3:30), reporting on the final day of the fifth Chautauqua conference in Pittsburgh, focused on the paper delivered by Senator William Bradley in which he spoke optimistically of the future development of US-Soviet relations, but also pointed particularly to the need for economic reform.

OUR PLANET (Gordin, M 0:30), a RERUN from October 22, drew attention to the memoirs of Nancy Reagan, featuring an account of her relationship with Raisa Gorbachev.

2. USSR-Japan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 3) reported on a Japanese businessman's proposal to solve the Kurile Islands issue by turning them into a free economic zone under UN trusteeship which would be developed with Japanese capital.

3. Foreign Policy. OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, NY 5) mentioned Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gerasimov's statement in Finland that the Brezhnev Doctrine had been replaced by the "Sinatra doctrine" and then played a recording of Sinatra's song "I Did It My Way."

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 3), a RERUN from November 3, aired a report by Alexandra Lavrova, a journalist working for SIBIA and the independent journal Severnyy Telegraf (Northern Telegraph), on a demonstration in Novosibirsk on October 30, the Day of the Political Prisoner. The demonstration was suppressed by police forces.

5. The System. ASPECTS (Volchek, Moscow/Leningrad 4:30), recalling the censorship in the USSR about 10 years ago of the American film "Apocalypse Now", suggested that the real reason for the censorship was that it hinted at the apocalypse of the Soviet system itself. The program wondered whether such developments as the bloodshed in Sumgait and the Fergana Valley, and the preparation by the Ukrainian government of a resolution against "unproductive" domestic animals could be indications of such an apocalypse.

6. Restructuring. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 7) excerpted an article by the Moscow correspondent of The Washington Post, David Remnick, in which he points to the apocalyptic view of the USSR's future prevalent among the Soviet intelligentsia, and contrasts this with the view of Zbigniew Brzezinski that the USSR will move forward, albeit slowly and uncertainly. The article also speaks of Gorbachev's present veering to the right.

7. The Nationalities. BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 10) excerpted an editorial from the Russian edition of the Estonian Popular Front's journal Vestnik entitled "Russians in a Future Estonian Republic" which points to the disinformation regarding the Soviet annexation of Estonia disseminated in the Russian-language Estonian press and emphasizes that the program of the national opposition, as represented by the Committees of Citizens of the Estonian Republic, lays down internationally recognized rights for all non-Estonians in the republic.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 10) cited material from the 44th issue of the Moscow Express-Khronika on a movement among young Latvians and Lithuanians to refuse to do military service in the Soviet Army either at all or outside their republics.

8. An RL Interview with People's Deputy and Cochairman of the Interregional Deputies Group, Yury Afanasev, was presented in SPECIAL FEATURE (Agamirov, Moscow 20). Afanasev advocated a departure from the socialism which the USSR has been building for the last 70 odd years, since its resources have been

exhausted. However, there is no clear conception on the kind of society to strive for. On the nationality front, the USSR must overcome its imperial character, and move toward internationality relations based on a Union Treaty, even a confederation. On the economic front, the main task is denationalization, and concrete decisions have to be made on such issues as property and land. As regards democratization, this must be guaranteed by, for example, a law on the press. But new laws should only be formulated within the framework of a new constitution. The party should surrender its power monopoly, and there should be a separation of the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary. As regards press attacks against him as being "antisocialist," Yakovlev said that now, it has become dangerous even for people like himself, who want to see the socialist idea implemented, to talk about the nature of socialism.

9. Labor Affairs. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 2:30), a RERUN from November 3, reported on the fuel shortage and on dissatisfaction among workers in the Kuzbas mining area, mentioning inadequate coverage by the Soviet media.

10. Society. ON WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Dovlatov, NY 8:30) Soviet emigre writer Sergey Dovlatov recalled a dispute between a friend of his and a janitor over whether it was allowed to have the light on during the night which, he said, illustrates the fact that people in the USSR, generally speaking, do not know what is permissible and what is not. Even the Criminal Code used to circulate in samizdat. Dovlatov described how his Soviet negotiating partners were quite offended when he started to talk about such things as contracts and fees, failing to realize that his works were his private property.

ASPECTS (Sezeman, P 4) commented on a letter published in Izvestia of October 17 from a Moscow woman who described how touched she was when a local KGB official visited her with the news that her husband, of whom she had heard nothing following his sentencing to a term in a prison camp in 1938, had, in fact, been executed in that year. The program felt that the woman had revealed a slavish mentality inculcated by the Soviet regime.

11. The Media. ON WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Dovlatov, NY 9) Soviet emigre writer Sergey Dovlatov commented on the Soviet draft law on the press, pointing to the paradox that apparently such a law is needed before it can be widely publicized in the press. Dovlatov said that in the USSR he was aware of what one could write and what not without the existence of a press law, while in the US he is not aware of the existence of any such law. If asked to draft a law on the press, said Dovlatov, he would simply write on a huge sheet of paper "Long Live Freedom of Speech!"

12. Independent Publications. ASPECTS (Ivan Tolstoy, Leningrad 5) reviewed the first issue of the newspaper Leningradsky Literator, issued by the Leningrad writers organization, which contains sharp criticism of the political, economic, social, etc. situation in the USSR. The newspaper's contract with a military newspaper for the use of the latter's printing facilities was canceled by the political department of the Leningrad Military District and it also came in for criticism by local party officials.

13. The KGB. ASPECTS (Henkina, M 6), commenting on a Soviet TV program on which top KGB officers replied to viewers' questions in an evident attempt to improve the organization's image, said that the officers had only boasting, rubbish, and lies to offer.

ASPECTS (Henkina and Tolz, M 8), commenting on the appearance of top KGB officers on Soviet TV, found them clearly unprepared for glasnost. Instances were given of how they lied about the KGB's record of repression.

On ASPECTS (Gendler, NY 5) RL staffer Yury Gendler recalled his KGB interrogator, Major-General Kislykh, who was one of the top KGB officers appearing on the Soviet TV program. Gendler said that he was decently treated by Kislykh, but the psychological pressure imposed by the KGB as such was tremendous.

14. The Navy. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 5:30), pegged to the recent decommissioning of a Soviet Baltic Fleet diesel-powered, nuclear-armed submarine of the "Golf" class, disputed the Soviet claim that the decommissioning does not involve obsolete models. At the same time, the program welcomed the decommissioning since the vessels had become a danger to their crews.

15. Ideology. On ASPECTS (Morozov, NY 5:30) Soviet emigre Vladimir Morozov described how he was nearly ejected from a Trotskyite party meeting in New York after he was identified as an RL staffer and tried to interview the daughter of Trotsky's friend Adolf Ioffe. Morozov was rescued by the intervention of Trotsky's granddaughter, Julia Axelrod, who said she would like to see the party's leaders after they had experienced but one day of the "genuine socialism" in the USSR of which they spoke.

16. Soviet Reality. ASPECTS (Shcherbina, Moscow 5) featured reflections by Moscow poetess Tatyana Shcherbina on the unreality of Soviet reality.

17. Emigration. WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Dovlatov, NY 10) remarked that while good has now triumphed over evil in that there are now no special obstacles in the USSR to emigration, there has been an unexpected side effect. The US authorities no

longer automatically give refugee status to immigrants from the USSR, and economic immigrants have to fend for themselves. The US argues that if things are so bad for Soviet Jews as a result of mounting anti-Semitism, why can't they go to Israel? The program commented in conclusion that even refugee status is no lasting panacea against life's trials.

18. The Emigre Press. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 19:30) reviewed the November 3 issue of the Paris-based Russian-language weekly Russkaya Mysl, giving the full or partial texts of an editorial by Alexander Nekrich on present Soviet foreign policy; a resolution issued by Vorkuta strikers; a report on an apology by the Tula KGB to the Democratic Union; an appeal by Andrey Mironov, et al. on behalf of imprisoned independent journalist Sergey Kuznetsov; an appeal by the Moscow group of the international human rights society for the release of Soviet political prisoners; and an article by Andrey Krivov on the Soviet authorities' mass campaign against cooperatives.

19. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Fotiyev, M 7) featured an interview with visiting Russian Orthodox Church writer Vladimir Zelinsky in which he emphasized the church's evangelical mission in a spiritually barren country.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 7:30), continuing a series on New Russian Martyrs and Confessors, gave a biography of St. Pitirim (Ladygin), Bishop of Ufa, who died in 1950, aged 84.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 7), a RERUN from November 3, presented an essay by Leningrad philosopher Yevgeny Pasukhin who took issue with Siberian writer Valentin Rasputin's description of the Christianization of Russia (Literaturny Irkutsk, December 1988), criticizing Rasputin's "ideologism."

SUNDAY SERVICE (Fotiyev and Kholodnaya, M and NY 50) featured a Russian Orthodox Church service.

20. History. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 3), a RERUN from November 3, reported on the creation, in 1917, of a short-lived autonomous all-Siberian socialist republic, the government of which was not dominated by Bolsheviks but embraced the whole range of leftist groups.

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

1. Poland. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 2), after noting that Soviet historians are gradually abandoning the Stalinist version of the Katyn Massacre, briefly mentioned that on the eve of All Saints Day, the relatives of victims were allowed to hold a service of commemoration in Katyn. However, said the program,

the question remains of the fate of the 11,000 Polish officers held in three Soviet prison camps.

2. The PRC. OVER THE BARRIERS (Solovev, NY 10) reviewed a book by veteran American journalist Harrison Salisbury on this June's demonstrations on Peking's Tienanmen Square.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Afghanistan. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 18), citing the Soviet press, noted the psychological trauma suffered by Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan, and said that the tragedy of the war lay in the fact that the Soviet troops had to fight against the Afghan people itself. Sakharov, the program recalled, was one of the first Soviet public figures to condemn the Soviet intervention back in 1980. Now, the UN General Assembly has passed a resolution, drafted by the USSR and Pakistan, calling for an Afghanistan which is not only independent and nonaligned, but Islamic as well. The program also reported on the visit to the US by a delegation of the Afghan provisional government, citing interview statements made to RFE/RL by delegation leader Azam and a US State Department official differing on the adequacy of US arms supplies to the Mujahidin.

2. US-Nicaragua. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 2), in a review of events in and around Washington in the past week, reported on the US's sharp condemnation of Nicaraguan President Ortega's revoking the truce with the Contras.

3. US-Hungary. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 2), in a review of events in and around Washington in the past week, reported on the unofficial visit to Washington by Hungarian Minister of State Imre Pozsgay. The program mentioned US interest in the success of the Hungarian reforms, Pozsgay's hope that the Bush-Gorbachev meeting will also benefit Eastern Europe, and his reply to a question on what he thinks of a Soviet indication that the USSR would not object to Hungary's leaving the Warsaw Pact.

4. Norway. OUR PLANET (Matusevich, M 1:30), a RERUN from October 22, noted that 8 out of 19 ministers in the new Norwegian coalition government are women.

5. United Kingdom. OUR PLANET (Gregory, M 4), a RERUN from October 22, reported that live TV coverage of the proceedings of the House of Commons has finally been approved.

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

1. Society. An Italian firm compiling lists of verbal abuse and selling them was a topic of OUR PLANET (Gordin, M 1:30). The program was a RERUN from October 22.

OUR PLANET (Gordin, M 2:30), a RERUN from October 22, included several items of working opportunities for women in Western countries, mentioning the possibility of job sharing.

2. Culture. Woody Allen's latest film was reviewed in OVER THE BARRIERS (Genis, NY 12).

3. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONG (Fotiyev, M 5:30) and Benigsen, NY 8:30) gave a passage from the Gospel According to St. Luke read out in Orthodox churches this Sunday and then continued a series on the Holy Communion.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Sunday, 5 November 1989
M. Rudin

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. Reporting on the final day of the fifth Chautauqua conference, which is being held in Pittsburgh, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, Pittsburgh 3:30) focused on the paper delivered by Senator Bradley, in which he spoke optimistically about the future development of US-Soviet relations. The program was a RERUN from November 4.

2. The Situation in the USSR was assessed by CIA Director Webster in an interview in The Washington Post highlighted by EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 5:30). The program focused on those parts of the interview which dealt with the chances of Gorbachev remaining in power and with the USSR's economic problems.

3. An Interview with Yury Vlasov. COMMUNISM AND REALITY (Chenkina, M 3 and Deich, Moscow 26:30) featured a lengthy interview with Yury Vlasov -- a people's deputy, a writer and publicist, and a former well-known athlete -- about the complex of questions concerning the political and economic situation in the USSR. The interview was conducted against the backdrop of Vlasov's resignation from the party on October 25. The program was a RERUN from October 30.

4. THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 20) excerpted articles from The Christian Science Monitor on the evolution of restructuring, from Die Zeit on the economic crisis and the psychological setting in the USSR, and from The Independent on Russian nationalism.

5. Glasnost. LAW AND SOCIETY (Kaminskaya and Simis, W 20) featured a discussion about the main differences between glasnost and freedom of the press. In this connection the program examined Gorbachev's interpretation of glasnost, focusing on his October 13 meeting with officials of the mass media at which time he criticized outspoken Soviet periodicals.

6. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovich, M 5:30) commented on an article by American economist Vasily Leontieff in Literaturnaya Gazeta of November 1 which discussed the economic problems facing the USSR and possible ways of overcoming them.

7. Labor Affairs. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 2:30), a RERUN from November 3, reported on the fuel shortage and on dissatisfaction among workers in the Kuzbass mining area, mentioning inadequate coverage of the situation by the Soviet media.

8. Dissidents and Human Rights. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 3), a RERUN from November 3, aired a report by Alexandra Lavrova, a journalist working for SIBIA and the independent journal Severnyy Telegraf, on a demonstration in Novosibirsk on October 30, the Day of the Political Prisoner. The demonstration was suppressed by police forces.

9. Culture. On OVER THE BARRIERS (Malgin, Moscow 29:30), Moscow literary critic Andrey Malgin talked about how writers in the USSR are going through a polarization process. The program also gave examples showing how literary personalities in the USSR are changing their alliances.

On EX LIBRIS (Sarnov, M 30), Moscow literary critic and Ogonek staff member Benedikt Sarnov introduced his new book, the main character of which is the writer Mikhail Zoshchenko, and read a chapter from the book.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30) read in a slightly abridged form an article by Albert Leong, an American specialist in Russian literature and culture, in Kontinent, No. 61, entitled "Ernst Neizvestnyi and Russian Culture."

THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov, NY 28), a RERUN from November 3, highlighted an essay entitled "The Russian Character," written by Georgy Fedotov in 1939, published in an emigre journal, and now reprinted in the USSR because it has acquired new topicality in light of the polarization between the "pochvenniki" and the more European-oriented intellectuals.

10. Religion. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kozhevnikova, L 5) reported on a press conference that took place at the British House of Commons on November 1 during which representatives from a number of Christian organizations and Church officials called for the reinstatement of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which was dissolved in 1946.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 7), a RERUN from November 3, presented an essay by Leningrad philosopher Yevgeny Pasukhin criticizing Siberian writer Valentin Rasputin's description of the Christianization of Russia (Literaturny Irkutsk, December 1988).

11. History. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 3), a RERUN from November 3, reported on the creation in 1917 of a short-lived, autonomous, all-Siberian socialist republic, the government of which was not dominated by Bolsheviks but embraced the whole range of leftist groups.

SOVIETOLOGISTS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Shragin, NY 20) read the last chapter from Walter Laqueur's book on the Soviet Union called The Long Road to Freedom. This installment dealt with glasnost and the future of Russia.

12. Sports. WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 6) noted the end of the Soviet soccer championships and discussed the awarding of prizes in Soviet sports.

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

1. East Germany. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (E. Levin, W 9:30) commented on the latest political developments in East Germany.

2. Hungary. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Kun, Budapest 3) backgrounded the developments connected with the issue of holding a referendum concerning the presidential election.

EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Vig, Budapest 8) discussed the views of newly founded political parties in Hungary and reported on the publication of a book by Colonel Bokor, a former officer of the general staff, which fills in the blank spots in Hungary's military past.

3. Yugoslavia. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Mijahlov, W 3) reported on the annual "Democratic Meetings" conference in London which was devoted this year to the situation in Yugoslavia.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

None

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

1. Sports. WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 14) noted the controversy over the prize given to the best rookie player in the NHL and previewed the basketball season in the US.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Monday, 6 November 1989
J. Benson

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

1. The Soviet Union - The Vatican. Quoting Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Commission on European Security and Cooperation, Silin, RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 3) considered the visit of Roman-Catholic Bishop Angelo Sodano to Moscow to prepare the scheduled meeting between Gorbachev and the pope to be the beginning of a new era in relations between the Soviet Union and the Catholic Church. The pope was also quoted to the effect that the recent investiture of Belorussian Bishop Kondrushevich is another indication of the extent of fundamental changes in Soviet society.
2. The Soviet Union - Ethiopia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) traced the history of Soviet involvement in Ethiopia and interpreted the signs of imminent downfall of the Ethiopian dictator Mengistu. An article in The Sunday Times (London) of November 5 was cited.
3. Soviet-US Relations. BROADWAY 1775 (Morozov, NY 6) reported on the average American's opinion and expectations of the upcoming meeting between Presidents Bush and Gorbachev, announced the fifth Chautauqua conference in Pittsburgh, and interviewed two Soviet artists currently on a business trip in the US about their impressions of the country.
4. The October Revolution. ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Bensi, and Malinkovich, M 20) examined the keynote speech of KGB chief Kryuchkov at the ceremony marking the 72nd anniversary of the October Revolution. Malinkovich disagreed that the October Revolution was a revolution of the people and noted the potential danger of the situation, then and now, when the

constructive democratic forces are outnumbered by extremist groups. Contrary to Kryuchkov, Malinkovich hoped that restructuring will not progress according to Leninist principles, since that would mean that a minority keeps power: i.e., the party. Bensi endorsed Kryuchkov's statement that the rights of a nation should never supercede human rights, but added class rights should also not be placed above individual rights. Both discussants thought that Kryuchkov is right about the important role of the Communist Party in resolving the current problems, since it is the only organized political power, however, neither believed this justifies maintenance of the Party's monopoly.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 4) drew attention to the brevity of the traditional appeals to the people by the Central Committee on the 72nd anniversary of the October Revolution, noting that while they are written this time in a lively, nonbookish language, they are still remote from reality. Examples from Izvestia of November 1 were expected and commented on.

On THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, Moscow 4) described plans for an alternative march of independent organizations to mark the 72nd anniversary of the October Revolution.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 4) commented on new and old aspects of this year's military parade marking the 72nd anniversary of the October Revolution, in particular, mentioning the unprecedented unofficial alternative parade. The program expressed the wish that the brevity of the parade symbolizes a future free Russia and the beginning of a normal life for its citizens.

5. The Vorkuta Strikes. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, Moscow 5:30) presented a telephone interview with Valery Koryagin, a member of the Vorkuta Strike Committee, who gave details on the renewed strike, the official attempts to halt it, and possible reasons for an official list of participants in the strike.

6. The Baltic Republics. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M 8:30) interviewed Romualdas Ozovas, a Lithuanian member of the Congress of People's Deputies as well as of the Presidium of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet and editor in chief of Atgimimas, the organ of Sajudis. Ozovas supported the republic's new law on citizenship, saying that it is the prerequisite for the development of a democratic society, and explained why the independence of the Baltic republics is logically in the interest of Russian restructuring.

In a review of the report given by the Estonian Ivar Rayk, Secretary of the Committee on Agricultural Questions in the Soviet Union, at the symposium on problems of Soviet agriculture held recently in Washington by the US Department of Agriculture, THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Krasin, W 5) highlighted the Estonian plan for agricultural reform. An RL interview with Rayk was broadcast in which he answered questions on, among other things, Estonian self-accounting in 1990, Estonian attitudes to cooperatives, and the perspectives of the development of private enterprises in Estonia.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Babenyshev, NY 9) took issue with the biased description of Soviet-Estonian relations in an article by Aleksandr Borschakovsky appearing in Moskovskiy Novosti of September 25. The program corrected several direct and indirect truths in the article, especially focusing on Borshchakovsky's assertion that the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact should not be denounced, since documentary films of the times show that the annexation of the republics was an expression of the people's will. The program suggest he look at German films of the times about the Soviet Union.

7. The Nationalities. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Dotsenko, Moscow 5:30) updated news of the recent events in the Ukraine, mentioning, among other things, ceremonies commemorating Ukrainian victims of Stalinist repression, the formation of a Ukrainian affiliation of Green Peace, warn strikes in the Donetsk basin, the formation of a Ukrainian-Lithuanian organization, and foreign contributions to aid Chernobyl victims.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Krimerman, M 6) reported on the recent legalization of the Moldavian Popular Front and highlighted the speech of George Mazilu at the first legal rally of the organization in which he criticized the old thinking of the Moldavian Communist Party and called for new leaders.

- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Moscow 6) interviewed a member of the unofficial group National Independence for Georgia who reported that a sitdown strike in Tbilisi protesting service in the Soviet Army has spread to other areas. The Georgian Communist Party's decision to conduct a referendum was said to be due to this and other examples of social pressure.
- * ON EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Belotserkovsky, M 12) the director of the Armenian Broadcast Service expressed his opinion that the recent congress of the Armenian Common National Movement, an umbrella

group for several independent organizations, is the first sign that national unity is growing in Armenia. The program of the movement, which was predicated to become an alternative parliament, was elucidated.

8. Human Rights and Political Prisoners. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 2:30) featured a statement by Sergey Kotov, the lawyer of the rearrested Sverdlovsk journalist Sergey Kuznetsov, that Kuznetsov suffered a serious head injury when dropped by his guards. The injury appeared to be intentional since it occurred shortly after the guards' threats.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 5) described how this year's International Soviet Political Prisoner's Day on October 30 was marked in Moscow and how it originated. The program drew attention to the striking discrepancies in the coverage of the anti-KGB rally in Pravda of November 1 and in Moskovskiye Novosti of November 5, noting signs that the Pravda report originated from the KGB press service, which was said to indicate the potential threat of the KGB today.

9. Restructuring. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Muslin, NY 3:30) summarized a recent article in The New York Times (Bill Keller) about a poll conducted in 6 Soviet cities which revealed that Soviet citizens are profoundly pessimistic about Gorbachev's economic restructuring.

10. Agriculture. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Krasin, W 4) highlighted the report given by the Estonian Ivar Rayk, Secretary of the Committee on Agricultural Questions in the Soviet Union, at the symposium on problems of Soviet agriculture held recently in Washington by the US Department of Agriculture. One of the major problems, Rayk said, is that more than half of those employed in this sector have control and managerial functions.

11. Solzhenitsyn. In a review of articles in Moskovskiye Novosti, No. 45, AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 7:30) carried excerpts from critic Igor Vinogradov's article on Solzhenitsyn and his major work Archipelag Gulag, which he said is not only about the past but a warning for the future.

12. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Volkov, NY 30) interviewed Russian emigre bass singer Nikita Storozhev about the work of composer Dmitry Shostakovich, whom he considers a composer of the 21st century. Noting that many political aspects of Shostakovich's music have not yet been subject to glasnost in the Soviet Union, Storozhev spoke about Rayek, Shostakovich's musical satire on formalism under Stalin, as well as his 13th and 14th symphonies, passages from which were aired.

13. History. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 20) reviewed articles in Moskovskiy Novosti, No. 45, excerpting articles which reexamined the October Revolution and its consequences for current society as well as the historical roots and role of restructuring.

14. Parapsychology. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 7:30) observed the growing interest in the Soviet mass media for parapsychological seances and quoted passages from the Old and New Testaments about the dangers of false prophets. The program then featured reflections of Metropolitan Antony Suzhovsky on the subject.

15. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 7:30) surveyed the contents of the journal Nashe Naslediye, No. 4, focusing on an article about the moral level and self-awareness of modern Soviet society. The program said that the fact that the journal must be published abroad and only foreign currency subscriptions are possible indicates that glasnost is still limited.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 5:30) welcomed the experimental introduction of basic religious subjects, such as the history of Christianity and the study of the Bible as literature, in schools in Leningrad, Moldavia and the Baltic republics, commenting that this approach is commensurate with an ideologically neutral government based on law.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fotiyev, M 4) described the different groups and doctrines within the Old Believer sect that arose in protest of the country's westernization in the 17th century. The program welcomed the announcement in a TASS dispatch of November 4 that an Old Believer group in Latvia has been allowed to reopen its institute of religious instruction, closed since the October Revolution.

16. Sports. BROADWAY 1775 (Rubin, NY 6) previewed the National Basketball Association Championship in which Soviet sportsmen will participate and profiled several Soviet ice hockey players now under contract to American teams.

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

- * 1. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 6) commented on the significance of French President Mitterrand's statement that a reunified Germany is acceptable, citing recent articles in Liberation and Le Quotidien de Paris. The program proposed that the Berlin Wall should be left standing as the largest relic in a future museum of communism.

- * **EVENTS AND PEOPLE** (Gregory, M 4:30) surveyed Western press reactions to the upheaval in East Germany, citing articles in The Wall Street Journal, the Frankfurter Rundschau, and the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

2. Czechoslovakia. **THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD** (Urban, Prague 4) contrasted the new official Czechoslovak policy allowing GDR citizens to cross the border into the FRG with the official obstruction of Czechoslovaks who tried to participate in a festival of independent Czechoslovak culture and an international seminar on questions of culture in Central Europe which took place the previous weekend.

3. Hungary. **THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD** (Vigh, Budapest 3:30) reported on the disappointing course of the recent Congress of the Hungarian Social-Democratic Party.

4. Bulgaria. **THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD** (Fistejn, M 6) aired a telephone interview with a member of the Bulgarian independent organization Ekoglasnost who gave details on a recent protest march and petition to the parliament and commented on the changes that are just beginning in the country.

5. China. **BROADWAY 1775** (Morozov, NY 1) reported on former President Nixon's unofficial visit to China, during which he sharply criticized the government's suppression of the student Prodemocracy movement.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Middle East. **EVENTS AND PEOPLE** (Nudelman, J 5) explained why Israel accepted US Secretary of State Baker's five-point plan for Israeli-Palestinian talks and reported on reactions to this first step toward a peaceful regulation of the conflict.

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

1. The US. **BROADWAY 1775** (Yefimova, Morozov, Dovlatov, Genis, and Shukin, NY 37) featured items on, among other things, the increased minimal wage, Mitsubishi's ownership of Columbia pictures, the population increase, the range of private incomes, the upcoming election for mayor of New York, rising crime, American fashion styles, and the naming of Richard Nixon as the American of the Week.

2. Culture. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 3:30)
announced the death of the pianist Vladimir Horowitz on November
5, reviewing his unusual career and broadcasting passages from
his performances.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead
story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Tuesday, 7 November 1989
M. Frost and N. Vierbuecher

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

1. October Revolution Celebrations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE
(Predtechensky, M 4) highlighted the changes becoming apparent
in the official Revolution Day parade in Red Square as compared
with previous ones. The program was RERUN from November 6.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and SPECIAL FEATURE (Volchek, Moscow
25) reported on the alternative demonstration that informal
organizations held in Moscow on November 7, highlighting the
address to the demonstrating crowd by People's Deputy Telman
Gdlyan.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and SPECIAL FEATURE (Rezunkov,
Leningrad 3) reported on the official November 7 demonstration
in Leningrad, in which informal groups were allowed to
participate.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gurinsky, Leningrad 1) gave a brief
description of the meeting of informal groups that took place in
Leningrad after the official Revolution Day demonstration.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kalabugin, Tallinn 3:30) aired a
report by Valery Kalabugin, a member of the Tallinn City CP
organization, on the Revolution Day parade in the Estonian
capital.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and SPECIAL FEATURE (Bombin, Riga
3:30) covered the official Revolution Day demonstration in Riga
and summarized an interview with Latvian Supreme Soviet
Presidium Chairman Gorbunov.

2. The Miners' Strike. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirow, Moscow 2:30) aired a telephone interview with Valentin Kopysov, a spokesman for the Vorkuta City Strike Committee. The interviewee said that 12 out of 13 pits still are on strike and that a meeting with the minister for the coal mining industry ended inconclusively.

3. Human Rights. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mirsky, P 9) updated information on the case of the independent journalist Sergey Kuznetsov. Kuznetsov, a regular contributor to Glasnost, was arrested in October after criticizing the Sverdlovsk KGB chief. After a hunger strike, Kuznetsov was seriously injured when he fell down a staircase under suspicious circumstances while being carried to the court building. In an interview that was part of the program, Sergey Grigoryants, chief editor of Glasnost, called the arrest an act of personal vengeance by the KGB official and said that his staff must face a constant threat of persecution.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, Geneva 30), a partial RERUN from November 1, presented an interview with Moscow law professor and member of the United Nations Human Rights Commission Reyn Millerson on the report the Soviet Union submitted to the commission on the human rights situation in the USSR.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30), a RERUN from 18 September 1983, broadcast the 11th installment of Soviet human rights activist Petr Grigorenko's book entitled In the Underground One Can Only Meet Rats.

4. Restructuring. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovich, M 10) compared the election laws and the amendments to the respective constitutions passed recently by the Supreme Soviets of the RSFSR, Belorussia, and the Ukraine.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Nadirashvili, M 1:30) responded to a listener's letter from Minsk expressing concern over the failure of restructuring to provide tangible results for the populace.

* 5. Armenia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gordeyev, Moscow 2:30) reported on a congress of the Armenian National Movement and summarized the program of this organization.

6. Moldavia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Krimerman, M 7) analyzed the current political situation in Moldavia, where the Popular Front is struggling for power, and the CP seems determined not to cede its dominant position.

7. Solzhenitsyn. OVER THE BARRIERS (Yurenen, M 30) broadcast a commentary by US Slavist John Dunlop on Soviet official and press reaction to the imminent publication of Solzhenitsyn's collected works in the USSR.

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

- * 1. The GDR. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Schmidt, Karl-Marx-Stadt 6) backgrounded the continuing exodus of refugees from the GDR, said that the suddenness of the about-face of the country's new leadership may well have created even more distrust, and previewed today's meeting of the SED Politburo.

ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Fedoseyev, and Bensi M 20) discussed the latest travel regulations in the GDR in the context of the ongoing mass demonstrations in the country.

- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 6:30) reported on the resignation of the GDR government, assessing the action as an inevitable step and as an attempt by the SED to conserve power in the face of mass demonstrations.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 8) excerpted commentaries on the latest developments in the GDR from the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, The Baltimore Sun, Dagens Nyheter, Haaretz, Stampa, Sera, l'Unita, Der Standard, Die Presse, Liberation, Les Echos, Le Quotidien de Paris, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, the Stuttgarter Zeitung, the Frankfurter Rundschau, the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, and Newsweek.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

None

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

1. Medicine, Science, and Technology. MODERN MEDICINE (Muslin, NY 28) presented a roundup of the latest medical, scientific, and technical news from around the world.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Wednesday, 8 November 1989
D. Felton

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

- * 1. The October Revolution Anniversary. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz, M 3:30) said that every week the program gives examples of what the revolution has brought, e. g., the item in the present program on life in a Vorkuta prison camp, and mentioned a placard displayed in an "alternative" anniversary demonstration in Moscow bearing the inscription "Workers of the World, Forgive Us!"
2. The Nationalities. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 28) aired an interview with Dimitry Mikhaylov, an economist and political commentator for the Vilnius independent newspaper Soglasie, which is financed by the Lithuanian prorestructuring movement Sajudis. Mikhaylov talked about the operations of this newspaper, which he described as a good example of the present free press in the USSR, and elaborated on the complex ethnic situation and political lineup in Lithuania.
- BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 8) examined the newly amended Article 50 of the Lithuanian Constitution on freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. The article gives believers and nonbelievers equal rights and stipulates that the state shall not interfere in the affairs of the Church.
- BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 7) commented on a resolution adopted on November 1 by a CC plenum of the All-Union Komsomol which, while condemning the June resolution of the Lithuanian Komsomol declaring itself independent, acknowledged the existence of two separate youth organizations in Lithuania and called for

cooperation between them. The program quoted a special correspondent of the Lithuanian Komsomolskaya Pravda that the new development was an acknowledgment of the crisis the Komsomol was in and that the same thing could happen in Estonia and Latvia at least.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 4) excerpted an interview with Estonian Komsomol CC member Vitaly Karev published in Sovetskaya Estoniya of October 24. Karev predicted a drastic fall in the membership of his youth organization and the loss of its monopoly over Estonian youth, and called for a more professional leadership and greater independence for primary Komsomol organizations.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3) reported on a speech delivered at the National Press Club in Washington by Marju Lauristin, a USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy and a member of the Estonian Popular Front. Among other things Lauristin said that the Baltic peoples fully support Gorbachev and his restructuring policy and that Gorbachev also needs support from abroad. An NCA report from Washington of November 8 was used.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rahr, M 8:30) commented on Western news agency reports to the effect that the Committee for the National Salvation of Georgia has received assurances from top Georgian officials that a referendum or something similar would soon be held on a UN investigation into the question of the restoration of full state independence to Georgia. The program noted that although referendums are constitutionally permitted in Lithuania and Georgia, no referendums have been held there, so it is uncertain how this form of direct democracy would work out in practice.

3. Labor Affairs. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, Moscow 9:30) aired a telephone interview between Moscow legal expert Karen Agamirov and a member of the Vorkuta strike committee, Valery Koryagin, who insisted on the need for guarantees that the workers' demands must be fulfilled within a certain time, including the right to freely change one's place of work. Koryagin said that government representatives had failed to come up with definite answers on this and the issue of the status of the strike committee.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, Moscow 7) spoke of a serious crisis of the workers' movement in the USSR as a result of its fragmentation and said that the recent foundation of the "Independence" trade union in Leningrad

was an attempt to overcome this drawback. The program included a telephone interview given to Babitsky by one of the members of the new trade union, Leonid Pavlov, in which he mentioned three trends in the workers' movement, namely the command-dictatorial, the reformist, and the democratic, as well as the authorities' tactic of trying to split the movement.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bujko, Warsaw 5:30) aired a telephone commentary from Warsaw by a staffer of the Solidarity newspaper Gazeta Wyborcza, Leon Bujko, on the outlook for the workers' movement in the USSR. Bujko saw a similarity between the demands of Soviet miners and those of their Polish colleagues in August of last year.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M 6) aired a telephone interview with top officials of two major Italian trade unions, the Communist-affiliated CGIL and the Christian Democratic CISL, Tonino Lettieri and Angelo Gennari, respectively. Among other things they contrasted the free and independent Italian trade unions with the Soviet trade unions subordinate to the regime and expressed support for the demands of the striking Soviet coal miners.

4. Dissidents and Human Rights. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz, M 22:30) featured a talk with German writer Horst Bienek on his experiences in the Vorkuta prison camp, where he ended up following his arrest in East Berlin in 1951 for criticizing the East German government's cultural policy. Bienek described the prisoners' uprising in 1953 and its bloody suppression and expressed support for the present strikers in Vorkuta.

5. The Election System. MAN AND SOCIETY (Simis, W 8) cited a report on the Soviet election system that the US Federal Election Commission submitted to the US government. The commission found that while the Soviet system is still undemocratic, this March's elections to the Congress of People's Deputies marked a step away from the totalitarian system.

6. The Media. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 30) gave the abridged texts of articles by literary critic Igor Vinogradov in Moskovskiye Novosti, No. 45, on the great significance of Solzhenitsyn's Archipelago Gulag and its official publication in the USSR, and by Sakharov in Vek Dvadtsaty i Mir, No. 8, in which he calls for "all power to the soviets" and the transformation of the USSR into a federal union of republics united by a Union Treaty.

7. Censorship. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 5) drew attention to excerpts in Vek Dvadtsaty i Mir, No. 7, of

statements condemning censorship and calling for legal rights for journalists made at a meeting of journalists and legal experts held by the above journal in conjunction with the "Vienna" society and the "Moscow Tribune" club.

8. The Situation of Women. MAN AND SOCIETY (Chianurov, M 7) cited papers delivered at the recent US-Soviet Chautauqua conference in Pittsburgh which pointed to the hard lot of Soviet women, who have to cope with a double burden of profession and housework, job discrimination, tough living conditions, etc.

9. Kaganovich. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Moscow 7) aired a telephone report from Moscow by Dmitry Volchek on an interview conducted by Zoya Kasatkina with 95-year-old former Stalin associate Lazar Kaganovich which was published in the Russian Popular Front's samizdat newspaper Vozrozhdeniye Rossii. Among other things Kaganovich praised Stalin's tough leadership and defended his campaign against Zionist "troublemakers." He said that restructuring would bring nothing good and described the USSR's future prospects as bleak.

10. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, Paramonov, and Genis, NY 27:30) discussed the present wave of nostalgia in the USSR for the optimism displayed in Stalinist culture, an optimism which is nevertheless recognized as false. The disappearance of schematic optimism from Soviet culture is a sure indication of the end of communism as an ideology.

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

- * 1. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bensi, M 6:30) reported on the growing crisis in the GDR marked by the resignation of the government and the SED Politburo.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 1:30 and Schmidt, Karl-Marx-Stadt 3:30) aired a telephone report by Karl-Marx-Stadt resident Xenia Schmidt on the resignation of the SED Politburo. She said that the East German population has lost its former docility and can only now be pacified by free and democratic elections.
- 2. The PRC. MAN AND SOCIETY (Krasin, W 5:30) noted, inter alia, an American CNN-TV report on a Chinese prison.
- 3. Eastern Bloc Developments. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 8) welcomed the trend in the USSR and Eastern Europe toward the introduction of alternative civilian service in place of military service, particularly in the GDR, Poland, and Hungary.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Krivosheyev, M 7) featured an analysis by Vladlen Krivosheyev, the head of the Czechoslovak section of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute for the Economy of the World Socialist System, in which he concluded that there is much more socialism in capitalist countries than in the "socialist" countries themselves.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. President Bush's Press Conference, held on the occasion of the first anniversary of his election, was covered on EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3), which focused on his statements on the reform process in the USSR and Eastern Europe and on US relations with the USSR and the PRC.

2. The US Political Scene. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Vladimir Morozov, NY 5) commented on the significance of the election of David Dinkins as Mayor of New York and the apparent victory of Douglas Wilder in the Virginia gubernatorial election. The program pointed to the nonracial reasons for the election of both men, who are black.

3. The World Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3:30) cited comparative statistics on the economic situation in various countries contained in the CIA's annual statistical handbook. The program focused on figures showing the USSR's great lag behind the US.

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

None

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Thursday, 9 November 1989
M. Frost and N. Vierbuecher

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 4) aired a commentary by US journalist David Satter on a proposal to present a joint US-Soviet resolution on human rights to the UN. Satter observed that despite the common language employed by the two countries, human rights in the USSR have not progressed to the stage where it can be said that no institution is above the law.

2. The Coal Miners' Strike in Vorkuta. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, Moscow 9:30) presented a telephone interview with Vorkuta strike committee member Sergey Masolovich on a recent resolution calling for the establishment of a confederation of free trade unions independent of the official Soviet trade union organization.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 5:30) interviewed Soviet economist Vasily Selyunin on the background to the miners' strike in Vorkuta. Selyunin described the harsh polar conditions of the Vorkuta region and cited the disappearance of provisions and consumer goods from the stores as a contributory factor.

3. The Baltic States. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kalabugin, Tallinn 4) reported on the visit of Swedish Foreign Minister Andersson to the Baltic republics and commented on plans to establish direct telephone links between Stockholm and Tallinn and on the unimpeded circulation of Swedish kroner into the Estonian economy.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bombin, Riga 3) reported on a variety of religious-oriented celebrations which took place in Latvia as alternatives to the official October Revolution celebrations.

4. Armenia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gordeyev, Moscow 4) aired a telephone report from Moscow on the fate of Armenian human rights activist Arkady Manucharov, an Armenian Supreme Soviet deputy currently awaiting trial on charges relating to his support of self-determination for the Armenian people.

5. The Ukraine. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 15) broadcast an interview with the Ukrainian writer and human rights activist Yevgen Sverstyuk, who is a member of the Rukh movement. Sverstyuk expressed his belief that it is natural for Ukrainians to desire independence.

6. Georgia. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 12) aired an interview in Molodsh Gruzii with Zurab Dzhaniashvili, a leading official of the Communist Alliance of Georgia. According to Dzhaniashvili the alliance is a kind of national-liberal Communist Party especially for Georgia, and it insists on total independence from the CPSU.

7. Dissidents and Human Rights. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 8) reported on the campaign in France to secure the release of and correct medical treatment for Soviet dissident Sergey Kuznetsov, who is suffering from injuries received while in police custody in Sverdlovsk.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 12) excerpted material on the fate of three more political prisoners from the independent journal Ekspress-Khronika.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 8) excerpted commentaries on the Moscow demonstration on the Day of the Political Prisoner from three very different publications: Pravda, Moskovskiy Novosti, and the independent Ekspress-Khronika. Part of the program was RERUN from November 6.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Lyubarsky, M 9) aired a report by Kronid Lyubarsky, who heads the Munich-based Russian-language journal Strana i Mir, on the plight of Eduard Kritsky, who was found guilty of disorderly conduct because he carried a placard that said "Meat for the Workers" during a demonstration at Krivoi Rog in 1980. Kritsky is still in prison.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30), a RERUN from 20 July 1983, featured another installment of the memoirs of Soviet human rights activist Petr Grigorenko, entitled In the Underground One Can Meet Only Rats.

8. Restructuring. ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Malinkovich, and Selyunin, M 20) discussed the prospects for economic reform in the USSR. Vasily Selyunin, a Soviet journalist and economist, said that in the absence of any immediate cure for the current economic crisis, the only option for the time being is to choose the least dangerous of several evils.

With reference to an article in Pravda that asked why economic reforms in the USSR are unsuccessful, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 5) commented that as long as the essence of the administrative-command system remains intact, any cosmetic changes to the economy are doomed to failure.

9. Democratic Organizations. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Moscow 3:30) broadcast an interview with a member of the Leningrad Popular Front on efforts to consolidate the democratic forces throughout the country in order to prepare for the 1990 elections to the local soviets.

10. Glasnost. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 5) summarized an article in The Independent by Argumenty i Fakty chief editor Vladislav Starkov on recent attacks by the party leadership on the liberal press in the USSR.

11. The Komsomol. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gurinsky, Leningrad 4) commented on the organizational problems of the Leningrad Komsomol in the wake of the exodus of party members in Leningrad and in the Baltic republics.

12. Culture. MAN AND SOCIETY (Gordin, M 27:30) aired an interview with Tamara and Vladimir Maksimovich, who produce TV shows in Leningrad. The discussion focused on Soviet youth culture, including the widespread "no future" attitude.

13. The KGB. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 8) reviewed the performance of the KGB during the restructuring period, noted the vast international disinformation campaign being conducted by its agents, and concluded that the KGB continues to carry out its functions in the manner it was accustomed to before the advent of restructuring.

14. Literature. OVER THE BARRIERS (Volchek, Leningrad 9) reviewed the short story "The Five Laws of the Arts" by Moscow writer Yury Romanow, who is a contributor to the samizdat bulletin Mitin Zhurnal, edited by Volchek. This story was recently published in the official weekly Sobesednik.

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

- * 1. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechovsky, M 8) excerpted commentaries on the latest developments in the GDR from the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, and The Times (London).
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bensi, M 3:30) reported on the SED CC plenum and on the election of a new Politburo. The program referred to an appeal by leading East German scientists in the Berliner Zeitung calling for free elections, secret ballots, and multiple candidacies.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mannheim, M 3) used a voice cut of Berlin SED First Secretary Schabowsky's announcement of the party's willingness to permit multiparty elections in the GDR.
- THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Schmidt, Karl-Marx-Stadt 5) interviewed average East Germans on living conditions in the GDR in light of the exodus of people to the West.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Moscow 5) aired an interview with an Izvestia political commentator on current political developments in the GDR and on the prospects for German reunification.
- 2. The PRC. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 7) reviewed the political career of Deng Xiaoping, who has retired from all official state and party positions.
- 3. Albania. OVER THE BARRIERS (Geller, P 9) reviewed the novel The Concert by Albanian writer Ismail Kadare.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

- 1. US-Philippine Relations. Drawing on an NCA report from Washington of November 9, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3:30) reported on Philippine President Aquino's visit to the US to discuss improvements in US-Philippine relations.
- 2. Children's Rights. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 4) reported on a debate in the United Nations General Assembly on the need to draw up an international convention guaranteeing children's rights.

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

1. History. OVER THE BARRIERS (Khazanov, M 8:30) recalled Johann Georg Elser's attempt to assassinate Hitler on 8 November 1939.

2. Culture. JUDAISM (Vail, NY 10) profiled the late actor, playwright, composer, and singer German (Henry) Yablokov and broadcast some of his Yiddish songs.

3. Religion. JUDAISM (Lvov and Haskelevich, NY 7 and 10) included an item on the relationship between the community and the individual in the Hassidic teaching and a talk by Rabbi Haskelevich on Noah's code.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Friday, 10 November 1989
M. Rudin

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

1. The Soviet Role in the Warsaw Pact. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3) highlighted an article in The Wall Street Journal of November 9 which reported on a symposium in Maryland sponsored by the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. According to US officials who attended the symposium, the Soviet Union is losing control over its Warsaw Pact allies in military matters.
2. The Coal Miners' Strike in Vorkuta. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Agamirov, Moscow 9) reported on the decision of the miners from the Vargashorskaya mine to leave the official trade union and form an independent union and presented an interview with a member of the strike committee, Pavel Bakhtin. The program then aired telephone interviews in which Vorkuta strike committee members Valery Koryagin, Sergey Masalovich, and Nikolay Terekhin discussed the results of the strike committee's conference and read an appeal from the committee to the AFL-CIO.
3. An Interview with Venyamin Yarin was featured on SPECIAL PROGRAM (Mihajlov, W 28). Yarin is a people's deputy, a founding member of the United Front of Workers of Russia, and one of the founders of a new club called "Rossiya," which was formed to bring deputies and voters closer together. Yarin focused on the question of how workers can begin to actively participate in the country's political life.

4. The Press. Pegged to the anniversary of the October Revolution, AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 50) excerpted articles on the anniversary and related matters from Vechernaya Moskva, Vek XX i Mir, Moskovskiy Novosti, Rodnik, Molodezh Gruzii, and Komsomolskaya Pravda.

5. Psychiatry. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 4:30) reported on a meeting which took place on November 9 between members of the Serbsky Institute, including its director Gennady Morozov, and the public during which Morozov said that there had never been any abuse of psychiatry in the USSR. The program carried a brief interview with Morozov after the meeting in which he reiterated his claim that neither he nor the Serbsky Institute ever played a role in using psychiatry for political goals.

6. The Economy. In connection with the UN-sponsored Day of Quality, MAN AND SOCIETY (Nagrodsky, M 4) discussed the reasons why the Soviet economy cannot provide the conditions necessary for the production of high-quality goods.

7. Ideology. MAN AND SOCIETY (Shapiro, M 7:30) noted articles in Sobesednik and Izvestia about wealth and referred to the ideological and practical considerations that make personal wealth a matter still frowned upon in the USSR.

8. The Independent Union of Journalists. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 10:30) interviewed Glasnost chief editor Grigoryants, who is chairman of the Independent Union of Journalists. Grigoryants talked about the goals and work of the union, which will hold a congress in Tallinn in December.

9. Siberia. SIBERIAN DESTINIES (Kushev, M 8:30) read an open letter in Tyumenskiy Komsomolets to the First Secretary of the Tyumen CP, Bogomyakov, from the secretary of a party committee of an oil extracting agency complaining about the poor economic planning in the region.

SIBERIAN DESTINIES (Kushev, M 8:30) read an interview from Molodezh Yakutii with academician Vladimir Kazanchev, director of the Institute of Clinical and Experimental Medicine of the Siberian section of the Academy of Medical Sciences, about the health of the people living in Siberia and the future development the region.

SIBERIAN DESTINIES (Kushev, M 3) broadcast reports about developments in Siberia published by the unofficial Express-Khronika and by the SIBIA bulletin.

10. Jewish Emigration. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Roitman, M 6:30), a RERUN from October 20, read an article in the Vilnius Komsomolskaya Pravda discussing the question of whether Jews should emigrate from the USSR.

11. The Russian Language. OVER THE BARRIERS (Strelyanyi, Moscow 10) observed that many words and expressions are disappearing from the Russian language.

12. Culture. THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov, NY 27:30) explained and commented on the ideas contained in the 1920s works of Russian religious philosophers Father Paul Florensky and Nikolay Berdyaev. Both philosophers stressed the need for a reorientation of the basis of European consciousness in light of the serious cultural crisis in Europe precipitated by World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 10) featured an interview with Alexander Shlepyanov, a consultant for the Phillips auction house in London, about some of the items of Russian and Soviet art that will be auctioned at the end of November and about the renewed interest in the West in Russian art.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Konovalov, M 4:30) reported on the 1989 recipients of the USSR state prizes for literature, noting that the trend of the last few years to award the prizes on the basis of literary merit and not ideological considerations is being continued.

13. Religion. CHRISTIAN RUSSIA: THE SECOND MILLENNIUM (Rahr, M 30) marked the 400th anniversary of the establishment of the patriarchate in the Russian Church by recalling the developments surrounding its establishment, its first patriarch, and its abolition and subsequent restoration. The program excerpted a book by emigre historian Anton Kartashev.

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

- * 1. East Germany. Using Audio Section materials THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Chenkina, M 6) covered SED Politburo member Schabowski's press conference in East Berlin announcing that the GDR has opened its borders to West Germany, and gave a voice cut of British Prime Minister Thatcher commenting on the lifting of the travel restrictions.
- * Filing from West Berlin THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Shuster, West Berlin 10) backgrounded the developments leading to the lifting of GDR travel restrictions and featured an on-the-spot report from Checkpoint Charlie carrying brief

interviews with West Germans there and an interview with an East German who had visited West Berlin.

- * Commenting on the changes taking place in the GDR, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 6:30) discussed the possible reunification of Germany, citing in this connection Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gerasimov.
- * On THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Schmidt, Karl-Marx-Stadt 4), carried a report from Karl-Marx-Stadt on the reaction and mood of East Germans to the latest developments in the GDR.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek and Babitsky, Moscow 14) aired a report from Moscow which featured reaction to the opening of the East-West German border. The program talked to several Soviet citizens in Moscow; cited remarks by publicist Kurt Wiedmier, the ideologist of the movement for the national revival of Germans in the USSR; and interviewed Soviet journalists Dmitry Makarov and Vladimir Kulistikov from the journals Argumenty i Fakty and Novoe Vremya, respectively.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 4) summarized an article in The Independent on the opening of the inter-German border and the possible implications of this move.
- * ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Bensi, and Fistejn, M 20) assessed the GDR's decision to open its border with the West and discussed the question of a possible reunification of Germany.

2. Bulgaria. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Chenkina and Bensi, M 5) assessed the implications of party leader Zhivkov's replacement by Foreign Minister Petar Mladenov.

3. The US CP. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 5) highlighted an article in The Wall Street Journal which discussed the state of the CPUSA and its leader Gus Hall against the background of the changes taking place in Eastern Europe.

4. Chinese-Vietnamese Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 8) reported on the latest skirmishes on the Chinese-Vietnamese border and discussed in this connection Soviet aid to Cambodia.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Nicaragua. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 3:30) reported on the Nicaraguan government proposal to stop the fighting between the Contras and government troops.

2. Israel. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Jerusalem 6:30) previewed the upcoming elections to the Israeli trade union organization Histadrut.

3. The French Economy. MAN AND SOCIETY (Kronher, M 4:30) presented another program describing the functioning of the economy in France.

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

1. A New Biography of Casanova was reviewed by OVER THE BARRIERS (Rayfield, L 10).

dh/RW



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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Sunday, 12 November 1989
D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Kroncher, M 1:30) cited The Chicago Tribune that as a result of the recent developments in the USSR and Eastern Europe, US-Soviet relations have become more complex and unpredictable, but have at the same time changed for the better as mutual suspicion diminishes.

2. Society. SOVIETOLOGISTS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Shragin, NY 20) gave extensive excerpts from the latest book by American historian Walter Laqueur in which he discussed the ideological vacuum left in the USSR by the discrediting of the official Marxist-Leninist ideology.

3. The Nationalities. THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 4) cited an interview given to Die Welt by Lithuanian party leader Brazauskas on Moscow's concern over the pace of the movement toward independence in Lithuania as demonstrated by talk of a breakaway by the Lithuanian CP from the CPSU.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 4) cited a report in The Chicago Tribune on the continued grim aftermath of last December's earthquake in Armenia, resulting among other things from the Azerbaijani railroad blockade.

4. Siberia. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 3), a RERUN from November 10, broadcast reports about developments in Siberia published by the unofficial Express-Khronika and the SibIA bulletin.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 8:30), a RERUN from November 10, read an interview from Molodezh Yakutii with academician Vladimir Kazanchev, director of the Institute of Clinical and Experimental Medicine of the Siberian section of the Academy of Medical Sciences, about the health of the people living in Siberia and the future development of the region.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 8:30), a RERUN from November 10, read an open letter in Tyumensky Komsomolets to Tyumen party leader Bogomyakov from the secretary of a party committee of an oil extracting agency complaining about the poor economic planning in the region.

5. Unofficial Organizations. THE LATEST ON UNOFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS (Alexeyeva, W 20) drew attention to some of the smaller unofficial organizations that have emerged in the USSR which are concerned, for example, with UFOs, national traditions and customs, the Arbat, the reconstruction of the Church of Christ the Savior in Moscow, the Chernobyl aftermath, an efficient nationwide emergency service, the homeless, Afghan veterans and survivors of soldiers killed in Afghanistan, and confining military service by Latvians to Latvian territory. The program saw the appearance of such organizations as an important indication of a real democratization of Soviet society.

6. Ideology. THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechensky, M 7:30) cited the Sueddeutsche Zeitung and The Guardian on the alternative demonstrations in the USSR on the 72nd anniversary of the October Revolution, and the Neue Zuercher Zeitung on the eroding of the official Soviet ideology and the filling of the vacuum by other beliefs and convictions.

7. Dissidents and Human Rights. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30) featured the first installment of the memoirs of former political prisoner Lev Timofeyev, entitled Prayer for a Chalice. The present installment contained the texts of documents concerning his case, in which he is charged with anti-Soviet writings.

8. The Law. LAW AND SOCIETY (Silnitskaya, Kaminskaya, and Simis, W 20) featured the second part of a talk with Anatoly Sobchak, a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet's committee on legislation, legality, and law and order who was in the US on a visit. The RL programmers took issue with Sobchak's arguments against appointing Soviet judges for life and against giving the status of a parliamentary faction to the Interregional Group of People's Deputies.

9. Foreign Travel. THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) quoted The Economist on the considerable difficulties which Soviet citizens still face when they want to go abroad.

10. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Matusevich, M 30) aired a talk with board secretary of the USSR Filmmakers' Union Andrey Plakhov which took place during a recent conference on the Soviet cinema held in Cleveland, Ohio. Plakhov spoke of the subdued mood in the Soviet cinema world due to the failure to reach the heights expected as a result of greater freedom. Moreover he said that the present preoccupation with politics, coupled with the economic crisis, has made culture seem almost irrelevant.

EX LIBRIS (Yurenen and Panich, M 47:30) was entirely devoted to young Moscow conceptualist writer Vladimir Sorokin. The program featured readings (including by Sorokin himself) from his novels Standing in Line and The Norm; an interview with Sorokin in RL's Munich studios; a telephone comment on Sorokin from Moscow by poet Tatyana Shcherbina; and an excerpt from an article on Soviet conceptualism by Moscow cultural expert Mikhail Epshteyn.

THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov, NY 28), a RERUN from November 10, discussed the ideas contained in works of Russian religious philosophers Father Paul Florensky and Nikolay Berdyayev written in the 1920s which stress the need for a reorientation of the basis of European consciousness in light of the serious cultural crisis in Europe created by World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

11. Sports. WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin and Shamkovich, NY 7) reported on world chess champion Garry Kasparov's tour of the US, during which he beat the world's most powerful chess computer.

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

1. The GDR. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Fistejn, M 9) commented on developments related to the opening of the Berlin Wall, describing Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gerasimov's claim that the SED was in effective control of the situation as self-deception.

PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Kroncher, M 1:30) cited The New York Times and The Los Angeles Times on the latest developments in the GDR, which are described as revolutionary.

2. Romania. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Krimerman, M 7) highlighted an appeal by Romanian Communists in a National Salvation Front to the delegates at the upcoming 14th RCP Congress to relieve Ceausescu of all his posts and tell the truth about Romanian reality. The program mentioned previous such appeals and cited the French newspaper Liberation on the arrest of one of the signatories.

3. Albania. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (E. Levin, M 9) commented on Albanian party leader Alia's call for a "popular initiative" against rampant bureaucracy. The program said that Alia's extensive quotes from Enver Hoxha indicate, however, that hopes that he intends to start restructuring in Albania are unfounded. An RFER Background Report of November 3 was used.

4. The PRC. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 4) drew attention to an Xinhua report that under the Chinese government's economic stabilization policy, millions of private businesses and cooperatives have been closed, and further tough administrative measures are being taken against them in an effort to cope with such negative developments as inflation and unemployment.

5. The Communist World. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Henkina and Bensl, M 27:30) featured a talk by RL staffer Bensl, recently back from a visit to Yugoslavia and Hungary, on developments in Eastern Europe. Bensl said that Yugoslavia, once leading among the communist countries with regard to democratization, is now one of the last. In Hungary and Poland pluralism is on the agenda; in Hungary communism has been virtually discarded.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) described as sensible a proposal by Polish Foreign Ministry official Jerzy Nowak that the Warsaw Pact give up its pretense of unanimity and set up a permanent secretariat to handle differences between member countries.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Afghanistan. PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Kroncher, M 1:30) cited information in The Washington Post given by former Afghan secret service officer Farouk Zarif on the measures taken by Najibullah to secure his position following the Soviet troop withdrawal. Zarif also said that Najibullah continues to receive instructions from the KGB.

2. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Nudelman, Tel Aviv 8) focused on the successes scored in the Jordanian parliamentary elections by Islamic fundamentalists and leftist radicals.

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

1. Sports. WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 13) reported on the 20th New York Marathon.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Monday, 13 November 1989
N. Vierbuecher

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

- * 1. Moldavia. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Krimerman, M 5) gave a detailed account of the events which, starting from the Revolution Day parade, led to clashes between demonstrators and police forces in Kishinev on November 10.
 - * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M 24 and Volchek, Moscow 6) aired telephone reports by eyewitnesses, including a Popular Front official, of the November 10 demonstration in Kishinev that grew out of a picket of the Interior Ministry building and was brutally suppressed by special police forces. The eyewitnesses claimed that the demonstration was provoked by the Moldavian government. A Popular Front statement protesting against police brutality was read on the program.
 - * ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Malinkovich, and Krimerman, M 20) discussed the events in Kishinev, criticizing above all the fact that the local authorities imposed restrictions that amount to a virtual state of emergency without, however, observing the legal procedure for introducing such a condition. The discussants assessed the role and position of the Moldavian Popular Front and called for a Soviet law that would precisely regulate emergency powers.
2. The Miners' Strike in Vorkuta. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirow, Moscow 6) aired a telephone interview with an official of the Vorkuta City Strike Committee who complained about the Soviet TV program "Seven Days" from the previous day which he said had presented the situation in Vorkuta and the demands of the workers in a grossly distorted way.

3. Armenia and Azerbaijan. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, Michaeli, and Oganessian, M 22) featured a discussion with the directors of RFE/RL's Armenian and Azerbaijani Services on the programs of the Azerbaijani National Front and the Armenian All-National Movement, particularly as they pertain to the Nagorno-Karabakh issue.

4. The Ukraine. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Dotsenko, Moscow 4:30) featured a report by a representative of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union on recent events in the Ukraine, including a resolution by the Lvov Strike Committee demanding the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

5. Restructuring. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tolz, M 7:30) highlighted a recent Soviet TV program featuring Nina Andreyeva, one of the most prominent right-wing critics of restructuring. Andreyeva's views were criticized for failing to advance any alternative solution to the economic problems of the USSR.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 3:30) reviewed an article from The Economist that forecast a bitter winter for the USSR marked by shortages of many necessary goods such as coal and boots.

AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 30) reviewed the November 12 issue of Moskovskiye Novosti, focusing on articles describing different approaches to economic reform.

6. Glasnost. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 10) reported on an interview in Ogonek with the former chairman of the Council of Religious Affairs, Konstantin Kharchev, and talked with the Ogonek interviewer, Soviet writer Aleksandr Neshny, about the fact that some information was obviously missing from the interview, i. e. names were not named. Neshny said that this kind of interview is a risk for interviewee and publisher alike even now and that there had been some moves by the authorities to make the journal censor certain passages.

7. Psychiatry. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, F 12) aired a telephone interview with Moscow psychiatrist Mikhail Buyanov on the current state of Soviet psychiatry, focusing on the impact of the conditional readmission of the USSR to the WPA. Leonid Plyushch, a mathematician who was committed to psychiatric treatment in the 1970s and subsequently expelled from the USSR, took part in the discussion.

8. Informal Groups. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Babitsky, Moscow 4:30) commented on the recent Moscow rally of the nationalist Pamyat Society, focusing on the fact that its venue was Red Square and taking this as evidence that Pamyat enjoys a good deal of official goodwill.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gordeyev, Moscow 3) reported on a rally organized in Leningrad by a new informal group, the Anarcho-Syndicalist Free Society. This group propagates anarchism as a solution for all the problems besetting the USSR.

9. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova and Shustov, L 2) reported on a London news conference devoted to the issue of the legalization of the Greek Catholic Church in the Ukraine. The event was organized by a movement called "Jubilee Campaign."

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Shustov, L 1:30) noted the opening of a new seminary of the Russian Orthodox Church in Kiev and of a college of the Old Believers' sect in Riga.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Koshevnikova, L 7:30) reported on the discussion in the Anglican Church on whether or not to consecrate women as members of the clergy and aired a statement by Metropolitan Anthony on how this discussion may affect the relations between the Anglican and the Russian Orthodox Churches.

10. Sports. BROADWAY 1775 (Rubin, NY 4) reported on the two Soviet basketball players on US teams and assessed the comparative merits of Soviet and US basketball.

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

- * 1. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 6) reported on the election of Guenter Maleuda of the Democratic Farmers' Party as the new State Council Chairman and of Hans Modrow as the new head of government of the GDR and described the first weekend of almost unrestricted travel to West Germany for GDR citizens.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4:30) highlighted the dangers for the economy posed by the free flow of people and goods across the inter-German border, focusing on the possibility of the West German mark becoming an alternative, unofficial currency in the GDR.
- * Remarks made in interviews given to US TV stations by Soviet Foreign Ministry official Churkin, US Defense Secretary Cheney, and US Secretary of State Baker concerning the latest developments in the GDR and the prospects for a reunified Germany were aired on THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 3:30). Audio Section material was used.

- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanova, P 9) excerpted reactions to the opening of the Berlin Wall by French Prime Minister Rocard, former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and PCF officials. Voice cuts were used.
 - * EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Predtechevsky, M 4) excerpted commentaries on the developments in the GDR from Yomiuri Shimbun, La Stampa, El Pais, Le Soir, Yedioth Ahronoth, Le Figaro, The Independent, Algemeen Dagblad, the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, and Dagens Nyheter.
2. Bulgaria. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 6:30) backgrounded the change of leadership in Bulgaria and listed the main problems awaiting solution by the new state and party leader, who has committed himself to some kind of restructuring.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

- * 1. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 5) highlighted articles from The Washington Post and The New York Times and statements made in US TV interviews by Secretary of State Baker and Defense Secretary Cheney on how the developments in Eastern Europe, mainly in the GDR, affect East-West relations.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 7:30) analyzed the prospects for further arms reductions. The program stated that future progress is likely to be made, but that a complete pullout of the Soviet forces from Eastern Europe does not seem feasible at the moment despite the unprecedented changes there.

- 2. The US. BROADWAY 1775 (Genis, NY 5) commented on the election of Democrat David Dinkins as the new Mayor of New York City.

BROADWAY 1775 (Yefimova, NY 3) presented the newly elected governor of the state of Virginia, Democrat Douglas Wilder, as the program's American of the Week.

BROADWAY 1775 (Morozov, Yefimova, Shchukin, and Muslin, NY 29) featured items on the civil rights movement in the 1950s and the 1960s, the market economy and unemployment, the recent polarization between supporters and opponents of abortion, and the US pension system. The program also included an interview with Nadeshda Yoffe, who is staying in the UK at the invitation of the Trotskyite movement there and who shared her views on this movement and on life in the US in general.

3. El Salvador. Drawing on US media reports, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 4:30) updated information on the situation in El Salvador.

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

1. Culture. The late world famous pianist Vladimir Horowitz was the topic of OVER THE BARRIERS (Schlippe, M 30).

2. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Shustov, L 2) included an item on the historical development of the function of the deaconess in various churches.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Tuesday, 14 November 1989

N. Petroff and M. Rudin

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

1. US-Soviet Relations. MAN AND SOCIETY (Krasin, W 6) reported that an American company reached an agreement with Soviet representatives to set up a joint business in the USSR which will manufacture personal computers.

2. Miner's Strike in Vorkuta. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Chenkina, M 15) reported events around the miners' strike in Vorkuta. The program read an appeal by Yury Vlasov in Moscow, who asked why the authorities have remained silent about the list of demands made by the striking miners. Vlasov read a mailing address in Vorkuta where financial assistance can be sent by anyone wishing to help the miners. The program included Vaslov's telegram of support sent to the striking worker's committee, as well as Andrey Sakharov's supportive telephone conversation with the strike leaders. RL's Moscow contributor Karen Agamirov also described how the Vorkuta party leadership is attempting to punish the striking workers by withholding salaries.

- * 3. The Economy. Pegged to a Moscow conference on problems of radical economic reforms, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 5:30) underscored the widely held pessimistic view that any talk of reforming the Soviet economy without first discarding the antiquated and unworkable socialist system of management and production is futile.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Belotserkovsky, M 5:30) theorized about the methods of elections and administration under a system of self-management.

4. Meeting of the Supreme Soviet. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Moscow 7:30) reported that a recent stormy session of the Supreme Soviet once again proved that Mikhail Gorbachev is a master of the tactical political maneuver. The program described how, in accordance with Gorbachev's albeit undeclared wishes, the question of private property, the repeal of article 6 of the constitution, and other important questions high on the agenda for discussion were temporarily tabled.

5. The Soviet Constitution. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovich, M 7) examined the inherent contradictions in the Soviet constitution in which, for example, the sovereignty of each republic is guaranteed while at the same time the supremacy of the central government of the USSR in Moscow is affirmed.

6. The Soviet Constitution. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovitch, M 7) examined the inherent contradictions in the Soviet constitution in which, for example, the sovereignty of each republic is guaranteed while at the same time affirming the supremacy of the central government of the USSR in Moscow.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Kaminskaya, W 3) commented on the results of the USSR Supreme Soviet plenum which was held in September, observing that the country's highest court is making no attempts to assert its independence and is, as before, subordinate to the authorities.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 4) reported on new laws dealing with legal proceedings and judicial organization in the Soviet Union which were adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The new Principles of Judicial Organization provide for a trial by jury for those offenses punishable with imprisonment of up to 15 years or with death.

7. Restructuring. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, M 3:30) pondered the implications of the changing political situation in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union which are centered around the collapse of the Soviet empire and the reunification of Germany. An article in The Sunday Times (London) was cited.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 14) featured a talk with Andrey Dozortsev, a staffer at the Russian-language Riga newspaper Sovetskaya Molodezh and the editor of the journal VEK. Dozortsev talked about the main activities of Soviet and Latvian youth at the present stage of restructuring, pointing out that the youth is concentrating totally on improving its material situation.

8. The Military. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 7) reported the announced decision by the GDR to liquidate all restricted military zones along its border with West Germany. The program discussed how this new development was not in the long-range interests of the Soviet military.

9. Human Rights. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30), a RERUN from 20 July 1983, broadcast the 13th installment of Soviet human rights activist Petr Grigorenko's book entitled In the Underground One Can Only Meet Rats.

10. The Press. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Moscow 3) commented on the recent attempts by the party leadership to remove chief editors of those periodical publications whose views were seen as being too critical of party policy.

11. The Peasants. MAN AND SOCIETY (Shapiro, M 6:30) talked about a family which lived in total isolation in the Soviet backwoods for the past 39 years, and in this connection touched upon the question of why farming is unsuccessful in the Soviet Union. The program observed that the destruction of the peasant class is responsible.

12. Culture. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 3:30) discussed how the chief editor of Oktyabr was roundly criticized for his liberal editorial policy and removed from his post by Writer's Union of the RSFSR.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Dovlatov, NY) featured an interview with Boris Sichkin, a Soviet actor who emigrated from the USSR and is living at the present time in the US. Sichkin focused on the recently aired television film about Richard Nixon, "The Final Days," in which he played the role of Brezhnev and talked about the differences in making films in the US and the USSR.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, NY 8) commented on the reasons why Vladimir Soloukhin did not give an interview to RL in New York. Soloukhin, a representative of the "back to the soil" movement stream in contemporary Russian literature, was on a visit to New York.

In connection with the publication of James Joyce's novel Ulysses in Inostranaya Literatura, OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, NY 5) played a song by Kate Bush based on the novel.

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

1. East and West Germany. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Chenkina, M 18) provided a series of reports reflecting a variety of public and media opinion, from both Eastern and Western Europe,

concerning the significance of the opening of the borders between West Germany and the GDR. Jan Urban, reporting from Prague, said that the common belief in Czechoslovakia is that recent events in the two Germanies are the initial steps to reunification in the not too distant future. However, said the program, this is cause for widespread concern among older generation Czechs who see any rapid movement out of isolation as an invitation to national disaster.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

- * 1. The GDR's Open-Door Policy and Related Developments. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 6) discussed the economic implications of the GDR's decision to lift travel restrictions, both in the GDR and in the West.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 5:30) provided a review of the East and West German press on the developing new relations between the two countries.
- * The reunification of Germany was a subject discussed on ROUND TABLE (Roitman, Bensl, and Matusevich, M 20).
- 2. US-Poland. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 4:30) reported Solidarity leader Lech Walesa's historic trip to Washington DC where he met with top labor and government officials.
- 3. The EC. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 3:30) provided a curtain-raiser to the upcoming 18 November meeting in Paris of the EC which is to discuss the recent events in Eastern Europe.
- 4. Great Britain. HUMAN RIGHTS (Matthews, L 4:30) continued a series of programs examining how strikes are conducted in the West, discussing this time strikes in Britain.
- EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Pomerantsev, L 5) reported on British press coverage of Thatcher and her government.
- 5. The US. MAN AND SOCIETY (Muslin, NY 5:30) reported on the system of pensions in the US.

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

- 1. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin and Shikhman, NY 28) reported on the continuing research being carried out in the sphere of nuclear fusion; presented an interview with the

director of an organization of scientists-futurologists, which held a conference in Washington devoted to predicting developments in the 21st century; and featured news from the science and technology world.

2. Alexis de Tocqueville. MAN AND SOCIETY (A. Levin, W 4:30) profiled Alexis de Tocqueville in connection with an exhibit devoted to the French historian and statesman which is being exhibited in the US congresssional library.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Wednesday, 15 November 1989
V. Frank

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

1. Brzezinski on the Situation in the USSR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 6) excerpted an article in The Washington Post by Zbigniew Brzezinski about the present state of the Soviet Union.
2. Soviet-Japanese Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 3:30) commented on the visit of an official Soviet delegation to Tokyo for talks that apparently will focus on the dispute over the Kurile Islands occupied by the USSR since the end of World War II.
3. The Nationalities. BALTIC DIARY (Rahr, M 10) gave a historical account of the developments in 1940 which led to the incorporation of the three Baltic states into the USSR. It was recalled that a commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet only recently reached the conclusion that the annexation was unlawful and criminal and called on the authorities to admit this historical fact.

BALTIC DIARY (Rahr, M 5) drew attention to the fact that a group of deputies of the Estonian Supreme Soviet voted against the USSR Supreme Soviet commission's recommendations concerning the unlawfulness and criminal character of the 1940 incorporation of the Baltic states into the USSR. The reasons for this action do not seem understandable. It appears necessary that a new and democratic agreement between the republics be speedily worked out and signed.

BALTIC DIARY (Rahr, M 6:30) reported on the last session of the Baltic Council, the coordinating body of the Popular Front movements of Estonia and Latvia as well as the Lithuanian restructuring movement Sajudis. It was decided at the session to demand from the USSR Supreme Soviet that any bill concerning a given republic be adopted only with the approval of deputies of that republic. The question of the presence of Soviet troops on the territories of the three republics was also discussed.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bombin, Riga 3:30) reported on the bill passed by the Latvian Supreme Soviet permitting conscientious objection. This bill was passed despite objections from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gudava, M 4) interviewed by telephone two leaders of the Georgian National Democratic Party about the forthcoming referendum in Georgia. The referendum is to decide whether international organizations, such as the UN, European Parliament, etc., should be asked to support the desire of the Georgian people for full independence.

4. The USSR Supreme Soviet. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 8) reported on a meeting in Moscow of the Interregional Group of Deputies at which concern was voiced over the activities of conservative forces and calls were made to enhance the group's role as an opposition force. The program included an interview with Andrei Sakharov, who is a member of the Interregional Group.

5. Leningrad. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gurinsky, Leningrad 4) gave a general account of the political activity which, in its extremes, brings some turbulence and tension to Leningrad. The program noted the reactivation of right-wing forces in the city, observing that their activities are in no way hampered by the local authorities.

6. The Coal Miners' Strike in Vorkuta. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, Moscow 6) reported that the authorities recently increased their pressure on the striking miners to return to work. For instance strikers are not being paid. Nevertheless workers in 12 out of 13 mines still continue their strike. The strikers are being supported by the AFL-CIO.

7. The Electoral System and the Role of the President. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Belotserkovsky, M 7:30) presented the second part of a talk concerning the system of elections based on the voter's

place of work rather than residence. The program criticized the current system and called for the introduction of a two-chamber parliament, whereby one of the chambers would represent the interests of employees of enterprises in given territories.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 13) commented on the electoral law adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet a year ago, noting that it improved somewhat the system of elections. After elucidating some undemocratic aspects of the law, the program quoted the demands of a group of deputies seeking to amend the law and pointed to an initiative of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet calling for more democratic electoral practices.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 14) discussed the role of the head of state in the Soviet Union and, quoting Gorbachev, compared it with that of the President of the United States.

8. Siberia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Manannikov, Novosibirsk 4) noted the growing activity of conservative forces in Siberia, particularly in trying to intimidate dissidents and independent journalists.

9. A New Independent Group. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gordeyev, Moscow 3:30) reported on the creation of a new political organization in the Soviet Union: the "Radical Organization for Peace and Freedom." The leaders of the group plan to use such methods as civil disobedience in pursuing its goals. The group recently held a demonstration in Moscow to protest against the Stalinist regime in Romania.

10. The Press. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 29:30) carried excerpts from the first edition of the newspaper Pozitsia, the organ of the public foundation "Sodruzhestvo." The Yeltsin visit to US as well as the infamous reprinting in Pravda of the Repubblica article about it, was given wide coverage. Also excerpted was an article about the activity of the Interregional Group of Deputies in the USSR Supreme Soviet, including remarks by some of its members.

11. History. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW (Kun, Budapest 10) reviewed the foundation and work of the Amsterdam-based International Institute of Social History, which preserves original communist documents as well as documents about Russian and Soviet history. Some of the documents were brought to England after the German occupation of the Netherlands. New documents have been gathered since the war.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW (A. Levin, W 8:30) dealt with the 150th anniversary of Marquis de Custine's journey to Russia, which formed the basis of his famous book Russia in 1839.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW (A. Levin, W 5:30) commented on an article in Foreign Affairs on the Cuban missile crisis.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW (A. Levin, W 5) reviewed a book by an American historian about the Hitler-Stalin Pact and its influence on the outbreak of the Second World War.

12. Invalids. MAN AND SOCIETY (Shapiro, M 6:30) described the sorry state of invalids in the Soviet Union and noted the indifference shown by the authorities to them.

13. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Mirsky, Paris 14) interviewed Nikolai Suvorov, a member of the Leningrad section of the Culture Foundation, about his organization's aim to preserve Russian culture.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Deich, Moscow 13) reported on the meeting of the Writers' Union of the Russian Federation during the course of which the decision was taken to relieve the chief editor of the journal Oktyabr, Anatoly Ananyev, of his post. The program noted the negative impact of this decision, which apparently was taken at the initiative of the rightist elements.

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

* 1. The GDR. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gregory, M 4:30) excerpted Western press articles on events in the GDR in recent days.

2. Czechoslovakia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 3) quoted President Bush and a representative of the State Department on the decision of the Czechoslovak authorities to ease regulations on travel abroad. A rather skeptical reaction from a representative of Charter 77 was also quoted.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Urban, Prague 4:30) reported on the increasing tolerance of the authorities toward dissidents.

3. Hungary. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kun, Budapest 5) commented on the Hungarian reaction to events in the GDR in light of the difficulties the new more democratic Hungarian system is experiencing. The program focused on the complicated manner in which the future President of Hungary is to be elected.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Nagrodsky, Stockholm 6) noted the apparent desire of Hungary to reach a working agreement with the European Community. During his visit to Sweden, Hungarian Foreign Minister Horn explained the possibility of Hungary joining EFTA, which would be a stepping stone toward becoming a member of the EC.

4. The Polish Economy. MAN AND SOCIETY (Shragin, NY 8) dealt with the unpopular measures the present Polish government is obliged to take in order to improve the country's economic situation.

5. Cuba. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 8) discussed the situation Cuba finds itself in due to the changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

6. The PCI and the Changes in the Soviet Bloc. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bensi, M 4:30) discussed the reaction of the Italian Communists to the events in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US Economy. MAN AND SOCIETY (Krasin, W 5) commented on measures being taken to lower the US trade deficit.

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

None

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Thursday, 16 November 1989

J. Benson

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

1. The Soviet Union - France. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanova, P 5) covered French Foreign Minister Dumas' talks with Gorbachev to prepare the upcoming visit of Mitterrand and previewed the main topics to be discussed at the meeting of the EC leaders in Paris. The program excerpted an article in Le Monde of November 16 which analyzed Gorbachev's efforts to have the West acknowledge the World War II borders in Europe and agree not to misuse the developments in Eastern Europe to its own advantage.

2. The Soviet Union - the GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 1:30) summarized Politburo member Yakovlev's statements expressing the Soviet Union's acceptance of developments in East Germany but avoiding comment on the prospects of German reunification. Yakovlev further disagreed with Western specialists that these developments signal the end of socialism, stating, on the contrary, it is a sign of socialism's ability to undergo change, i.e., a victory. A Reuter's dispatch was used.

3. The Soviet Union - Central America. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 6:30) reviewed the details of continuing Soviet arms deliveries to Nicaragua, drawing attention to the ambiguity of a recent official Soviet appeal to both sides to compromise in the interest of the people. The program examined the causes of the renewed fighting in El Salvador and questioned the sincerity of the Soviet appeal, saying the Communists have never been known to care for the people's interests, either before or after seizing power.

4. The Soviet Union - Scandinavia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Pimonov, Copenhagen 2) drew attention to Finland's new position that the Union of Northern Countries is not, as Gorbachev recently suggested, an appropriate link for developing new ties with Eastern Europe, particularly the Baltic republics. The program highlighted a press conference given by the Danish and Finnish Ministers of Foreign Affairs recently in Copenhagen at which they mentioned the possibility of granting the Baltic republics observer status in the Union of Northern Countries.

5. The Soviet Union - Japan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 2:30) highlighted Soviet Politburo member Yakovlev's statements at a press conference in Tokyo about the need to thaw the relations between the two countries, frozen since World War II, and to find a third path for negotiations on the Kurile Islands. The program reviewed the territorial issue of the islands, observing that mutual distrust of the other's intentions remains the major obstacle to improved relations.

6. The Nationalities. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M 4:30) aired a telephone interview with a member of Sajudis who thought that the antireform wing of the Lithuanian Communist Party has instigated the Moscow meeting of Lithuanian party leaders and the Politburo. He further expressed the opinion that the Lithuanian Communist Party's separation from the CPSU is unavoidable. Lithuanian journalist Zukas commented on the meeting, saying only that there was talk about new forms of ties but not about secession.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kalabugin, Tallinn 6:30) described the large rally in Tallinn on November 12 which was organized by the Estonian Interfront to protest the decree of the Estonian Supreme Soviet on the illegality of the Soviet occupation and annexation of the country in 1940. The program wondered whether the movement's call for an autonomous region in the northeast section of the republic was due to interest in the uranium-processing plant there and noted that the protestors were given time off from work to carry a protest sign that was also provided by their employer.

7. The Nationalities. ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Gudava, and Malinkovich, M 20) discussed the political situation in Georgia on the eve of the Georgian Supreme Soviet's consideration of a draft law on referendums. Georgian Service employee Gudava explained the existence of two centers of power in the republic, the official and the radical unofficial Committee for National Salvation. While agreeing with Malinkovich that the time was

not ripe for Georgia's independence, Gudava believed that Georgia has sufficient natural resources to become independent. Malinkovich emphasized that the first step to independence is a confederation of independent republics.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Moscow 4) reviewed the major demands at the November 10th session of the Peoples' Deputies of South Ossetia. The program also interviewed the chairman of the Popular Front of South Ossetia who described how Georgian officials were trying to discredit the front and exacerbating the tense situation. He also accused the Russian authorities of total inactivity.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 9:30) excerpted an interview with Prof. Gurab Muchaidze, leader of the nascent Georgian Social-Democratic Party, about the origins of his party, its political and economic platform, ties with other social-democratic parties in East and West, and its plans for solving interethnic problems. Muchaidze compared the situation in Georgia to a powderkeg and attributed the growth of the separatist movement to the government's failure to solve elementary problems of existence. The interview appeared in a recent issue of Molodezh Gruzii.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gordeyev, Moscow 3) interviewed a member of the Council on Nationalities who criticized the recent proposal for a new management commission for Nagorno-Karabakh, saying it is worse than the current solution. The situation in the autonomous region was said to be very tense. The program wondered about the lengthy silence of the central press over Nagorno-Karabakh.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Moscow 5) presented an interview with Yuri Blyugar, a leader of the Moldavian Popular Front, about the situation in Kishinev. Blyugar said the removal of Grossu was an ultimatum of the Popular Front and now the Front was focusing on the election law.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rozhko, Kishinev 1) broadcast live a telephone conversation with Yuri Ruzhko, Vice-President of the Popular Front of Moldavia, who expressed his relief at the removal of Grossu and his readiness to work with the new First Secretary if he introduces the needed reforms. Only then, he said, will conditions normalize.

8. The Vorkuta Miners. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, Moscow 6) reported on the miners' appeal to the International Labor Organization, the International Organization of Independent Trade Unions, and the American Embassy in Moscow to

influence the Soviet government to observe the international conventions regarding the legal right to strike. The program revealed that the strikers were not receiving their pay and that the account opened for donations had been closed.

9. Restructuring and the Economy. JOURNEY INTO THE BACKWOODS (Tolz, M 20) presented the first part of Moscow publicist Vasily Selyunin's description of his positive impressions gathered during a visit to the miners in the Kuzbas region. Selyunin said that the country needs an organized alternative modeled after the Kuzbas Workers' City Committee or Polish Solidarity which the people believe in to take over the rulership of the country, since the Party has lost its credibility. After a few years of economic hardship, he predicted, such a constructive force could successfully lead the country out of its current predicament. Selyunin corrected Gorbachev's misquotation in Pravda of November 6 of a statement by Selyunin on the introduction of a market economy.

10. The Supreme Soviet. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 5) considered positive the Supreme Soviet's passage of the law on minorities' rights and new forms of national autonomy, but criticized the discussion of draft laws on language and citizenship as premature. The program emphasized the importance of introducing a new type of union, optimally a federation of sovereign republics.

11. The Soviet Union and Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 7) debunked recent Soviet disinformation to the effect that Western cities are forcing the Mujahidin to continue the war in Afghanistan, as well as information provided by the Kabul government on victories in battles that have not taken place. Summing up the results of the final major battles this year, the program questioned what the continued Soviet supplies to Kabul are actually costing the Soviet economy.

12. The Siberian Political Scene. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mannanikov, Novosibirsk 3:30) reported on the seething activity of informal groups and the authorities below the deceptively calm surface of political life in Siberia. The program said that the authorities have stepped up suppression of the media, firing the editors of Krasnaya Znamya and Krasnoyarsky Rabochy for alleged bourgeois liberalism and confiscating issues of foreign and independent journals. The use of Afghanistan veterans, who were said to receive double the normal rate for preventing a meeting, was attributed to the Afghanistan war experience of the First Secretary of the Krasnoyarsk Raikom.

13. The Military. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 4:30) drew on an article in The New York Times of November 14 to background the recent official American confirmation that the Soviet military expenses are lower this year than last year, which was said to indicate a serious intention to reduce defense

expenditures. The program observed that the country's catastrophic economic situation has forced the Soviet government to take this step.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 9) interviewed reserve officer Vitaly Urazhtsev, cochairman of the Union for Social Protection of Servicemen and their Families, regarding Minister of Defense Yazov's statements about the condition of the Soviet Army in an interview in Pravda of November 13. Urazhtsev criticized Yazov's whitewashing of all the urgent problems and failure to promote restructuring in the army, pointing to the increasing number of refusals as evidence that far-reaching changes are essential.

14. Gorbachev's Speech at the Student Forum on November 15 was criticized by EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, M 4) for failing to contain any new proposals. The indifference with which it was met by the populace was said to indicate Gorbachev's declining popularity.

15. Dissidents and Human Rights. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30), a RERUN from 21 July 1983, featured the 14th installment of excerpts from the memoirs of the late human rights activist General Petr Grigorenko.

16. Jewish Affairs. JUDAISM (Lvov, NY 5) cited a report from the Jewish Telegraph Agency to the effect that 8,442 Soviet Jews emigrated in September 1989, the highest number since 1968.

17. Religion. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 13) interviewed Ukrainian priest Father Bogdan Mikhailechko who traced the history of the Ukrainian autocephalous Orthodox Church and discussed the battle with Moscow church authorities to resurrect it. An article in Ogonek, No. 44, was cited.

18. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Yurenen, M 30) broadcast excerpts of a speech given by Soviet writer Viktor Yerofeyev at the recent International Writers' Conference in Budapest, in which he welcomed the imminent decline of Soviet literature, noting that the country's future literature promises to be free of ideological bonds and social obligations. The speech also appeared in the most recent issue of the California-based Russian-language weekly Panorama.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Salkazanov, Geller, and Tolstoy, P and Leningrad 30) examined the effect of Gorbachev's glasnost on current Soviet use of language. French, emigre, and Soviet intellectuals criticized the continuing use of cliché formulations in both the conservative and liberal Soviet media, saying that years of ideological control have stripped words of

their meaning. Leningrad literary critic Tolstoy remarked that less words and more deeds and reflections are needed. Passages from Pravda of November 7 and 9 and Moskovskiye Novosti of November 12 were cited.

THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov, NY 28), a RERUN from November 5, highlighted an essay entitled "The Russian Character," written by Georgy Fedotov in 1939, published in an emigre journal, and now reprinted in the USSR because it has acquired now topicality in light of the polarization between the "pochvenniki" and the more European-oriented intellectuals.

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

- * 1. Poland. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 5) highlighted the first day of Lech Walesa's US visit, in particular his speech before the US Congress on November 15 in which he appealed to the US to support the democratic developments in Eastern Europe. US media coverage of the visit was used.
- 2. The GDR. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 2) quoted British Foreign Secretary Hurd about the happenings in the GDR. He said that the question of German reunification is not up for discussion at the EC summit in Paris and predicted it will become relevant only in the remote future.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

- 1. Scandinavia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Pimonov, Copenhagen 2) reported on the concern over developments in the GDR expressed at a press conference in Copenhagen with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Finland and Denmark. The ministers stressed their fear of economic and social disadvantages for small European countries in the event of German reunification.
- 2. The FRG. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bensi, M 6) summarized the main points of Chancellor Kohl's report to the West German Parliament about his visit to Poland, as well as his statements regarding developments in the GDR and the FRG's readiness to provide aid. The program also clarified why the FRG authorities have avoided recognizing de jure the Western borders of Poland.
- 3. Argentina-Israel. JUDAISM (Lvov, NY 5) mentioned the beginning of an improvement of relations between Argentina and Israel.

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

1. Jewish Affairs. JUDAISM (Lvov, NY 1:30) reported on a large donation to the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, an Israeli TV program received in New York, and an agreement on bilateral cooperation between New York and Israel.

JUDAISM (Lvov, Vail, and Haskelevich NY 7, 13:30, and 5) featured items on traditional Jewish prayers of thanksgiving, a Jewish composer of Renaissance madrigals, and the role of monotheism and polytheism in human civilizations.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Friday, 17 November 1989
J. Benson

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

1. Soviet-Japanese Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 7:30) drew attention to several inexplicable aspects of the recent visit to Japan by a Soviet delegation headed by Politburo member Yakovlev, wondering about the reason for the visit since neither side showed any willingness to compromise on the Kurile Islands. Articles in Sovetskaya Rossiya from April and Pravda from February were cited.

2. The Baltic Republics. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M 7:30) interviewed Algimantas Zukas, an aide to the First Secretary of the Lithuanian CP, about the November 16 meeting between the Moscow Politburo and the leaders of the LCP. While Zukas admitted that the Lithuanians met with much criticism, he denied any similarity to events preceding the end of the Prague Spring, considering the meeting a positive model for new relations. He further stated that over 70 percent of Lithuanian Communists desire separation from the CPSU.

3. The Coal Miners' Strike. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Agamirov, Moscow 5) agreed with two members of the Vorkuta City Strike Committee that the unpropitious beginning of the meeting with Prime Minister Ryzhkov appears to indicate the government's intention to break the workers' movement. The program drew attention to the support given the miners by other social groups, particularly the cooperatives, and interviewed Viktor Korchagin, head of the cooperative association "Assotsiatsiya Rossiya," about the reasons for this solidarity.

JOURNEY INTO THE BACKWOODS (Tolz, M 8) broadcast the second part of an interview with Moscow publicist Vasily Selyunin, who explained why the workers' strike committees could be a model for the whole country and dismissed as lies rumors that the miners were profiting from the strikes but damaging the country's economy. The main problem, Selyunin said, is the abysmal state of railroad transport.

4. The Nationalities. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 4:30) summarized an article in The Independent of November 15 which examined the decline of the Soviet empire and possible reasons for Gorbachev's apparent inactivity to preserve it.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 11) aired a telephone interview with George Malarchuk, a Moldavian writer, journalist, filmmaker, and member of the council of the Popular Front of Moldavia. Malarchuk described the recent antigovernment protests in Moldavia leading to the proclamation of an emergency situation and the replacement of First Secretary Grossu. Expressing a positive opinion about the new first secretary, Petr Luchinsky, Malarchuk said that the Popular Front of Moldavia will now focus on the coming elections and the removal of the emergency regulations. Articles in Vecherny Kishinev were cited.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Krimerman, M 6:30) reported on the sharp antigovernment protests in Moldavia which culminated with the removal of First Secretary Grossu. The program also profiled the new party first secretary, Petr Luchinsky, noting that he is one of very few native Moldavians to hold such a position.

On JOURNEY INTO THE BACKWOODS (Tolz, M 6), Moscow publicist Vasily Selyunin warned that without some unifying structure of society on the order of the miners' strike committees the national movements will continue to grow and interethnic conflicts will lead to civil war. He further said that more self-reliance for the republics, even to the extent of their secession from the union, must be accepted.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Moscow 3) reported on interethnic clashes in connection with the continuing economic blockade of Nagorno-Karabakh and interviewed a leader of the Popular Front of Azerbaijan about the situation.

5. The Supreme Soviet. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 4:30) criticized the ineffective work of the Supreme Soviet. In an interview about the course of the current session, Deputy Sergey Belozertsev expressed his disappointment that the draft laws still originate from the Central Committee and are so

undemocratic that they require much reworking. He also mentioned that the law on the press may be removed from the agenda and drew attention to a discussion of the illegality of certain procedures of the General Prosecutor's Department.

6. The Interregional Group of Deputies. SPECIAL FEATURE (Belotserkovsky, M 30) interviewed Arkady Murashov, a member of the Congress of People's Deputies and Secretary of the Coordinating Council of the Interregional Group of Deputies, about the group's influence on interethnic problems, especially their role in stopping temporarily the blockade of Armenia. Murashov explained the party's hesitancy to act in the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, its overreaction to the developments in the Baltic republics, and its obstruction of the activities of the Interregional Group. Murashov denied that the group wants to develop into a political party, saying that the main concern now is ensuring that the elections are truly free.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mityunov, Moscow 7:30) highlighted topics discussed at the conference of the Coordinating Council of the Interregional Group of Deputies, including the obstacles to publishing a newspaper, the coverage given by RL to the situation of the Interregional Group, and the possibility of an all-union strike of journalists to protest apparent reversals in the policy of glasnost. Excerpts from interviews with Deputies Murashov and Sakharov about the group's main tasks and its role as the parliamentary opposition were also aired.

7. The Economy. MAN AND SOCIETY (Krasin, W 6:30) reviewed the four possible scenarios of economic reforms in the Soviet Union described by the American economist Ed White in his 1987 book Reforms in the Soviet Economy. The program agreed with Soviet economists who predict failure if radical reforms are not carried out within one year. Excerpts from White's book were published in the June and July issues of EKO.

On JOURNEY INTO THE BACKWOODS (Tolz, M 6), Moscow publicist Vasily Selyunin expressed optimism about the economy despite the country's current difficult economic situation. Selyunin referred to existing reserves and the necessity of reorganizing trade, especially foreign trade so as to earn more foreign currency.

8. Pluralism. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Gregory, M 16) excerpted an article by Moscow scholar Andrey Trukhan advocating pluralism for the Soviet Union. The article appeared in issue No. 14 of Soglasie, the organ of the Popular Front of Latvia.

9. The Press. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, Moscow 7:30) reported on the support given to Vyacheslav Starkov, editor in chief of Argumenty i Fakty, in light of the rumors that the Znaniye management was secretly meeting to vote on his removal. The program excerpted interviews with Deputies Vladimir Zubkov and Nikolay Medvedev in which they expressed their support for Starkov and stressed the urgency of passing a democratic law on the press.

10. Glasnost. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, Tallinn 4) highlighted two incidents of distorted news coverage in connection with the new TV program "Seven Days," acclaimed by its anchorman to be the flagship of glasnost. The BD broadcast a tape of an item that was scheduled for broadcast on the TV program on November 12 but was abruptly canceled. The item dealt with the Supreme Soviet's vote on the illegality of Stalin's annexation of Estonia, rejecting, however, the republic's right to secede from the Soviet Union.

11. Human Rights. FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 12) reviewed topics reported in the Press Bulletin of SIBIA, No. 33, about incidents of police violence, arrests, confiscations of foreign and independent newspapers, and rallies in Siberian cities on the Day of Soviet Political Prisoners. A letter from an eyewitness of the police violence was also quoted.

12. Psychiatry. FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Konovalov, M 1:30) quoted an open letter from an independent psychiatrist who said that the abuse of psychiatry is continuing in the Soviet Union and called on other psychiatrists and lawyers to organize an International Independent Investigative Center for Psychiatry in Siberian cities. The letter was published in the Press Bulletin of SIBIA, No. 33.

13. The Party. On SPECIAL FEATURE (Belotserkovsky, M 1), Arkady Murashov, member of the Congress of People's Deputies and Secretary of the Coordinating Council of the Interregional Group of People's Deputies, predicted that the CPSU will suffer a similar fate to that of the HSWP.

AT THE NEWSSTAND (Gregory, M 10) excerpted a satirical article on the party bureaucracy which appeared in the October issue of a digest of foreign and Soviet articles entitled Twenty-Four Hours, a new organ of the Leningrad Union of Journalists.

14. The Military. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 9) assessed the efficacy of the special forces assigned to quell interethnic clashes as well as the moral state of both the soldiers and officers. The program welcomed the introduction of general open competitions for officer promotions in the military

and predicted that Minister of Defense Yazov's coming visit to Austria would have positive consequences. Passages from readers' letters published in recent issues of Sovetskaya Moldaviya and Krasnaya Zvezda were cited.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Gordin, M 3) aired a letter from a listener in Yaroslavl who questioned the practice of drafting young people with serious illnesses into the army while releasing students from military service. The program observed that in the fifth year of glasnost the listener -- like four-fifths of other listeners -- requested anonymity in their letters to RFE/RL.

15. Afghan War Casualty Figures. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Konovalov, M 4) drew attention to evidence in several republican newspapers that the official figure of Soviet deaths in the war is too low. Articles in Norte Haal, Komsomolskaya Znanya, Komsomolsky Uzbekistan, Sovetsky Patriot, and Komsomolskaya Kirghiziya were cited.

16. Society. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gordeyev, Moscow 4) discussed the connection between increasing consumer shortages and growing speculation in the Soviet Union.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Shapiro, J 8) explained the integral connection between good customer service and private enterprise.

17. Jewish Affairs. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Roitman, M 9:30) interviewed Andrey Dozortsev, the editor in chief of new Latvian cultural journal Vestnik Yevreyskoy Kultury, on the journal's problems and goals and previewed upcoming conferences and congresses connected with Jewish affairs.

18. Anti-Semitism. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Roitman, M 13:30) excerpted an article from Vestnik Yevreyskoy Kultury, No. 2, which reported on increasing signs of anti-Semitism in Leningrad.

19. Pamyat. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Gregory, M 4) excerpted an article by critic Yuri Bogomolov about the Pamyat society's basic unity despite some differences. The article appeared in Sovetsky Ekran, No. 16.

20. Slavophilism. THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov and Gendler, NY 27:30), a RERUN from August 20, examined the basic tenets of classical Slavophilism, considering it a branch of European Romanticism which exercised a positive influence on classical Russian literature but proved detrimental in the political arena.

21. History. FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Mayer, M 3) reviewed the tragic history of Stalinist repressions in the Irkutsk district, noting that the runway of the Irkutsk airport is considered the world's largest tombstone, since beneath it lie countless victims of communist repression. Articles in Trud and Vostochno-Sibirskaya Pravda were cited.

FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 5) recounted the history of the Siberian flag.

22. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 27:30) presented interviews with four Soviet participants and the British organizer of a one-month festival of Soviet art in Glasgow, Scotland. The problems of the Soviet film industry, the consequences of artistic isolation, and the artistic credo of young Soviet artists Oleg Tistol and Konstantin Reunov were touched upon.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Pomerantsev, L 11:30) interviewed the Moscow film scenarist and art specialist Olga Svidlova, who was in London for the foreign premiere of the film The Black Square. Svidlova described some of the changes in Soviet acceptance of modern art since 1986 and compared the Soviet and Western cultural realms, noting many of her dreams are already reality in the West.

23. Religion. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fotiyev, M 3:30) reviewed the history of the Valaam Monastery, drawing attention to how a recent Soviet TV film skirted the issue of which part of the monastery will be returned to the religious community. The program observed that the local authorities are primarily interested in the monastery as a lucrative source of income from tourism.

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

1. Czechoslovakia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Urban, Prague 5:30) reported on the dramatic changes in the country and on the pressure being brought on the government not to hinder protest demonstrations. The program predicted that the largest yet sanctioned independent rally of university students might be the beginning of a new era.

2. China. Citing a Reuter dispatch of November 16, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 5) commented on a recent statement by Prime Minister Li and a report in a Chinese newspaper regarding the events in the GDR, noting that no mention was made

of the East Germans' economic dissatisfaction. The program drew attention to the recent decline in Chinese industrial production, even in the special economic zones, and said that rumored cuts in worker bonuses could lead to open protests.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The European Community. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 5) previewed an EC meeting in Paris. Articles in Le Monde of November 17 were cited.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Vigh, Budapest 2:30) highlighted Hungarian Foreign Minister Horn's speech in Strasbourg requesting membership in the European Community.

* 2. The West and the Changes in the Eastern Bloc. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mihajlov, W 5:30) highlighted speeches by US Deputy Secretary of State Eagleburger, Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, former US Ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick, and US financial expert Felix Rohatyn given in Washington on November 15 at a conference on changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and Western reactions to them. The conference was organized by the Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Fund.

Drawing on an AP dispatch, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 5:30) explained why those East European countries now introducing economic reforms are interested in the Swedish model of mixed capitalism.

3. El Salvador. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 4) reported on the fighting in the country and on the ongoing investigation of the recent murder of six Catholic priests. Articles in The New York Times of November 16 and 17 were used.

4. The Middle East. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, J 7) surveyed the main events of the week concerning the Middle East, mentioning the Labor Party's victory in the Israeli trade union elections and its possible consequences for peace, Prime Minister Shamir's talks with President Bush, Israel's controversial draft law on human rights, and plans for integrating Soviet Jews in Israel.

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

None

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Saturday, 18 November 1989

D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 0:30), in a review of events in and around Washington in the past week, briefly mentioned the conclusion of the eleventh session of the Soviet-American trade commission in Washington.

2. Soviet and US Military Spending. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 9) reported on US Secretaries of Defense and State, Cheney and Baker, disputing references in The Washington Post to a Soviet strategic arms cutback; a statement by State Department spokeswoman Tutwiler on a reduction of Soviet conventional arms spending; and information in the annual Military Balance issued by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies on a reduction in the size of the Soviet armed forces and the transfer of Soviet defense industry factories to civilian production. The program said that the actual reduction in Soviet military spending is less than 10 percent, the reason lying in the noninclusion in the official Soviet military budget of many major items of expenditure. The program contrasted the semiglasnost surrounding Soviet military spending with US openness in this area.

3. Dissidents and Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USSR (Malinkovich, M 9) featured a talk with Leonid Vasilev, active in helping Soviet political prisoners since the stagnation period, on the activities which he and others are conducting in this sphere. Vasilev mentioned the help being rendered by a society in the Ukraine led by former political prisoner Yevgen Pronyuk and spoke of the help which could be given by the Memorial society.

4. The Emigre Press. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 19:30) reviewed the November 17 issue of the Russian-language Paris-based weekly Russkaya Mysl, highlighting, among other things, an editorial by historian Alexander Nekrich on the changes taking place in Eastern Europe, an appeal by the Soviet independent Democratic Union on behalf of imprisoned journalist Sergey Kuznetsov, replies by Sakharov to questions by striking Vorkuta miners, and an account by RL's Middle East correspondent Miloslavsky of a meeting with Soviet painter Ilya Glazunov in his Moscow atelier.

5. Gorbachev's Speech Before an All-Union Students Forum. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovich, M 8) said that while Gorbachev made a serious attempt to analyze the mistakes made by the Soviet regime following the October Revolution, his analysis did not go deep enough. The program commented that Gorbachev's claim that the Stalinist system arose as a result of the "revolutionary impatience of the masses" also failed to impress the students. The program suggested that Gorbachev is probably attempting to defend the party's prestige because he fears, not without reason, that there will be anarchy if it loses power. However, said the program, the party's power could soon be superfluous when an extensive network of local soviets is established. Gorbachev is also under pressure from left and right, and his statements on the need to move toward communism, etc., indicate that he is still under the influence of the old ideological norms. Gorbachev, the program remarked in conclusion, should listen to the voice of the people.

6. The Upcoming Second Congress of USSR People's Deputies. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USSR (Volchek, Moscow 9) aired a telephone report from Moscow by Dmitry Volchek, including telephone interviews on the congress which he conducted with the chief editor of the bulletin Khronika Narodnykh Deputatov (Chronicle of People's Deputies), Vladimir Mironov, and sociologist and former chairman of a since dissolved foundation for deputies' initiatives, Yelena Nakatova. Commenting on the the fact that no decisions are to be taken at the congress on such issues as laws on property and land, a revision of Article 6 of the Constitution on the party's leading role, and alternative nonmilitary service, Mironov saw this as delaying tactics by the party apparatus in order to hold on to its power for as long as possible. Nakatova, on the other hand, found the delay justified.

7. Society. In WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Dovlatov, NY 7:30) Soviet emigre writer Sergey Dovlatov recalled episodes from his life in the USSR illustrating how the concepts of "East" and "West" have lost their purely geographical meaning and have become political and social emblems. Turning to the traditional

debate in Russia and the USSR between the "Westernizers" and the "Slavophiles," Dovlatov suggested that the real conflict lies between common sense and foolhardiness, between sober realists and dreamers with their heads in the clouds.

ASPECTS (Henkina, M 1:30 and Volchek, Moscow 7) contrasted the rapid awakening of Eastern Germany following the opening of the Berlin Wall with the persistent, irrational, masochistic, self-imposed conformism of Soviet society.

On ASPECTS (Shcherbina, Moscow 6) Moscow poetess Tatyana Shcherbina commented ironically on the debates in the USSR on who is to blame and who is not to blame for the country's woes.

8. The Nationalities. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Belotserkovsky, M 5) commented on the Lithuanian party leadership's being invited to the November 16 CPSU Politburo meeting and promptly criticized for plans to break away from the CPSU. The program drew attention to Ligachev's statement, when asked in an interview with Argumenty i Fakty how he could defend a party whose leading role has given the people nothing, that the party has turned Russia into a great power. The program described this as a clear formulation of the credo of the party's reactionary-conservative elements. The empire and democratization, said the program, are incompatible. Apparently, even a Lithuanian party breakaway is seen in the Kremlin as a threat to the USSR's "great power" status.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 6) reported on calls in Latvia, particularly in the Popular Front newspaper Atmoda and by the Women's National League, for alternative nonmilitary service in Latvia and the right of Latvian draftees to do their military service in Latvia or at least in the Baltic Military District. The program also mentioned a meeting between Atmoda staffers and Soviet soldiers in a military unit near Riga, at which a wide range of ethnic and other issues were discussed, and quoted a November 11 TASS report from Riga on a resolution adopted by the Latvian Supreme Soviet on raising the issue of alternative service at the next USSR Congress of People's Deputies.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 6) cited letters in the Russian edition of the Latvian Popular Front newspaper Atmoda, some abusive against the newspaper as well as against Latvia and Latvians in general and others praising it, among other things, for providing political orientation.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 3) cited statements made by telephone to RFE's Estonian Service by Estonian writers Teet Kallas and Enn Vetemaa to the effect that the party organization of the Estonian Writers Union had decided to disband itself in view of the present desolate state of the party.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 4:30) excerpted an article by Heli Susi in the September/October issue of the Estonian Writers Union's Russian-language journal Tallinn on how impressed Solzhenitsyn was by the Estonians and the institutions of independent Estonia.

9. The Armed Forces. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 13) took issue with statements made by former commander-in-chief of Soviet forces in Afghanistan, General Gromov, in an interview with Sovetskaya Rossiya in which he rejected the idea of press criticism of the misdeeds committed by these forces. The program agreed, however, with Gromov's statements in an interview to Pravda Ukrainy on the serious material difficulties, especially housing, with which Soviet junior officers have to contend. The program cited an article in Smena by Kononov and Borisov in which they pointed to the miserable pay of Soviet junior officers and to the poor morale of officers and men now that ideological and disciplinary pressure is no longer effective. The program listed proposals made in the article to remedy this situation, such as studying the experience of foreign professional armies and reviewing excessive security classification.

10. The Law. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USSR (Kaminskaya, W 9) discussed the case, recently reported in Izvestia, of a judge who resisted pressure from local state and party officials as well as the public in passing a verdict against a house-building combine which reneged on its obligations to a displaced house-owner. However, his verdict was not carried out. The program said that this fact clearly demonstrates the shortcomings of the Soviet system, in which the judiciary does not enjoy equal status with the executive and the legislature, as well as a complete disrespect for the law on the part of both officials and the public.

11. The Media. ON OVER THE BARRIERS (Dovlatov, NY 5) Soviet emigre writer Sergey Dovlatov, commenting on a report in the Latvian newspaper Atmoda on a drastic fall in the number of subscribers to Pravda, Sovetskaya Rossiya, and Komsomolskaya Pravda, saw this as a sign of healthy competition among Soviet periodicals which will benefit the reader.

A. Stalin. ASPECTS (Sezeman, P 3:30) criticized the present tendency in the USSR to put the blame for the country's present desolate state on Stalin and his associates.

13. Culture. ASPECTS (Matusевич, M 3:30) commented on the latest attacks against liberal, proglasnost, prorestructuring writers and publicists in the USSR. Noting the anti-Semitic element in these attacks, the program remarked that while the

Gorbachev leadership has been impressed by the Swedish model of socialism, it clearly feels that Swedish legal action against manifestations of anti-Semitism (the program gave a recent example) is not worthy of imitation.

ASPECTS (Ivan Tolstoy, Leningrad 6) said that it is wrong to think that restructuring is taking place in the USSR purely on the basis of the fact that emigre authors are being published in the USSR. The program illustrated this by comparing two editions, one published in Moscow, the other in London, of the selected works of Boris Zaytsev. The program showed how the Moscow edition gave a distorted picture of Zaytsev's character.

In WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Voynovich, NY 17:30), a RERUN from 24 December 1988, Soviet emigre writer Vladimir Voynovich recalled the difficulties he had with the Soviet cultural authorities during the "stagnation" period.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Arev, NY 12) featured a report by Andrey Arev, a Leningrad literary critic and a member of the editorial board of the journal Zvezda, on a conference he attended at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, held on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Anna Akhmatova. The conference dealt not only with Akhmatova but with the literary tradition of the Tsarskoye Selo in general.

Russian cultural personalities who had associations with Rome were the subject of an item in ASPECTS (Potiyev, M 4).

14. Religion. SUNDAY SERVICE (Potiyev and Kholodnaya, M and NY 50) featured a Russian Orthodox Church service.

15. Vladimir Solovev on Economic Life. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 8) presented this Russian religious thinker's views on an economy based on Christian values, focusing on his arguments in favor of private property as an extension of the individual.

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

1. Eastern Europe. ASPECTS (Henkina, M 12) gave the main points of an article by Polish sociologist Jadwiga Staniszkis in the Solidarity newspaper Tygodnik Solidarnosc claiming that the preconditions for the present developments in Eastern Europe were created back in the 1970s, when the decision-making centers in the various countries began to move from the parties to the KGB and the armed forces, where "staffs" emerged which realized the pernicious effects of the socialist countries' self-isolation from the West.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 7) looked at some of the repercussions of the latest developments in Eastern Europe and the USSR on the East-West military situation. The program noted the accommodation of East German resettlers in Bundeswehr facilities; the continued isolation of Soviet troops in the GDR; Hungarian demonstrations outside Soviet barracks calling for a complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary; concern on the part of the Soviet and Warsaw Pact commands over alternative nonmilitary service in Poland, Hungary, and the GDR; military budget problems in West European countries due to the eroding of the image of the "probable adversary"; the warning by NATO generals of the Warsaw Pact's continued numerical superiority; and former British Foreign Minister David Owen's speculations on the consequences of German reunification for the Western military alliance.

2. US-Poland. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 4), in a review of events in and around Washington in the past week, focused on Walesa's visit to the US. The program cited Walesa's appeals for foreign investment and help for the changes taking place in Poland, the proposal for an international investment bank for restoring the economies of the East European countries made at a conference held by the RFE/RL Fund, and President Bush's message to the conference underscoring the continued need for RFE/RL.

3. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 1:30), in a review of events in and around Washington in the past week, reported on Israeli Premier Shamir's visit to Washington, citing an American official that the talks failed to bring a substantial narrowing of differences over Secretary of State Baker's plan for Israeli-Palestinian talks.

4. The US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 1), in a review of events in and around Washington in the past week, gave an excerpt from President Bush's Thanksgiving Day address in which he recalled George Washington's address in 1789.

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

1. Culture and Politics. OVER THE BARRIERS (Solovev, NY 9) reviewed a book by Canadian historian Modris Ekstins entitled The Rite of Spring, in which he presents the Stravinsky ballet of the same name as the herald and embodiment of the destructive esthetics of modernism and its subsequent fatal consequences, in particular Fascism.

2. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Fotiyev, M 4; Benigsen, NY 8; and Zelinsky, Moscow 7:30) featured a reading, with a commentary, of Christ's parable of Lazarus and the rich man, the fifth installment of Father Georgy Benigsen's talk about the Holy Communion, and reflections by Moscow church writer Vladimir Zelinsky on the meaning of entering into the Church.

3. The Scandal Surrounding a Case of Sexual Harassment of a Female Employee of a Japanese Publishing House was reported on by OUR PLANET (Matuzok, NY 2:30), which used an article by Stephen Weizman in The New York Times.

4. The Experimental Introduction of "Women's Only" Carriages on the Cairo Subway was mentioned in OUR PLANET (Gordin, M 1:30).

5. An Issue of the British Youth Magazine "Discovery" Devoted to Karl Marx was described in OUR PLANET (Pomerantsev, L 3:30).

6. The "Assimilation" of the Jewish Bagle in the US was discussed in OUR PLANET (Nudelman, Jerusalem 2:30), which saw this as an example of free enterprise in the West.

7. A Japanese Chewing Gum Which Indicates a Person's General Condition was the subject of an item in OUR PLANET (Gordin, M 1).

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Sunday, 19 November 1989
M. Frost and N. Vierbuecher

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

1. Soviet-Czechoslovak Relations. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Fistejn, M 9) backgrounded and broadcast an open letter to Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze from a whole range of nongovernmental Czechoslovak groups. The letter demanded an official reappraisal by the Soviet government of the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia.
2. Popular Front Movements. THE LATEST ON UNOFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS (Alekseyeva, W 20) profiled the Popular Fronts of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Belorussia as well as the Rukh organization in the Ukraine, noting that the attitude of the republican governments toward the organization in the respective republics is far more benevolent in the Baltic area than in Belorussia or the Ukraine.
3. Moldavia. THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 5) excerpted an article from Die Zeit on the recent political unrest in Moldavia.
4. Human Rights. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 12) highlighted topics reported in the Press Bulletin of SibIA, No. 33, about incidents of police violence, arrests, confiscations of newspapers, and rallies on the Day of the Political Prisoner. The program was RERUN from November 17.
5. Psychiatry. Drawing on the Press Bulletin of SibIA, THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Konovalov, M 1:30) quoted an open letter from an independent psychiatrist who said that the abuse of psychiatry is continuing in the USSR. The program was RERUN from November 17.

6. THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 15) presented articles from The Christian Science Monitor, the Stuttgarter Zeitung, Die Weltwoche, and The Financial Times on various aspects of the environment and the economy in the USSR.

7. The Leadership. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 6:30) excerpted an interview with historian and Supreme Soviet Deputy Yury Afanasyev published in the November 16 edition of The Washington Post in which he criticized various aspects of Gorbachev's leadership style, including Gorbachev's tendency to dismiss all but his own criticisms of party and state institutions.

8. The Soviet Armed Forces. THE CONTOURS OF PERESTROIKA (Mityunov, Moscow 13) aired an interview with Reserve Lieutenant Colonel Vitaly Urazhtsev, one of the leaders of the recently founded independent military union Shchit (Shield). Urazhtsev reproached the Defense Ministry for providing only old-style commonplace answers instead of solutions for such problems as barracks brutality, increasing objections to military service, and the absence of a real alternative service. He called the armed forces "a state without rule of law within a state without rule of law."

9. History. SOVIETOLOGISTS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Shragin, M 20) broadcast the first installment of Zbigniew Brzezinski's latest book, The Great Fall: The Birth and Death of 20th Century Communism.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Mayer, M 3) reviewed the history of the Stalinist repressions in the Irkutsk district, noting that the runway of the Irkutsk airport is considered the world's largest tombstone, since beneath it lie countless victims of communist repression. The program was RERUN from November 17.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 5) recounted the history of the Siberian flag in a RERUN from November 17.

10. Culture. THE CONTOURS OF PERESTROIKA (Mikhailov, W 17) aired an interview with Soviet writer and Supreme Soviet Deputy Chingis Aitmatov, who is on a visit to the US to collect the "Call on Conscience" award. Aitmatov spoke about literature in a nation that is at a crossroads. Endorsing the fact that socialist realism is on the retreat, especially in Soviet prose, Aitmatov noted the absence of a real epoch-making work that might be expected from contemporary Soviet literature.

EX LIBRIS (Yurenen, M 50) presented a second program devoted to the work of Moscow conceptualist writer Vladimir Sorokin. This installment included a reading by Sorokin himself from his novel The Norm and a commentary by Moscow cultural commentator Ilya Bakshtein on Sorokin's works.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30) presented the second installment of former political prisoner Lev Timofeyev's recollections of his dealings with the KGB entitled A Prayer About a Chalice, published in Paris this year by La Presse Libre.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail and Genis, NY 28) aired an interview with Soviet film director Aleksey German, whose films are currently being shown at a New York film festival.

THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov and Gendler, NY 28), a RERUN from August 20 and November 17, examined the basic tenets of classical Slavophilism.

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

1. Eastern Europe. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4) presented commentaries on the dramatic events in Eastern Europe by the Knight-Ridder Syndicate, The Washington Post, The Chicago Tribune, The Los Angeles Times, and The Baltimore Sun.

2. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 7) reported on the formation of a new GDR government under the leadership of newly appointed Prime Minister Hans Modrow and speculated on the future of the SED.

3. Hungary. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Kun, Budapest 7) profiled the so-called Clubs of Reform Supporters, a movement created by Imre Pozsgay, to help him exert influence following the HSWP congress that ousted Kadar. Now that Pozsgay is firmly established as a candidate for the state presidency, the Reform Supporters' movement has apparently fallen by the wayside.

4. Poland and the German Question. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (E. Levin, M 6:30) outlined the history of Polish-German relations in explaining why it is far from easy for the Poles to welcome the prospect of closer ties between the two Germanies.

5. Romania. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Krimerman, M 5) described the dire situation in Romania in connection with the 14th RCP Congress.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 4) excerpted an interview from The Washington Post with US Defense Minister Cheney on possible cuts in the US defense budget in light of the reduced threat of Warsaw Pact forces.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 20) reflected on the possible consequences of the changes in the GDR for international sports events. An article from The New York Times was cited.

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

None

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Monday, 20 November 1989
V. Frank

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

- * 1. The Nationalities. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 6) assessed the importance of the decision taken by the Georgian Supreme Soviet about the right of the republic to independence. Similar steps have been taken by the Baltic and other republics. It was stressed that next year 9 out of 15 republics will have taken the same position. The USSR Supreme Soviet will have to take the will of the peoples of the republics into consideration, although this will probably happen dangerously late.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Dotsenko, Moscow 10) reported on various events and human rights violations in the Ukraine. In particular, demonstrations at the time of the funeral of three Ukrainian political prisoners were described, as well as protests by Uniates demanding the reestablishment of their church in Western Ukraine.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 10) interviewed by telephone one of the leaders of the Belorussian National Front, Mikhail Tkachev, in Minsk about the political situation during the preelection campaign. He stressed that according to opinion polls the overwhelming majority of the urban population supports the democratic movements.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 6) interviewed one of leaders of the Armenian movement, Rafail Kazaryan, about the present situation in Nagorno-Karabakh. Although the blockade by Azerbaijan has officially been lifted, the situation in that area remains extremely difficult. According to him, the

blockade created, among the Armenians, the firm impression that the entire country, not only Azerbaijan, is responsible for it and that it may very well lead to all kinds of excesses which will not be punished.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, 5) reported on the amendment to the Lithuanian constitution concerning religious freedom. The amendment cancels the disadvantage believers had in comparison with atheists. The hope was expressed that the same will happen in the rest of the Soviet Union, yet it is obvious there still are many obstacles to be overcome.

2. The Law. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, Moscow 8) reported on the court case against the worker and the editorial staff of the Noginsk newspaper Znanya Kommunizma. The party authorities removed the chief editor of the newspaper for having regularly published speeches of the USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for the Norilsk area, Afanasev, whereupon the staff of the newspaper declared a political strike. The defense stated that a court has no jurisdiction to decide whether a strike is legal or illegal. Nevertheless the court decided that the strike was illegal.

3. Defense. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 6) cited interviews with the commanders in chief of the Warsaw Pact and NATO generals about defense strategies in the face of the changing situation in Eastern Europe. They generally stressed the necessity of keeping the military blocks as they had been hitherto, taking into account the occurring changes.

SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) commented on the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons, which are shortly due to begin in Geneva.

4. The Afghan Campaign. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Konovalov, M 8) was devoted to the question of who was responsible for Soviet involvement in Afghanistan. Pegging his talk to an article in the Krasnaya Zvezda about the campaign, the author ridiculed the theory that the responsibility lies exclusively with those political and military leaders who are now dead: Brezhnev, Ustinov, Andropov, Suslov, Gromyko, and Kosygin.

SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 4) discussed the role and responsibility of those Soviet generals who commanded the Soviet forces in Afghanistan. Blame is, in particular, laid on the commander in chief General Gromov.

5. The Supreme Soviet. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 7) quoted extensively from an article in the Moskovskiye Novosti by political observer Vitaly Tret'yakov on the forthcoming session

of the All-Union Supreme Soviet. One of the subjects to be discussed will undoubtedly be the question of abolishing article 6 of the Soviet Constitution, which stipulates the leading role of the CPSU. Also to be discussed is the problem of private ownership.

6. Workers. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mannanikov, Novosibirsk 7:30) reported on the conference of representatives of workers' committees of towns in the Kemerovo region, which was attended by Soviet and foreign correspondents. The itinerary of the conference covered such items as the strike of miners and how the authorities fulfilled the agreement they signed with the strike committees. It turned out that only 17 out of 44 points of the agreement were fulfilled by the government. It was agreed to form a new movement, the Union of Workers of the Kuzbas.

7. Strikes. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 7) cited an article in the Moskovskiy Novosti about the growth of the wild strike of miners in the Vorkuta area into a well-organized mass movement. Despite an agreement signed between the strike committee and the government, many of the agreed points have not been fulfilled. A radical change in the methods of production and the distribution of coal, as well as concessions to the strikers, is necessary if one is to reach a solution to the problem.

8. Society. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich and Mityunov, Moscow 12) reported on a recent meeting of the Moskovskaya Tribuna, a club of members of the Moscow intelligentsia. The necessity of urgent economic and social measures was stressed as well as the obvious need to scrap Gorbachev's first version of perestroika and have it replaced by a more effective one. Gorbachev should be supported in order to prevent him from joining the extreme right, which is rapidly gaining strength both in the center and in the republics and widening its attacks on the Democratic Movement. Approximately the same anxious thoughts were voiced at two meetings of the interregional group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On OVER THE BARRIERS (Malgin, Moscow 11:30) the author humorously described his experience with Soviet customs and customs officials on leaving and reentering the Soviet Union. Despite promises made by senior customs officials about the liberalization of regulations, his departure and reentry were accompanied by degrading and most thorough searches and illogical confiscation of a number of items, even including Soviet periodicals. It appeared to the author that perestroika stopped somewhere before customs.

AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 6) quoted from a Moskovskiye Novosti article about the conditions of workers and their families in the gold mines of Kolyma in the Magadan region. Despite enormous profits made by the government, the pay, the living conditions, and pollution are worse than in other parts of the country.

AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 5) quoted extracts from a Moskovskiye Novosti article about the meeting of representatives of the Interregional Association of the Democratic Movement which took place in Chelyabinsk in October. The movement will pursue its aims by nonviolent, democratic, and constitutional means and is to coordinate the activity of the regional democratic groups.

9. Agriculture. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4:30) discussed the bill about private land leasing and its possible beneficial consequences for the Soviet economy. Since it is one of the main stepping stones toward diminishing the monopoly of production by the State (or the party), it should become a most important element of the economic reform. However, the party does not seem inclined to give up its monopoly and therefore the future of that law is unpredictable.

10. The Mass Media. OVER THE BARRIERS (Shcherbina, Moscow 8) discussed the phenomenon of the enormous country-wide popularity of the TV hypnotist, Kashpirovsky, whose shows are transmitted each week. Various other shows on TV were discussed, as well as a number of Soviet and emigre journals.

11. Students. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 2:30) interviewed several students who attended a students' meeting in Moscow and the speech there by Gorbachev.

12. Literature. OVER THE BARRIERS (Kokhanovsky, Moscow 8) commented on the discussion in the Writers' Union of the Russian Federation which took place last week in Moscow. Citing excerpts of some writers' speeches, the author was appalled by the cheap anti-Semitism which seems to be the main concern of these writers and apparently meets the trend of the times amongst certain categories of Russians. Other, politically and socially more mature and responsible voices were also uttered.

13. The Theater. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 4) quoted from a review, published in Moskovskiye Novosti, about a satirical play by Yuly Kim in one of the Moscow theaters.

14. Religion. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fotiyev, M 4:30) noted that during the past two years the authorities have permitted a number of churches to be reopened in Moldavia. It was stressed

that the main reason for this permissive policy may be found in the attempt to tone down the anti-Russian sentiments in that republic. In Kaliningrad (formerly Koenigsberg) the cathedral, built before the Reformation and badly damaged during World War II, is going to be rebuilt. Funds will be provided by the West German Protestant and Catholic Churches, as well as by the Russian Orthodox Church.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Nezhny, Moscow 6) discussed the mania which seems to have gripped a large proportion of Soviet people, the belief in healers and hypnotists who appear on TV. One of the reasons seems to be the catastrophically low standard of medicine in the Soviet Union. It is believed that the authorities welcome these programs, since they tend to make people forget the sorry state of their lives. It is a kind of pseudoreligion which is necessary for most Soviet citizens.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Bishop Anthony, L 6) gave a religious talk about the phenomenon of forgiving. This talk was recently given during the bishop's visit to Moscow.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 1:30) reported about the reorganization of the Orthodox Church in Belorussia.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 2) reported about an exhibition of old Russian icons in the Vatican.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, P 3) brought a modern version of a composition by the Soviet composer Camill Chalayev of the 50th Psalm performed in Moscow.

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

1. Czechoslovakia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Urban, Prague 7:30) reported in detail on the cruel beating of participants in a students' demonstration in Prague. This brought about even larger demonstrations, held during the next days. Details were also given about the formation of the opposition movement Neues Forum. The correspondent voiced the conviction that the authorities will have to resign.

- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kun, Budapest 4) commented on the positive reaction of Hungarian politicians, TV, and Radio, as well as the man in the street, toward the events in Czechoslovakia. Dubcek seems to be extremely popular among the Hungarians. The general feeling amounts to an expectation of a new Prague Spring.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 4) discussed the reasons why Czechoslovakia, which in 1968 was the first to establish a liberal type of socialism, had to become one of the last ones to get rid of a Stalinist type of communism. The author voiced the opinion that changes in the Soviet Union robbed the present leaders of Czechoslovakia of the support they needed to remain in power.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M 2) reported on the third consecutive day of political demonstrations in Prague. One of those present, who was beaten up by militia a few days ago, explained the reasons for the demonstrations. Another voiced the opinion that the authorities would eventually have to give in.

- * 2. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 5) reviewed the West German press coverage of current events in the GDR and included excerpts from a number of newspapers.

3. Romania. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 4) reported on the 14th conference of the Romanian Communist Party and stressed the difference between the high-faluting words of Ceausescu and the bitter reality of present-day life in Romania.

4. Eastern Europe. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 5) discussed the changing attitude of the East European countries toward defense. Conscientious objection is now accepted in several of these countries, the militarization of schools and youths has been virtually halted, and the political influence within the armed forces has either been stopped or radically diminished.

5. China. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 5) discussed the retirement of Deng Xiao Ping and the reaction of the man in the street in Peking to that event. It seems apparent that his retirement is only nominal and that he, being somewhat of a monarch, is going to exert his influence as before.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Defense. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 3) gave a summary of the defense requirements and strategy of some of the NATO countries, including the United States, taking into account the present changes in Eastern Europe.

2. France. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, Paris 6:30) quoted several comments by the General Secretary Georges Marchais of the French Communist Party about the future of socialism in

general and the Berlin Wall and the situation in the GDR, in particular. There seems to be little doubt that he will be replaced at the next party conference which will take place in June.

3. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 4) reported about the appeal by a Catholic welfare organization for assistance in combatting present and future famine in Ethiopia.

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

1. The United States. BROADWAY -- 1775 (Morozov and others, NY 49:30) interviewed the man on the street about the latest events in Eastern Europe. The interest shown is very typical of the American public. An interview about the situation in the GDR with an ex-East German refugee woman, who married an American, was given. A commentary on the visit of Lech Walesa to the United States followed, as well as a talk about financial problems in the United States and their influence on aid to Eastern Europe. The program also carried an interview with Soviet poet Yevgeny Rein who talked about his impressions of the United States. Talks about sports and Thanksgiving Day concluded the program.

2. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 4) discussed the problem of the ordaining of women in the Anglican Church which has almost led to a schism in the church.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead
story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Tuesday, 21 November 1989
M. Frost and N. Vierbuecher

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

1. The Miners' Strikes in Vorkuta and the Kuzbas. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Moscow 4 and Manannikov, Novosibirsk 7) broadcast commentaries on relations between the miners' strike committees and the government in the Kuzbas and in Vorkuta and described the miners' lack of trust in the government's intention to fulfill its promises. The program used voice cuts of miners' representatives.
2. Georgia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Moscow 6) commented on an appeal by Ossetians for the Ossetian language to be declared the second official language in Georgia in light of recent amendments to the Georgian constitution. A representative of the Georgian Popular Front argued that the recent constitutional changes do not pose a threat to the Ossetian language and culture.
3. Russian Nationalism. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 5) reviewed an article by Lord Nicholas Bethell describing how he had been received at the Moscow headquarters of the Pamyat society and briefed on the society's views. The program focused on the fascist nature of these views and mentioned that Bethell pointed out that although these views are in theory punishable under Soviet law, in practice they remain unchallenged.
4. Zaikov's Resignation. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Henkina and A. Rahr, M 3) commented on the significance of Zaikov's resignation as Moscow party first secretary.
5. Restructuring. MAN AND SOCIETY (Morozov, NY 24) aired an interview with emigre Russian economist Yury Maltsev on the state of economic reform in the USSR. Maltsev maintained that there is no comprehensive reform plan and that restructuring has progressed only by trial and error.

SPECIAL FEATURE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 20) aired a tape recording made by People's Deputy Yuri Vlasov for broadcast by RL in which he criticized Lenin as the creator of the party bureaucracy and maintained that Lenin's program was essentially a dictatorship by a single person.

6. Glasnost. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tolz, M 7) said that contrary to the assertions made by a member of the regime's censorship agency on the TV program "Vzglyad" of November 17, political censorship still exists in the USSR.

7. The Afghan War. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Konovalov, M 8:30) highlighted an interview with Colonel General Gromov in the November 15 issue of Sovetskaya Rossiya and compared Gromov's views with information from other Soviet sources that assessed his role in the Afghan War in a quite different way.

8. The Case of Imprisoned Journalist Sergey Kuznetsov was discussed on THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 5). The program aired a report from Kuznetsov's lawyer, who described Kuznetsov as being "near death" on the 35th day of his hunger strike. The program also described Sakharov's attempts to intercede on behalf of Kuznetsov.

9. Human Rights. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29:30), a RERUN from 22 July 1983, broadcast another installment of Petr Grigorenko's memoirs entitled In the Underground One Can Only Meet Rats.

10. The Independent Press. OVER THE BARRIERS (Dovlatov, NY 8) reviewed the first issue of a new Leningrad weekly called Leningradsky Literator.

11. Legal Reform. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 8) aired an interview in Moskovskiye Novosti with People's Deputy and law professor Aleksandr Yakovlev on the Supreme Soviet's recent approval of changes in the status of judges and in criminal proceedings as well as in other laws pertaining to the judicial system.

12. Psychiatry. HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 8) cited an article in Kommunist and the findings of a group of US experts who toured the USSR earlier this year as evidence that there are still cases of mentally healthy persons being forced to undergo psychiatric treatment, although systematic abuse of psychiatry for political purposes has certainly ended.

13. Collective Psychology. Pegged to recent UFO sightings in the USSR, OVER THE BARRIERS (Paramonov, NY 9) summarized a book by Swiss psychologist C. G. Jung entitled Flying Saucers as a Modern Myth.

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

- * 1. Czechoslovakia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Urban, Prague 6) aired a report from Independent East European Information Agency reporter Jan Urban on the latest political developments in Czechoslovakia. The item included voice cuts of Vaclav Havel and of recent mass demonstrations in Prague.
- * HUMAN RIGHTS (Fistejn and Fedoseyev, M 6) discussed the recent mass demonstrations in Czechoslovakia, focusing on the motives of the demonstrators, who have never accepted the regime forced upon them by tanks in 1968, and on their demands, above all free elections.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 6) reported on the mass protests in Czechoslovakia and on the prospects for peaceful change.
- * Using an article from the November 21 issue of Liberation and quoting French Foreign Minister Dumas, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 4:30) reported on the reaction in France to the events in Czechoslovakia.
- 2. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bensl, M 7:30) highlighted the current political situation in the GDR, focusing on the widespread public discontent with the changes approved so far by the authorities. A poll among GDR citizens visiting West Germany was cited, according to which the SED would get only 14 percent of the votes if free elections were to be held now.
- EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chianurov, M 5) reviewed an article in The Independent of November 21 which said that the East German economy is in great danger of having to pay the price for the new freedom.
- THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Schmidt, Karl-Marx-Stadt 5) reported on the latest public reaction to the rapid pace of the political reforms in the GDR.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The EC and Eastern Europe. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 5:30) reported on the EC summit meeting being held to discuss the issue of financial aid for Eastern Europe. French President Mitterrand was quoted on the summit talks.
2. Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 6) reviewed an article in Pravda criticizing the US's continued support for the resistance forces in Afghanistan. The program also described the changing US policy toward Islamic fundamentalists among the Mujahidin and commented on the current lull in military activity between government and resistance forces.
3. India. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 4) previewed the general elections scheduled for November 22-24.
4. El Salvador. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 4) reported on the latest guerrilla attacks on San Salvador and other cities and highlighted US reaction to the situation in the country.

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

1. MODERN MEDICINE (Muslin and Shikhman, NY 27:30) featured items on, among other things, the positive effect of physical exercise on human health and on computerized aids for handicapped people.
2. Ecology. MAN AND SOCIETY (Chalidze, NY 5) featured a report on a natural way to cope with the mosquito problem in the marshes along the Atlantic coast of the US.
3. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Stern, NY 8) reviewed a book entitled The Artist in His Studio, which contains photographs of world-famous Parisian painters in their studios. The program also profiled the book's author, Alexander Lieberman, who is of Russian origin.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Wednesday, 22 November 1989
D. Felton

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

1. Gorbachev's Upcoming Visit to Italy and the Vatican. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 7:30) noted the great public interest in Italy in the visit and cited Gorbachev's statements, made in an interview published in a book recently issued in Italy entitled The Common European House, concerning the recent rapid progress in disarmament and relations among the European countries. As regards Gorbachev's references to the end of the "Iron Curtain" era, the program remarked that Gorbachev forgot to mention that the Iron Curtain was erected by the will of Stalin. The program pointed to a Komsomolskaya Pravda article highly favorable to the pope as an example of signs of a positive change in relations between Moscow and the Vatican. Hopes for a restoration of the rights of the Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Church were also mentioned.

2. The USSR and Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 10:30) looked at the first part of a documentary account of the Afghan War by Artem Borovik, son of top nomenklatura official Genrikh Borovik, in Ogonek. The program said that the terminology used by Borovik reflects the Moscow elite's typical lack of contact with reality, and while this is the first time that the main participants in the decision to invade Afghanistan have been questioned, the results of the questioning are zero, since top Soviet officials either never admit to mistakes or else are genuinely convinced they did nothing wrong. The program remarked that apparently no one, not even Brezhnev or Karmal, was responsible for the invasion of Afghanistan. Taking issue with Borovik's defense of the Soviet "ideals" in

Afghanistan, the program pointed to the long Soviet record of subversive activities against foreign countries. The program fully agreed, however, with Borovik's conclusion that the invasion scenario was worked out by the KGB.

- * 3. Moscow Party Leader Zaykov's Replacement by Prokofev. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 5) aired a telephone report from Moscow by independent journalist Yury Mityunov in which he cited comment on Zaykov's replacement made by the responsible secretary of the Interregional Group of People's Deputies, Arkady Murashov, representing the center of the political spectrum; one of the leaders of the Democratic Union, Igor Tsarkov (extreme left); and Moscow party ideological functionary Vladimir Gorbach (extreme right). Tsarkov said Zaykov's replacement was hastened by world condemnation of the brutal suppression of a peaceful demonstration in Moscow on October 30. Murashov spoke of a promising development. Gorbach described Zaykov as a dynamic personality who may be expected to intensify the dialogue with unofficial organizations. Mityunov, however, ended on a skeptical note, pointing to the countless dynamic party functionaries who have reduced a potentially rich country to poverty by clinging to an ineffective model of socialism.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Belotserkovsky, M 7:30) pointed to Zaykov's reputation as a conservative, if not a reactionary, and his participation in the campaign against Yeltsin. In view of Yeltsin's triumph at the elections to the Congress of People's Deputies, said the program, the party apparatus apparently feared for its chances under Zaykov at the upcoming elections to local and republican soviets. The program drew attention to Prokofev's statement that the party must continue to play an avantgarde role, but that no restructuring was possible without a restructuring of the party. The program described Prokofev's election as a piece of pseudodemocracy, and as regards his reference to people being thoroughly tired of stagnation in restructuring, said that they are indeed tired of such Potemkinesque performances.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, Moscow 7:30) contrasted Zaykov's unassuming style with that of his predecessor, Yeltsin, and noted his preoccupation with economic problems. A telephone interview was featured with the head of the Moscow city party committee's press section, Yevgeny Muravev, who suggested that Zaykov is needed in the Defense Council, and described Prokofev as a man similar in views and style to Zaykov. The program said that judging from an interview given by Prokofev to Moskovskiy Novosti chief editor Yegor Yakovlev, he is a man of liberal, prorestructuring views. This opinion was also expressed by one of Yeltsin's assistants in a telephone interview with RL.

4. Democratization. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 4:30) commented on the draft laws being discussed in the USSR Supreme Soviet on the status of Supreme Soviet deputies. They allow the formation of groups of deputies on the basis of nationality, region, or beliefs; the right to express nonconfidence in any official; and the voting of a deputy out of office by the electorate at any time. Deputies would be able to speak in any of the languages of the peoples of the USSR, but not call for violence or illegal actions or use improper speech. The program contrasted the Supreme Soviet's previous "rubber stamp" role with the present prolonged and tortuous road to a state based on law.

5. Glasnost. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M and Deych, Moscow 3) aired a telephone interview with Mark Deych on a planned constitutional conference in Moscow of a new independent, international association of journalists for restructuring which failed to take place because of the sickness of two prominent participants, Boris Yeltsin and Argumenty i Fakty chief editor Vladimir Starkov. The association is being created under the aegis of the Interregional Group of People's Deputies, which is at present denied an adequate press outlet.

6. The Economy. MAN AND SOCIETY (R. Shapiro, Isr. 7:30) observed that the USSR's present grave economic crisis is due not to Gorbachev's reforms but to the system itself, which he is changing far too slowly and hesitantly. The program said that in the USSR the blame is being put on the monopolistic state bureaucracy, and laws are being prepared to break monopolies and encourage competition. The program said that laws against monopolies are good, but in the West the main precondition for competition is not laws but an economic system in which the means of production have a variety of owners.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4:30) pointed out that the various, in themselves laudable, measures taken in the USSR to remedy shortcomings in various sectors of the economy have failed to prevent shortages because the latter are the result of the deficiencies of the economic system, which is based on mere plan fulfillment.

7. Labor Affairs. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Moscow 3:30) aired a telephone report from Moscow by Viktor Rezunkov on the Vorkuta miners' strike. Some workers have returned to work. Following a meeting with Prime Minister Ryzhkov, the miners' demands, except for political ones, were satisfied. Support from other coal-mining areas of the USSR was mentioned. A telephone interview with a member of the Vorkuta city strike committee, Oleg Gryznov, was used.

B. The Nationalities. BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 11) took issue with the complicated argumentation of an article in Lithuanian Komsomol newspapers to the effect that Lithuania can only become a really democratic and independent state under the leadership of the Lithuanian CP.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 7) took issue with an article in Sovetskaya Estoniya which, after outlining two opposing positions within the Estonian CP on such issues as the party's leading role, concluded that the Estonian CP cannot give up its leading role until its historical mission of building a democratic, constitutional state has been fulfilled. The program said that if there is anything which the party cannot give up, it is its responsibility for its past errors and massive crimes.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M 7:30) featured a talk in RL's Munich studios with Estonian sociologist Alexey Semenov, a coinitiator of a project to create a concern called "Alterra" which will study interethnic relations with a focus on the Russian-speaking population of Estonia and the other Baltic republics. Semenov said tension between Estonians and Russians in Estonia exists, but it is not very great, and centers on differing interests. The Estonians want a genuine renewal, a restoration of freedom and independence, and a break with state monopolism, which they feel is only possible in an independent Estonian state. The Russians' interests are primarily economic. Estonian party officials are popular among the Russians because of their liberal views and because the party acts as a bridge between the two ethnic groups. Semenov explained the reasons for the Estonians' optimism that Moscow will not prevent the Baltic states from secession and said the Estonian leadership's haste in pushing for independence is due to public pressure, and the deteriorating economic situation in the USSR.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 4:30) highlighted a report in the Latvian Popular Front bulletin Atmoda on the formation in the small town of Tukums of an initiative group to form a faction within the Latvian CP which would call for Latvia's secession from the USSR and a transformation of the party along the lines of the former Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Simis, W 5:30) highlighted Harvard Professor Richard Pipes' article in New Republic on the present crisis of the USSR's pseudofederal system. A complete solution to the crisis, says Pipes, is possible only if individual republics have the right of secession.

9. Independent Organizations. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (A. Levin, W 6:30) reported on the emergence under restructuring of independent regional and nationality-based associations of scientists.

10. Support by Soviet Unofficial Groups for the Reform Movement in Czechoslovakia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gordeyev, Moscow 4:30) aired a telephone report from Moscow by Alexander Gordeyev on a November 21 meeting at Moscow State University at which speakers, including Vladimir Gubarev of the Confederation of Anarcho-Syndicalists, Lev Timofeyev of the Moscow Helsinki Group, a participant in the brutally suppressed demonstration of November 17, and a member of the Moscow Tribune Club referred among other things to police brutality against demonstrators, the Soviet media's inaccurate reporting on developments in Czechoslovakia, a general strike in Czechoslovak schools and colleges, and the formation of the Civic Forum. A declaration of solidarity with the Czechoslovak opposition was read out.

11. The Media. OVER THE BARRIERS (Malgin, Moscow 16:30) aired a telephone comment from Moscow by Andrey Malgin, the head of the literature and art department of Nedelya, the Sunday supplement to Izvestia, in which he talked about pressures, largely by medium-ranking party officials, against liberal-minded, prorestructuring chief editors and other media representatives. Malgin mentioned, inter alia, the cases of the creator of the controversial Leningrad TV show The Fifth Wheel, Kryukova; Argumenty i Fakty chief editor Starkov, whom Gorbachev personally asked to resign; and the chief editor of Knizhnoye Obozreniye, Averin. Similar cases in the provinces were mentioned. Strikes and other solidarity measures by the colleagues of those concerned were also noted.

AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 29:30) cited material in Moskovskiy Novosti and Argumenty i Fakty on the harassment of liberal-minded media representatives by officials, and gave the slightly abridged text of an article by writer Vasily Afonin from the Tomsk Oblast party organ Krasnoye Znamya, reprinted in the Latvian youth newspaper Sovetskaya Molodezh, portraying a typical careerist party official isolated from the everyday hardships of the Soviet citizen.

12. Religion. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kuznetsov, M 2) excerpted a letter by top dignitaries of the Ukrainian Catholic Church abroad to Patriarch Pimen and other top dignitaries of the Russian Orthodox Church calling for a restoration of the Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Church's full rights.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Eriksen, Lvov/Oslo 8) aired a telephone report by Norwegian journalist Hugo Eriksen, just back from Lvov where he worked with a West German ARD TV crew making a film on the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The report gave extensive voice cuts of statements by the dean of the Transfiguration Church in Lvov, Yaroslav Chukhney, a longtime political prisoner and Chairman of the Committee for the Defense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, in which he said that the church was now emerging from its catacomb existence and has a large and increasing following. He expressed the hope that the upcoming meeting between the pope and Gorbachev would promote the church's legalization. A voice cut of a Ukrainian Catholic Church service was given.

13. Usinsk, Komi ASSR. On OVER THE BARRIERS (Chmelnizkiy, West Berlin 5:30) Soviet emigre architect Dmitry Chmelnizkiy recalled a brief accidental stay in this dismal new oil town in connection with the recent advertisement in the Moscow newspaper Arkhitectura of a competition for a memorial in Usinsk to Soviet "internationalists" who helped other peoples to fight against reactionary forces, e.g., in Spain, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Afghanistan. Chmelnizkiy noted the Komi ASSR's association with forced labor camps, and wondered who will be the first to have a memorial dedicated to them in this region, the victims of these camps or the "internationalists."

14. A Biographical Dictionary of the Soviet Union, 1917-1988. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Superfin, M 9:30) gave a critical review of this reference work, compiled by Zhanna Vronskaya and Vladimir Chuguyev and published in Munich by the Klaus Gerhard Saur Verlag, which has been purchased by the offices of Gorbachev and Thatcher. The program pointed to numerous shortcomings in this work and suggested that an enthusiastic review in Moskovskiy Novosti was really aimed at encouraging Soviet publishing houses to produce objective reference books.

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

1. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Xenia Schmidt, Karl-Marx-Stadt 4) spoke of the rapid developments in the GDR, which allow little time for reflection, mentioning the Volkskammer's nonacceptance of Krenz's charges against his former colleagues, press revelations of corruption among the former economic leadership, and popular demands, opportunistically seconded by SED functionaries, for the abolition of the constitution's clause on the SED's leading role. The program pointed particularly to the East German people's uncertainty as to which political grouping to choose to run the country.

- * 2. Czechoslovakia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 6:30) reported on the latest, sometimes contradictory developments in Czechoslovakia. On the one hand, the entire people has risen up, on the other, as soon as Czechoslovak radio and TV employees declared solidarity with the demonstrators, their facilities were seized by troops. Nevertheless, the demonstrations were shown on TV. Adamec government representatives met with representatives of the public, but party leader Jakes held a demagogic TV speech.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Urban, Prague 3:30) aired a telephone report from Prague by Jan Urban, a correspondent of the independent East European Information Agency, on the latest demonstrations in Prague and other Czechoslovak cities. Urban spoke of growing support for the democratic movement and for the planned two-hour warning strike, rumors of the resignation of party leader Jakes, the inflexible speech delivered by the latter on TV, the letter sent by the Civic Forum to Bush and Gorbachev on the need for a speedy resolution of the situation in Czechoslovakia, etc. The item was preceded by a voice cut of demonstrators singing on Wenceslas Square.
- * PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD) (Predtechevsky, M 3) cited comment on the mounting public pressure against the Czechoslovak leadership in Le Quotidien de Paris, Liberation (France), the Basler Zeitung, La Repubblica, Die Presse, Handelsblatt, and The Guardian.
- 3. Poland. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Pomerantsev, L 4) gave the slightly abridged text of a letter to The Financial Times by Polish Deputy Finance Minister Lis in which he appealed for outside financial and material assistance in the practical introduction of privatization and market principles into the Polish economy.
- 4. Hungary. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Kun, Budapest 12) included a telephone report from Budapest by Hungarian history professor Miklos Kun on the unsubstantiated legend that Sandor Petoefi, Hungary's national poet, died and was buried in Siberia. Kun agreed with the suggestion that the present airing of this legend could be calculated to distract the Hungarian people's attention from its present problems.
- 5. The Warsaw Pact. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 5) cited comment on the state of the Warsaw Pact as a result of the latest developments in Eastern Europe by Robert Toth in The Los Angeles Times and Linda Feldman in The Christian Science Monitor.

6. The PRC. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 5:30), noting the discrepancy between the Chinese media's depiction of normality in the PRC and the picture painted by foreign journalists, quoted reports by Newsweek's Peking correspondent Dorinda Ellisit on the atmosphere of sullen silence, hatred, and contempt for the regime and Andrew Higgins in The Independent on a boycott of subsidized cabbage in Peking, anecdotes on political repression during political instruction, and attempts by journalists to circumvent ideological constraints.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Genscher's Visit to the US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3:30) gave the main points of Genscher's statements on East-West relations in the light of the present changes in Eastern Europe made following his talks with President Bush. An NCA report from Washington was used.

2. The US. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 5) pointed to the election of blacks as Governor of Virginia and Mayors of New York and Seattle as a further progressive step in the development of American democracy.

On DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Morozov, NY 11) Soviet emigre Vladimir Morozov, who now lives in the US, presented an interview with a CNN TV camera operator on his trade union activities and talked about a telephone workers strike in New York and neighboring states.

3. Brazil. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 5) gave background on the political and economic developments in Brazil in recent years in connection with the latest presidential elections.

4. Democracy. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 5), noting the worldwide movement toward democracy in the final quarter of this century, pointed at the same time to the problems arising during the transition from dictatorship to democracy, in particular the old regime's reluctance to give up its privileged position and the burdensome economic legacy left to the new regime.

5. Harvard Politologist Samuel Huntington on World History. MAN AND SOCIETY (A. Levin, W 6:30) reviewed Huntington's article in the American journal National Interest in which he rejects the idea that the latest developments in Eastern Europe and the worldwide trend toward democratization mean that world historical development is coming to an end.

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

1. Examples of Americans' Keen Environmental Awareness were given in MAN AND SOCIETY (Francesca Chalidze, NY 6:30).
2. Impressions of Granada were given in OVER THE BARRIERS (Glickman, M 6) by emigre Leningrad artist Gabriel Glickman.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

{Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List}

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Thursday, 23 November 1989

J. Benson

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

1. The Soviet Union - Poland. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Babitsky, Moscow 4:30) excerpted an interview with Vladimir Kulistikov, the deputy editor in chief of Novoye Vremya, who was very optimistic about the visit of Prime Minister Mazowiecki to Moscow and predicted a new role for the Warsaw Pact Organization.

2. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 7:30) highlighted President Bush's speech to the nation previewing the topics of the upcoming meeting in Malta with Gorbachev. Voice cuts of the president were used.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30) described the two cruisers on which the Malta talks will take place, examining the reasons for the choice of such relatively small ships and the consequences for the talks.

3. The Soviet Union - China. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 3) commented on the unique features of the Soviet-Chinese negotiations on arms and armed forces limitations which began in Moscow on November 21 and reviewed the background of Sino-Soviet relations.

4. The Soviet Union - Israel. JUDAISM (Lvov, NY 1) cited the recent agreement between the Israeli El Al and Soviet Aeroflot airlines on regular flights between Tel Aviv and Moscow, as well as the Soviet Union's changed position on the exclusion of Israel from the UN as indication of improving relations.

5. The Soviet Union - the West. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 20:30) aired an open letter to Western leaders which said that the West can best ensure the freedom of the Soviet people by not giving the Soviet government financial aid. The program also broadcast a satirical commentary on the letter to the effect that Western dependence on aid to the Soviet Union is greater than the Soviet Union's needs and suggesting that the Soviet Union sell its central plan system of administration to the West. Both items appeared in the Moscow-independent journal Referendum, No. 28.

6. The Miners' Strike. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, M 3:30) quoted strike committee leader Yury Dneprenko that the main demands of the miners continuing their strike in the Vorkuta region are the repeal of the court decision on the strike's illegality and acknowledgement of the mine's independence.

7. The Nationalities. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Moscow 4) described the conflict situation in Southern Ossetia where an unsanctioned rally was scheduled to protest the Georgian Supreme Soviet's nullification of the recent declaration of an autonomous Southern Ossetia having as its state language Ossetian.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, M 5) interviewed two representatives of the coordination council of the Popular Front of Gagauziya regarding the recent declaration of autonomy for Gagauziya. Among other things, the representatives summed up the official reactions to the declaration, explained why Gagauzian autonomy will not infringe on other nationalities' rights in Moldavia, and stated their goals.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 7) gave the gist of an article in The Washington Post of November 23 on the formation of a group of members of the People's Congress of Deputies to defend the interests of the Russian nationality.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Krimerman, M 6:30) reviewed the first acts of the new First Secretary of Moldavia, Petr Luchinsky, and highlighted the stages of his political career.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich and Kulmagambetov, M 11) discussed the poor voting record in recent elections in Kazakhstan. Kulmagambetov attributed the passivity of the native Cossacks to their long history of repression, remarked that the Russian settlers are passive because they are

preoccupied with their own material well-being, and the intellectuals are either corrupt or Russified. He did not expect any changes soon. An article in Izvestia of November 12 was cited.

8. Leningrad Rally. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Leningrad 6) described the course of the rally held by the Leningrad City Party Committee on November 22. The basically right-wing speeches at the rally were sharply critical of the central authorities and called for a renewal of the communist party.

9. The KGB and Repressed Writers. MAN AND SOCIETY (Salkazanova, P 30) discussed the KGB's control of the literary archives of repressed writers. While Moscow writer Vladimir Lazarov, a member of the new Commission for the Literary Legacy of Repressed Writers, focused on the work of the commission so far and called for proper structures to preserve the extant legacies, Prof. Geller expressed strong doubts about the existence of such an archive, quoting information that most manuscripts collected in searches were burnt in the years of terror if they contained no incriminating evidence. Geller further stressed that the relation between writer and state must be changed and that the Soviet Union must recognize the author's works as his own or his heirs' property.

10. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4) gave the gist of an article in The Wall Street Journal of November 21 about the fate of several of Gorbachev's radical economic measures since his rise to power in March 1985.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 6) approved of the Supreme Soviet's passage on November 20 of extreme economic measures and viewed as constructive the veto of the draft law on economic management in the republics whose vague formulations avoided the main issue of whether to establish a federation. The program hoped that this defeat will force the party leadership to listen to proposals from the republics and realize the necessity of laying a new foundation for the country.

11. Human Rights and Political Prisoners. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 7) broadcast an open letter to Gorbachev from political prisoner Eduard Kritsky who exposed violations of the Soviet law permitting correspondence between prisoners and relatives. The program also aired other information about the situation of political prisoners in the Perm labor camp. Both items appeared in the Ekspress-Khronika, No. 47.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29:30), a RERUN from 25 July 1983, presented the 17th installment of readings from the memoirs of Petr Grigorenko, the late political prisoner and human rights activist.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 2:30) aired a statement signed by nine independent groups which called for a procession and rally to mark the International day of Human Rights on December 10. The group said it supported the democratization of Soviet society and its development into a society based on law.

12. Chernobyl. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 6) aired the full text of a statement by Ukrainian Peoples' deputies refuting charges made in an article in Pravda of November 11 that the Rukh and the Greens are responsible for the radiation psychosis of the people in the areas most strongly contaminated by the Chernobyl accident. The deputies proposed the formation of a special commission in the Supreme Soviet to examine the particular problems of these areas and called for the publication of their refutation in Pravda and all other papers reprinting the Pravda report.

13. Reforms. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 3:30) highlighted an article in The Toronto Globe and Mail of November 22 about the party's insistence on socialism as the main obstacle to economic reforms.

14. The Army. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 1:30) countered Minister of Defense Yazov's fundamental criticism of the high costs of a volunteer army, drawing attention to the advantages of selecting qualified and professional soldiers and eliminating the evils of hazing. The program observed that Yazov's estimate of the costs is considerably lower than that of his predecessors. An interview with Yazov in a recent issue of Romsomolskaya Pravda was cited.

15. The Siberian Press. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Manannikov, Novosibirsk 4:30) described the nascent political discussion appearing in Siberian provincial newspapers, citing articles from Verchny Omsk; Sovetsky Sibir; Altaiskaya Pravda; Znamya Shakhterov; and the most famous of the region, Universitetskaya Zhizn.

16. Jewish Affairs. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kuznetsov, M 4) reported on the past year's activity of the Latvian Society for Jewish Culture, the largest Jewish organization in the Soviet Union, and the course of the organization's second congress on November 19 in Riga.

17. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Deich, Moscow 16) featured a report on the November 22 meeting of April, the independent organization of Moscow writers in support of restructuring, which was dedicated to anti-Semitic statements made at the sixth plenum of the Writers' Union of the Russian Republic and the recent conservative attacks on liberal editors. The program highlighted the decisions of the group and interviewed dramatist Aleksandr German about April's influence and future.

On OVER THE BARRIERS (Shcherbina, Moscow 10) the Moscow poet Tatyana Shcherbina described her literary relations to emigre poet Josef Brodsky and Soviet poet Voznesensky.

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

- * 1. Czechoslovakia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fistejn, M 5:30) reviewed the antiparty events set off by the student protest and predicted that any future government without Dubcek or Havel will be only transitional.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Urban, Prague 4:30) updated news on the events in Prague, describing the growing independence of the media, Dubcek's speech in Bratislava, the call of the Civic Forum for a country-wide strike, and the largest demonstration in the history of the country.
- 2. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bensi, M 4:30) observed that the SED is following in the footsteps of Hungarian and Polish Communists and examined its round-table proposal of cooperation in solving the country's problems with other parties and its reception by opposition groups.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

- 1. The US - Israel. JUDAISM (Lvov, NY 1) mentioned official talks on a joint American-Israeli space project and the support given by the international B'nai B'rith to the US position on including the PLO in talks on peace in the Middle East.
- 2. El Salvador. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 4:30) reported on the involvement of American advisers in a recent clash between rebels and government soldiers and backgrounded the presence of Green Berets in the country. A Reuter's dispatch of November 22 was used.

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

1. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Meilach, Leningrad 6) reviewed the scheduled program of the West German festival of classical and contemporary German music now taking place in the Soviet Union.

2. Religion. JUDAISM (Lvov, Vail, and Haskelevich, NY 7, 15, and 13) featured items on the role of the "galut" (exodus) in the history of Israel; Rabbi Schlomo Karlebakh, a folk singer; and the source of polytheism according to the Jewish tradition.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Friday, 24 November 1989

J. Benson

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

1. Soviet-Polish Relations. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, Moscow 3:30) drew attention to the unique aspects of Polish Prime Minister Mazowiecki's visit to Moscow and summed up the surprising reactions of a representative of the Leningrad independent workers' union Independence to both the visit and to comparisons of Independence with the Polish Solidarity Union.

On THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster and Buiko, M and Moscow 10), the editor in chief of Gazeta Wyborcza described the meeting between Prime Minister Mazowiecki and President Gorbachev, recalling the two countries' past relations and underlining signs of change. The program highlighted the themes known to have been discussed during Mazowiecki's talks with Ryzhkov and Gorbachev.

2. Soviet-Israeli Relations. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, J 1) observed that Soviet-Israeli relations continue to improve, one sign being a week of Israeli fashions to be held in various Soviet cities.

3. The Nationalities. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Moscow 3:30) updated news on the situation in Southern Ossetia, citing information from a representative of the Committee for the National Salvation of Georgia and a speaker for the Popular Front of South Ossetia. A meeting between the opposing groups was said to have exacerbated the conflict.

4. The Russian Empire. On OVER THE BARRIERS (Strelyany, Moscow 12), a RERUN from October 27, Moscow publicist Anatoly Strelyany, who recently visited Vienna, discussed the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and in this connection pondered the future of Russia when its empire breaks apart.

5. Russophilism. THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov, Agursky, and Genis, NY 14:30) discussed the context and errors of certain anti-Western ideas formulated by the Soviet mathematician Igor Shafarevich in an article in Novy Mir, No. 7. The program considered Shafarevich's article worthy of serious thought, but refuted his argument that the results of industrialization in the West are just as negative as those in the Soviet Union and termed anachronistic his call for the revitalization of the Russian communal society (obshchina).

6. Human Rights and Political Prisoners. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 5) criticized the trial in Sverdlovsk of independent journalist Kuznetsov, citing several blatant violations of the law. The program said that such a trial is possible during restructuring because Gorbachev has won the support of the West and no longer fears it. The program also mentioned that people continue to be sent to psychiatric hospitals for political reasons.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 4:30) previewed the UN Seminar on Human Rights scheduled to begin in Moscow on November 27, quoting UN Deputy Secretary-General Jan Martenson on the goals of the seminar and the reasons why it is being held in the Soviet Union for a second time.

7. Restructuring and the Intellectuals. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Belotserkovsky, M 10) considered totally inappropriate an appeal by emigre author Valery Chalidze to Soviet intellectuals to promote slow change so as to avoid excesses and chaos. The program said that too much time has already been lost and that the political system must be changed as quickly as possible. The example of East European intellectuals is the one that should be followed. Chalidze's articles in Moskovskiye Novosti of September 3 and November 19 were cited.

8. The Antirestructuring Movement in Leningrad. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Volchek, Leningrad 7:30) reviewed the recent history of the Leningrad CP and drew attention to signs of growing antirestructuring sentiment in Leningrad which preceded the rally on November 22. The program noted that while the open criticism of Gorbachev at the rally was mentioned in the local Leningrad newspapers, central newspapers failed to report it.

9. The Party. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 1) contrasted the growing tendency of East European communist parties to forfeit their dominant role and disband civilian militias with the CPSU's refusal to consider such measures. The program warned that these militias can be used against the political opposition groups.

10. The Law on Property. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovich, M 5) drew attention to the inexact formulations of the draft law on property recently published in the Soviet press. The program said that such an imprecise law will only prevent the necessary stimulation of economic processes and even doubted that it will be passed, since it avoids the important and topical issue of republican property.

11. The Miners' Strike. ON THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kuznetsov, M 1:30), a member of the Vorkuta strike committee reported that most miners support the decision of one mine to continue its strike but doubt that the government will meet the miners' demands.

12. The Workers' Movement. FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Manannikov, Novokuznetsk 7) gave a detailed report of the Fourth Conference of the Workers' Committee of the Kuzbass, which formed the Union of Working People of the Kuzbass on November 18 in Novokuznetsk. Noting that the workers' movement has become more open and has gained political experience since the strike in July, the program considered the formation of this social-political organization a success, since it avoided the split in the worker movement anticipated by local and central authorities.

13. Siberia. FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Konovalov, M 1:30) broadcast a chronicle of recent events in Siberia, mentioning, among other things, the continuing repression of the independent Siberian Information Agency, SibIA; the employment of Afghanistan veterans by local authorities to disrupt or prevent meetings of independent groups; and the construction of a new KGB building in Omsk. The chronicle appeared in SibIA's Press Bulletin, No. 34.

FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Konovalov, M 5) presented reports on environmental pollution in Siberia. Criticizing the official policy toward Siberia as ecological neocolonialism, the program cited a proposal by the Taimyr Green Front to shut down the ore and metallurgical complex in Norilsk and reviewed the history of Siberia's exploitation as a depository for radioactive waste since the 1950s. The SibIA Press Bulletin, No. 34, was cited.

14. Agriculture. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 10:30) broadcast excerpts from an interview with Academician Vladimir Tikhonov about the reasons for the current critical situation in Soviet agriculture despite restructuring and the abundance of suggestions to improve the situation. The interview appeared in Yunost, No. 10.

15. Society. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 8) cited writer Aleksandr Ivanov's answer to a questionnaire about important reading experiences this year which he took as an opportunity to express his opinion about current problems of Soviet society. An article in Knizhnoye Obozreniye of November 10 was used.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Chianurov, M 7) acknowledged the new Soviet policy of publishing crime rate figures and drew attention to the 35 percent rise in the crime rate thus far in 1989. The program reflected on the causes of increased crime throughout the world. Articles in Novoye Vremya, Argumenty i Fakty, and Pravda were cited.

16. The Language of Restructuring. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 3) cited passages from a very critical review of the book Kratky Slovar po Nauchnomu Kommunizmu (A Brief Dictionary of Scientific Communism), which exposed the continuing falsity of official language. The review appeared in Knizhnoye Obozreniye, No. 45.

17. Lenin. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 8) aired an open letter from a US publisher responding to Roy Medvedev's charge recently published in Sovetskaya Molodezh that Solzhenitsyn has defamed Lenin in his works. The letter appeared in Atmoda of November 4.

18. History. MAN AND SOCIETY (Kozhevnikova, L 6) reported on the current libel trial in London in connection with a recent book on the British deportation of Yugoslav and Russian emigres in 1945, allegedly in accordance with the Yalta agreement.

CHRISTIAN RUSSIA: THE SECOND MILLENNIUM (Rahr, M 15) drew a parallel between Gorbachev's meeting in April with representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church to engage their support for restructuring and Stalin's meeting with high Church officials on 4 September 1943. The program excerpted articles from Agitator, No. 6, and Russkoye Vozrozhdeniye in 1980-1981 as well as Father Sergey Gordun's speech given at the Russian Orthodox Church conference in September, all of which revealed previously unpublished details about Stalin's meeting with Church leaders and provided different explanations for his actions.

FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 6:30) traced the history of the melody of the famous Soviet song "Along the Valleys and Over the Hills," widely thought to be a partisan song, back to a Siberian melody composed on the eve of World War II, "The March of the Siberian Sharpshooters." An article in the SibIA Press Bulletin, No. 34, was cited.

19. Culture. On OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 17:30), a RERUN from October 27, Josef Brodsky read his poetry. The program briefly profiled the Russian poet, whose works are beginning to be published in the Soviet press.

THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Genis, NY 14) contrasted the contribution to Russian culture made by the village writers of the 1960s with the dogmatism, revolutionary utopianism, and stylization of Russian peasant life found in the works of many of the same writers today, now called "pochvenniki" (nativists).

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Gordin and Nudelman, Tel Aviv 21:30) featured an interview with Ester Markish about her recent book Such a Long Return, which deals with her rediscovery of her Jewish traditions and her life with the Soviet poet Perets Markish, one of the Jewish writers executed in the 1950s.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 5:30) reported on the open conference of Moscow writers that took place on November 23, highlighting some of the arch-conservative speeches and summarizing the conference's final resolutions.

20. Religion. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fotiyev, M 5:30) welcomed an interview in Moskovsky Tserkovny Vestnik with two political officers who condemned the ongoing practice of subjecting soldiers to atheist indoctrination. The program contrasted this legacy of a totalitarian epoch in the Soviet Army with the broad activities of clergymen in the American armed forces.

CHRISTIAN RUSSIA: THE SECOND MILLENNIUM (Rahr, M 15) excerpted passages from Father Sergey Gordin's speech to the Russian Orthodox Church conference in September, in which he corrected the false statistics on churches in operation in the Soviet Union in the 1960s and gave evidence of stepped-up repression of the Church in 1958.

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

1. Eastern Europe. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) explained why East European countries should follow Poland's recent example and disband the party-controlled civilian militias.
- * 2. Czechoslovakia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Urban, Prague 4) reported on the eighth day of the upheaval in the country, mentioning clashes between students and security forces, the activity of the Civic Forum, and the increasing demands throughout the country for the current government to step down.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kun, Budapest 4:30) said that the prevailing Hungarian view of events in Czechoslovakia is that the Prague Spring under Dubcek's leadership will begin again after a short transitional phase.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 2) surveyed the coverage of the events in Czechoslovakia by The Independent, The Times (London), The Daily Telegraph, and The Guardian, all of November 24.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Limberger and Fistejn, M 7:30) reviewed the week's events leading to the extraordinary session of the CPCS CC and the resignation of Jakes and the party Secretariat. The program remarked that Czechoslovakia is resuming its historical place in Western Europe as a result of the social revolution taking place there.
3. The GDR. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kuznetsov, M 2:30) aired excerpts from a West German TV interview with SED leader Egon Krenz in which he justified his past acts and spoke of the continuation of two German states.
- EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 6) highlighted an interview with the new minister of defense, Admiral Hoffmann, about the imminent restructuring of the East German armed forces. Articles in the National-Zeitung of November 22 and the Sueddeutsche Zeitung of November 23 were cited.
- THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 5:30) reported on the movement within the SED to renounce the party's monopoly on power and to promote radical reforms while settling scores with the former leaders. An interview in Neues Deutschland was cited.

4. The PRC. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 4:30) summarized a lengthy interview with Chinese Prime Minister Li Pen about the student Democracy Movement in China, the role of the Chinese Army in suppressing it, Soviet-Chinese relations, and relations between China and the West. The interview appeared in Die Welt of November 20/23.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. NATO. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 4:30) highlighted official Western views on the need to reorganize and preserve NATO in view of the changes in the Eastern bloc.

2. The Western Economy. MAN AND SOCIETY (Kroncher, M 5:30) featured another installment in the series on how Western economies operate, this time analyzing the French economic plan for 1966-1970 and noting similarities with the current situation of the Soviet Union.

3. The US. MAN AND SOCIETY (Krasin and Shikman, W and NY, 6 and 5) described the various strategies of US supermarkets to attract customers and reviewed the American cooperative movement, especially its success in the agricultural and medical sectors.

4. Israel. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, J 4:30) mentioned, among other things, the government crisis caused by the opposition of the religious extremist faction to a bill on human rights, Prime Minister Shamir's visit to Washington, and the US administration's pressure on Israel to begin talks with the PLO.

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

1. Social Developments in Israel. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, J 3) reviewed the main news stories in Israel, mentioning signs of an imminent water supply problem and the controversy surrounding the transplant of an Israeli soldier's heart in an Arab businessman.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Saturday, 25 November 1989
N. Petroff and M. Rudin

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

1. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4:30) analyzed the problems that arise whenever a Western company attempts to get involved in a joint venture in the Soviet Union. The program observed how difficult it is for a capitalist firm to operate in a socialist economy.

2. The Baltic Republics. SPECIAL PROGRAM (Schlippe, M 49:30) featured an interview with Giedrius Kuprevicius, a composer and the deputy minister of culture in Lithuania who was in Munich to extend an official invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Jurasas of the Lithuanian Service to stage a play in Lithuania. Kuprevicius spoke about the general goals of and concrete actions taken by the Culture Ministry, about the plans to hold an all-Lithuanian congress in Lithuania, and about the situation of Russians and other nonindigenous people living in Lithuania. In conclusion the program talked to Mr. and Mrs. Jurasas.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 20) gave the results of two opinion polls conducted in Estonia to ascertain the degree of popularity of well-known political and public figures in the republic. The results were published in Sovetskaya Estonia of October 6 and November 11. The program also noted the creation of a new Russian educational and cultural society in Estonia called "Svetoch," observing that it is a further effort to promote a dialogue between the Russians and Estonians in the republic.

3. The Diminishing Soviet Role in Eastern Europe. SPECIAL PROGRAM (Strelyanyi, P 19) covered an international conference of scholars and specialists held in Paris on November 22 and 23 to discuss the dismantling of Soviet power in Eastern Europe.

4. Restructuring. In connection with the recent events in the GDR, WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Voinovich, M 15) explained why restructuring has become an irreversible process in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and commented on the question of the reunification of Germany.

5. Homosexuality. OVER THE BARRIERS (Paramonov, NY 10) took issue with a reader's letter in Molodaya Gvardiya which reacted negatively to the idea being expressed in the Soviet press that voluntary homosexual relations should not be criminally prosecuted.

6. Culture. On OVER THE BARRIERS (Rein, M 7:30), Moscow poet Evgeny Rein, who is on a visit to the US, recited some of his poems.

7. Blacks in the USSR. WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Dovlatov, NY 9:30) discussed the treatment of blacks in the Soviet Union and attitudes toward blacks expressed by Soviet emigres in the US.

8. The Media. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanov, P 19) reviewed the Russian-language emigre newspaper Russkaya Mysl of November 24. The paper's central theme for the week was the dismantling of communist structures in Eastern Europe.

9. The Life of a West German Working in Moscow was depicted on OUR PLANET (Gordin, M 3), based on an article in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung.

10. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Fotiev, M 30) broadcast a Gospel reading from chapter 10 of St. Luke and a homily by Father George Benigsen on the meaning of the Eucharist in the liturgy. The program also aired the third part of a series on the significance of the Church in everyday life and concluded with a biographical essay on three Russian Christian martyrs of the early Soviet period.

SUNDAY SERVICE (Fotiyev and Kholodnaya, M and NY 49:30) broadcast a Russian Orthodox Church service.

11. History. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 30) marked the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the Soviet-Finnish War, focusing on those aspects of the war still not mentioned in the Soviet press.

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

- * 1. Czechoslovakia. SPECIAL PROGRAM (Malinkovich, M 48) covered the dramatic changes taking place in the Czechoslovak government and society.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 5) excerpted articles on the events in Czechoslovakia from Le Figaro, The Daily Telegraph, the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, and La Repubblica.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kozhevnikova, L 4), a RERUN from November 24, reviewed British press articles on the dubious achievements of the conservative Communist rule in Czechoslovakia.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

- 1. US Treatment of East European Immigrants. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 5) 5) explained the recent decision by the US government to lower the quota of those seeking to settle in the US from Poland and Hungary.

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

- 1. Human Interest Stories. OUR PLANET (Gordin, M 17) provided statistics on the amount of coffee drunk throughout the world, featured an item on Mathias Rust, reported on the growing number of hostels in Japan, discussed ecological problems in Europe and some solutions to them, and gave facts and figures on prisoners in France.
- 2. Changes in American Design were a topic of OVER THE BARRIERS (Genis, NY 10).

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

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Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Sunday, 26 November 1989

M. Frost and N. Vierbuecher

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

1. The USSR and the PRC. Drawing on an article in the November 23 issue of The Washington Post, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 5) observed that Soviet-style restructuring is seen in the PRC -- especially since the visit there by Gorbachev in May -- as an unwanted and destabilizing factor.

2. Soviet-Polish Relations. Pegged to Polish Prime Minister Mazowiecki's visit to Moscow, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Babitsky, Moscow 3) aired an interview with a member of an independent Leningrad-based trade union on the attitude of Soviet workers toward political developments in Poland.

3. Restructuring. CONTOURS OF PERESTROIKA (Belotserkovsky, M 30) presented an interview with Soviet economist Vasily Selyunin on the current economic crisis in the USSR. Selyunin, interviewed while on a visit to Munich, argued that extreme and even unpopular measures are now required to deal with soaring inflation, the budget deficit, and the general collapse of the domestic economy. He proposed the closure of inefficient plants and advised a stricter adherence to the economic laws of supply and demand.

4. THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 20) excerpted articles on the Soviet leadership's reactions to the events in Eastern Europe from The Daily Telegraph and Die Zeit; on Zaikov's replacement as Moscow first secretary from the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and the Stuttgarter Zeitung; and on Gorbachev's leadership style from The Wall Street Journal.

5. Human Rights. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30) aired the third installment of Lev Timofeyev's memoirs entitled A Prayer About a Chalice. This installment featured a description of life at a camp for political prisoners.

6. The Workers' Movement. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Manannikov, Novokuznetsk 7), a RERUN from November 24, reviewed the fourth conference of the workers' committees of the Kuzbas, held in Novokuznetsk on November 18.

7. Anti-Semitism. SPECIAL FEATURE (Matusevich, M 20) aired a review by Igor Golomshtok of Igor Shafarevich's book Russophobia which Golomshtok considered an extremely anti-Semitic treatise.

8. History. SOVIETOLOGISTS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Shragin, M 20) broadcast the second installment of Zbigniew Brzezinski's latest book, The Great Fall: The Birth and Death of 20th Century Communism.

9. Siberia. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Konovalov, M 1:30), a RERUN from November 24, broadcast a chronicle of recent events in Siberia.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Kushev, M 6:30) traced the history of a Soviet melody back to a Siberian melody. The program was RERUN from November 24.

10. The Environment. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Konovalov, M 5), a RERUN from November 24, presented a report on environmental pollution in Siberia.

11. Culture. THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Genis, NY 14) contrasted the contribution to Russian culture made by the Russophiles of the 1960s with the writings of many of these same authors today. The program was RERUN from November 24.

EX LIBRIS (Yurenen, M 48) aired a telephone interview with Alexander Kabakov, the author of the screenplay Nevosvrashchenets (The Defector), focusing on the reaction to this apocalyptic vision of a "postrestructured Russia" in the USSR and on the degree of exaggeration Kabakov used in the story. The program then presented the first installment of the play in a RERUN from August 13.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, NY 9) presented an interview with Israeli poet Mikhail Gendelejev, who visited Moscow.

12. Sports. WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 20) reported on the Virginia Slims women's tennis finals in New York and presented an interview with Soviet tennis star Larisa Shevchenko on professionalism in Soviet sports.

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

1. Eastern Europe. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4) reviewed articles on the changes in Eastern Europe, principally in Czechoslovakia, from The Los Angeles Times and The Washington Post and highlighted a historical report on the Yalta conference from The New York Times.
2. Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Fistejn, M 5) compared the situation of the Czechoslovak government to that of a general without an army and the peaceful mass demonstrations to a People's Assembly vested with legislative powers.
3. Poland. Drawing on an article in the independent Polish journal Bez Dekretu, EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (E. Levin, M 7) described the daily life of a conscript in the Polish armed forces, especially the relations between recruits and soldiers who have already served for some time.
4. Romania. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Krimerman, M 6:30) quoted from Ceausescu's report to the 14th Congress of the RCP and compared his self-satisfied assertions with the actual situation in Romania.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Kun, Budapest 6:30) reported on a meeting in Budapest of the Foreign Ministers of Hungary, Yugoslavia, Austria, and Italy. The program said that the meeting, which was devoted to improving political, economic, and cultural cooperation, was a first step toward establishing a neutral zone in Central Europe.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Vig, Budapest 3) covered the visit to Budapest by West German Foreign Minister Genscher, noting that it was mainly devoted to the issue of economic assistance.

2. The US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 4:30) reported on the principal political stories of the week as seen from Washington.

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

1. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Solovyev, NY 9) examined the literary merit of Sigmund Freud's writings.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Genis, NY 10) discussed the changing images of Russia as reflected in US motion pictures.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Monday, 27 November 1989
V. Frank

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

- * 1. The Nationalities. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Dotsenko, Moscow, 10) reported about various events in the Ukraine. The main event was the official legalization of the Ukrainian Uniate Church. The visit by the Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney to Kiev was also widely discussed.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Krimerman, M 5:30) reported on the new electoral law passed by the Supreme Soviet of Moldavia. The law stipulates that all candidates have to be elected and will no longer be appointed by the party, trade unions, etc. It was stressed that this law is a step towards real democracy. A commission will be instituted to deal with nationality questions within the republic.
- * THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 4) quoted from an article by one of the leaders of the National Front of Tatarsiya Akhmedov. The article was published in the newspaper of the Latvian National Front. A large number of inhabitants of that area, including the Russian minority there, demand the establishment of a Tatar Republic. A strike is considered as a means to stop Moscow from continuing the building of a nuclear power station in the area.
- * 2. USSR-Eastern Europe. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 14:30) interviewed the historian Yury Afanasiev, an independent member of the Congress of People's Deputies, about events in Czechoslovakia. He voiced the opinion that Czechoslovakia, GDR, and partially the Soviet Union are experiencing in different forms the total disappearance of a certain epoch of socialism. Eastern Europe could have been well

on the road to democracy had, what is happening now, been permitted to happen in 1968. If one is to take the example of the Congress of People's Deputies, he thought that as yet Moscow is a bad pupil. Another deputy stressed that the present Prague events are a "revenge" for 1968 which he classified as a "crime." Stalin's world, established in the whole of Eastern Europe, is being destroyed, said the deputy Sergey Stankevich. He stressed that the next step should be the demolition of the wall of the Stalinist ideology of hatred within ourselves. The changes in Eastern Europe are the result of perestroika in the USSR. Boris Yeltsin's opinion was that those who are incapable should learn to go, following examples further west.

ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Fistejn, Voslensky, and Malinkovich, M 20) compared the process of perestroika in the Soviet Union with recent events in most East European countries and the way the influenced one another. The Soviet Union appears to remain burdened with the same administrative apparatus, whereas the East European countries are able to move further because they wish to establish real democracy. It was stressed that socialism does not work and is hopelessly behind Western systems. Everything belongs to the state and the state belongs to the Politburo, thus nothing belongs to the people. On the other hand, Gorbachev at present appears to be steering the country towards a social-democratic course without destroying the structures of the state.

AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 4) quoted from an open letter by Daniil Granin in Moskovskie Novosti about the consequences of the Czechoslovak invasion for the Soviet Union itself. Had Brezhnev abstained in 1968, the process of obtaining freedom in the Soviet Union would have been much more advanced.

3. Gorbachev. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 15) extensively cited from an article by the deputy chief editor of Moskovskie Novosti, Vitaly Tretyakov, about the "Riddle of Gorbachev" and the chances his policies have to succeed. The beginning of perestroika could be traced to Gorbachev's unexpected adherence to the principle whereby preference is given to human, rather than class values, which hitherto would have been utterly impossible in the Soviet Union. From a little flame it has grown into a fire of human rights, pluralism, an understanding of the fact of dissidence, and the concept of a state based upon law. Gorbachev's constant use of compromise as a political means seems to have more positive than negative traits, since it furthers the success of perestroika.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Tolz, M 7) commented on the article by Mikhail Gorbachev "Socialist Ideas and Revolutionary Perestroika," published in Pravda. The question was asked, why

he considered it necessary to publish this kind of article at this very time, when, in particular, the "socialist camp" is falling to bits and hundreds of problems, caused by socialism, are bothering the man in the street. There appears to be nothing new in his article. His position is roughly that of the Brezhnev era, and his theses are unrelated to the problems of the present.

4. Russian Nationalism. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 10) interviewed the American Professor Szporluk about Russian nationalism within Soviet policy. He stressed that the present extreme right organizations like Pamyat and others have a tradition and existed under a different name before the revolution. Giving a survey of prerevolutionary developments he voiced the opinion that Stolypin's progressive economic policy was highly discriminatory with regards to other nationalities. Sooner or later Soviet society has to decide whether the Empire or freedom is more important. The Russians have to realize that they are one of the nations of the Soviet Union.

5. The Supreme Soviet. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 4:30) discussed the session of the All-Union Supreme Soviet, the forthcoming session of the Congress of People's Deputies, and the preparatory consultations of the Interregional Group of independent deputies. Various questions were discussed, in particular the future structure and the relationship between the Republics and the USSR as a whole, as well as a declaration about the private property of farmers.

6. Siberia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Manannikov, Novosibirsk 5:30) reported about the increased activity of extreme right and partially anti-Semitic tendencies in Siberia. The internal enemy was found and blamed for all ills which have befallen Russia. An example of this extreme patriotic attitude was a quote from a speech by a member of the Congress of People's Deputies: "youth should be educated in the belief of the Soviet Union's military greatness."

7. The Armed Forces. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 8) discussed the formation of a trade union for members of the armed forces, Shchit (Shield). Another item concerned the protests against further nuclear explosions in the Semipalatinsk area. Finally the referendum about the liquidation of armed forces in Switzerland was discussed.

8. Strikes. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 4) gave excerpts from an article about the strikes of miners in the Vorkuta area. The author of the article, published in Moskovskie Novosti, was

Sergey Zamoshkin. The government was blamed for having reneged on its own promises. The conclusion seemed obvious, a system has to be evolved whereby the actions of the government can be controlled.

9. Soviet-Italian Relations. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, Rome 6) reported on the eve of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Italy. A survey of the main political parties and their attitude towards the present complex situation in the Soviet Union was given. Excerpts from an article by the Italian Prime Minister Andreotti, published in Italy and the Soviet Union, were quoted.

10. Literature. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 8) quoted from an article by Alla Latynina published in the newspaper Moskovskie Novosti. The phenomenon of the late 1940s and the beginning of the 1950s as examined whereby a large number of decent people were made to denounce each other. To a certain extent this was recently demonstrated at the meeting of the Writers' Union of the Russian Federation. Among a number of those present, a certain national radicalism emerged, reminiscent of that fanaticism which sentenced Rushdie to death.

11. Art. OVER THE BARRIERS (Katsov, NY 17) interviewed two Moscow artists Lev Yevsovich and Yevgeny Svyztsky who are at present visiting the United States. Their latest work, illustrations to a classical Russian play, was discussed.

* 12. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 5) reported about the decree of the Holy Synod to defrock the Bishop of Zhitomir. The reasons for this step appeared to have been the intention of the bishop to establish an autocephalus Orthodox Church of the Greek Ukrainian order.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikov, L 6) interviewed the priest Mikhail Protopopov about the Russian Orthodox Church in Australia.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Koshevnikova, L 3) reported that a Russian edition of the Bible sent from the Scandinavian countries to the Patriarchate was being sold instead of distributed free of charge.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 10) carried a religious talks by the Metropolitan of Surozh, Anthony. This talk was an answer to a question Metropolitan Anthony, who lives in London, was recently asked while visiting Moscow.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 4) read an excerpt from a religious short story by Petr Alekseyevsky which appeared in a Soviet journal.

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

- * 1. Czechoslovakia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 10) interviewed Jiri Pelikan, one of the leading figures of the Prague Spring who since that time has lived in Italy. He stressed the situation, as it existed in 1968, can not be compared to the present situation. There is no Brezhnev now and furthermore the Czechoslovak Communist Party has been completely compromised. In addition, events in Hungary, Poland, and the GDR have undoubtedly influenced the people in Czechoslovakia.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Urban, Prague 17:30) described the enormous demonstration which took place in Prague and forced the entire Politburo to resign. There was a report about the two-hour general strike in the whole of the country which was partially televised. It was officially admitted that the Civic Forum has assumed the real power in the country and a new government has therefore to be formed.
- 2. Hungary. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Vig, Bucharest 5:30) reported about the referendum on a number of constitutional questions, including whether the president is to be elected by parliament. About 50 percent of the electorate took part in the referendum. The results were not yet available.
- 3. China. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 6:30) quoted from an interview with the head of the Chinese government, Li Peng, which was published in the West German newspaper Die Welt. The interview was concerned with relations with the Soviet Union, the bloody events in Peking at the beginning of June, the economic future of China, and the changes in Eastern Europe.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

None

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

- 1. The United States. BROADWAY 1775 (Morozov and Yefimova, NY 49) carried interviews with various New Yorkers about the planned reduction of the military budget. The same theme was discussed with an expert, a representative of "Heritage foundation," on the eve of the Gorbachev-Bush meeting, which was also touched upon. The result of a public opinion poll about the Japanese economic strength and its influence on the United States was talked about. A survey of the economic situation of

low-income Americans followed. The next item on the program was an interview with the deputy editor of the Leningrad journal Zvezda, Andrey Aryev, who was visiting the United States. A sport commentary and a commentary about a children's museum concluded the program.

2. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, NY 10) interviewed the music critic Solomon Volkov about the reasons for the resignation of Mikhail Baryshnikov as the director of the American Ballet Theater.

3. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 3) discussed the result of an opinion poll on religious feelings in a number of Western countries.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Tuesday, 28 November 1989
N. Petroff and M. Rudin

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

1. US-Soviet Relations. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 1) noted that a US company concluded an agreement with the Soviet Union concerning the launching of eight American satellites.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 5) noted that the issue of Soviet involvement in Central American conflicts will be high on the agenda of the talks between Presidents Bush and Gorbachev during their upcoming meeting in Malta.

2. Restructuring. HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 9) commented on an article in Literaturnaya Gazeta by Sergey Alexeyev, a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a people's deputy, which discussed the future of the democratization process in the USSR. Alexeyev called for increased state authority.

3. Soviet-Polish Relations. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, Moscow 4:30) reviewed the recent visit to Moscow by a Polish government delegation headed by Prime Minister Mazowiecki, noting that the event was historic in that the delegation was not of a Communist Party orientation.

4. Human Rights. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30), a RERUN from 24 July 1983, broadcast the 16th installment from Petr Grigorenko's memoirs entitled In the Underground One Can Only Meet Rats.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 2:30) reported that a Soviet court sentenced Sergey Kuznetsov to three years in a labor camp. RL's Moscow contributor Mityunov described the

courtroom scene, in which Kuzentsov lay on a stretcher as his sentence was read. The program said that in passing what it called an "absurd and illegal judgment" the authorities were apparently attempting to instill fear in other independent journalists as well as intimidate members of unofficial political groups.

5. The Soviet-Led Invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. OVER THE BARRIERS (Yurenen, M 30) first read an article by Milan Simecka in Le Monde which reproached the Russian intelligentsia for not taking advantage of glasnost and restructuring to openly condemn the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia. The program then read an open letter from Daniil Granin, a writer and people's deputy, in Moskovskiye Novosti commenting on Simecka's article.

6. The Economy. MAN AND SOCIETY (Shapiro, M 4:30) commented on the remarks made by economist Nikolay Shmelev at a session of the Congress of People's Deputies recommending that the USSR start buying much more consumer goods from the West as a way to alleviate the Soviet economic crisis.

In connection with the discussions taking place in the USSR on the draft law on ownership, MAN AND SOCIETY (Belotserkovsky, M 4:30) featured a talk concerning the question of ownership as it applies to means of production. Reference was made to an article in Moskovskiye Novosti.

7. The Amnesty for Afghan War Veterans. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Roitman, M 4) commented on the general amnesty granted by the USSR Supreme Soviet to all veterans of the Afghan War. The program greeted this development as a positive step of reconciliation.

Pegged to the amnesty decree issued by the Supreme Soviet, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mityunov, M 9:30) suggested that the Soviet government attempt to obtain US cooperation in order to learn how best to assist Soviet veterans of the Afghan War in readjusting to normal civilian life.

8. Gorbachev's Trip to Italy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Shuster and Bensi, Rome 20) provided a series of reports which included interviews with Italian journalists and political observers on Gorbachev's forthcoming visit to Italy and its significance for inter-European relations.

9. The Media. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 4:30) reviewed British press reaction to Gorbachev's article in Pravda of November 26 titled "The Socialist Idea and Revolutionary Perestroika."

10. The Army and Religion. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev and Predtechevsky, M 11:30) welcomed an article in Moskovsky Tserkovnyi Vestnik in which two political workers from the army talked about guaranteeing various aspects of religious freedom in the army.

11. Vladivostok. MAN AND SOCIETY (Matuzok, NY 5:30) highlighted an article in the Far Eastern Economic Review which discussed the economic, social, and ecological problems in the Soviet Far East city of Vladivostok, which might soon become an open city.

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

- * 1. Bulgaria. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fistein, M 3) reviewed the events unfolding in Sofia since Todor Zhivkov's departure from power.
- * 2. Czechoslovakia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Urban, Prague 3) reported on the discussions being held by members of the Civic Forum and representatives of the government on the future shape of the country's government.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

- 1. Western Defense. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 5) reported a recent press conference held Secretary of Defense Cheney at which he said that the current erosion of the Soviet military threat opens new opportunities for the US and its NATO allies to make further substantive cutbacks in their defense arsenal.
- 2. The US and Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 4:30) commented on President Bush's official reception of a delegation from the Afghan resistance movement.
- 3. The New US Plan to Reduce the Number of Refugees from Hungary and Poland Entering the US was discussed by HUMAN RIGHTS (Rubin, NY 5) on the basis of an article in The New York Times of November 22.
- 4. Political Theory. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 5) presented a commentary on a speech by the editor of Marxism Today, Martin Jacques, which was printed in an abridged version in The Sunday Times (London). In the speech Jacques discussed how rapidly developing events on the world scene have forced radical changes in political thinking.

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

1. The Law. MAN AND SOCIETY (Nudelman, Jerusalem 5) reported on the seemingly conflicting approach to the punishment of criminals in the US.
2. The New British Government Plan for Care of the Aged, Invalids, and the Mentally Ill was highlighted by MAN AND SOCIETY (Kozhevnikova, L 3:30).
3. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin and Magarshak, NY 19) discussed the measures being taken to prepare for the effects of global warming, reported on the various scientific-educational children's museums in the US, and presented brief items on scientific and technological matters.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead
story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Wednesday, 29 November 1989
M. Frost and N. Vierbuecher

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

1. Gorbachev's Visit to Italy. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Shuster and Bensi, Rome 30) reported on Gorbachev's arrival in Rome and on his talks with Premier Andreotti on bilateral relations and developments in Eastern Europe. The program also discussed "Gorbymania" in Western Europe in general and in Italy in particular.
2. Soviet-US-Central American Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 7:30) commented on US protests that the USSR is indirectly supplying weapons to antigovernment forces in El Salvador.
- * 3. Nagorno-Karabakh. SPECIAL FEATURE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Nadirashvili, Oganessian, Gudava, and Michaeli, M 20) featured a discussion with members of RL's Armenian, Georgian, and Azerbaijani Services on the Nagorno-Karabakh issue. The decision taken by the USSR Supreme Soviet on November 28 to conditionally return the region to Azerbaijani jurisdiction was criticized and possible alternative solutions were reviewed.
- * 4. Latvia. Drawing on material from Atmoda and Sovetskaya Latvija, BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 10) profiled Ernest Taurinsh, CP secretary of a rural rayon, and Alfred Rubiks, Chairman of the Riga City CP Committee, as representatives of the pro-independence and the pro-Soviet factions of the Latvian CP respectively.
- * 5. Estonia. BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 10) reported on the discussion of agricultural policy in the Estonian Supreme Soviet, focusing on the lack of a consistent policy with regard to the prices of agricultural produce.

6. The Electoral Law, the Role of President, and Related Matters. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 13) commented on the electoral law adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet a year ago and on proposed amendments to make it more democratic. The program was RERUN from November 15.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 14) discussed the role of the head of state in the USSR, comparing it with that of the President of the United States. The program was RERUN from November 15.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz, M 5) aired a review by Moscow writer Aleksandr Gangus of Gorbachev's article in Pravda of November 26 on the future role of the CPSU. Gangus regarded the traditional rhetoric used by Gorbachev as camouflage to prevent attacks by right-wingers.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Yurenen, M 10) featured an item by Moscow poet Igor Kokhanovsky on the style of leadership in various social and political organizations. The program used the examples of the heads of the official writers' unions of Moscow and Leningrad and of the Pamyat group and called for the resignation of leaders who cannot adapt to new political thinking.

7. The Miners' Strike in Vorkuta and Related Developments. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 4) commented on an appeal by the Vorkuta miners' strike committee for assistance from the AFL-CIO. A request by a delegation of AFL-CIO representatives for visas to visit Moscow and Vorkuta was turned down by the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 4) reported on the formation of the Association of Trade Union Organizations in the coal-mining city of Inta. The program described the association as an attempt to create a genuinely free organization independent of party and government control.

8. Restructuring. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 19) reviewed an article from the Latvian Russian-language monthly Daugava by Moscow economist Nelipe, who maintains that restructuring, after the NEP, is the second conscious move away from socialist principles in order to ensure the survival of socialism and that this demonstrates the fundamental flaws of socialism.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Pimonov, Oslo 8) reviewed two talks delivered at a conference in Oslo on the question of "Whether the USSR?" Although the first of the talks dealt more with political terminology and the second more with economic matters, they had a common denominator: restructuring consists of half-hearted steps not linked together properly.

9. The Sentencing of Independent Journalist Sergey Kuznetsov was discussed on THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 6). The program also broadcast a statement by Andrey Sakharov condemning the decision to sentence Kuznetsov to three years' imprisonment and saying that the decision would adversely affect the USSR's prospects for holding an international human rights conference in Moscow in 1991.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 4) broadcast an appeal by the Moscow Helsinki Group against the sentencing of independent journalist Sergey Kuznetsov to three years' imprisonment. Kuznetsov's condition was described as critical.

10. Russian Nationalism. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Matusevich, M 23) broadcast an interview with US sovietologist John Dunlop on the tendencies that have emerged within Russian nationalist groupings in a year of radicalization.

11. Politics and the Armed Forces. MAN AND SOCIETY (Sobchenko, W 6) featured an interview with a US lawyer specializing in cases involving soldiers. The interviewee compared the US and the USSR in terms of political control over the armed forces.

12. The Lenin Mausoleum. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 10) reviewed an article from the monthly Vek Dvatsaty i Mir by Dr. Larisa Lisutkina, who described the mausoleum as a symbol of alleged immortality of the leader and thus of the nation, necessary to executioners and victims alike to justify the killing of millions of people.

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

* 1. Czechoslovakia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Urban, Prague 3) presented a report from Independent East European Information Agency reporter Jan Urban on the dramatic events taking place in Czechoslovakia. Urban said that the newly formed CPCPS Presidium is incapable of controlling the course of events in the country.

2. The GDR. MAN AND SOCIETY (Krasin, W 4:30) summarized an interview with East German Ambassador to the US Herder and a discussion among several US experts on Eastern Europe, both featured on a US TV program and both devoted to the future development of the GDR.

3. Former Romanian Olympic Gymnast Nadia Comaneci's Defection to Hungary was reported on by THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Vig, Budapest 30).

4. The Demise of the West German Communist Party, which no longer receives covert subsidies from the East German SED Party, was discussed on EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 3:30).

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) described the ongoing debates within NATO and the Warsaw Pact over the appropriate levels of conventional forces in light of the changes in the Eastern bloc.

In a series of programs reviewing Western economies, MAN AND SOCIETY (Kroncher, M 5) recalled on the steps taken in France in 1968 to cope with a host of economic difficulties and recommended these measures as a model for restructuring.

2. Kohl's Plan for Eventual German Reunification was reviewed on EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 4:30). The program presented reaction to the plan from the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, the Sueddeutsche Zeitung, and Corriere della Sera.

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

1. Literature. OVER THE BARRIERS (Geller, P 8) reviewed the book A Diary Written at Nighttime by the Naples-based Polish emigre writer Gustav Herling-Grudzinski.

2. The Andalusian City of Seville was portrayed on OVER THE BARRIERS (Glikman, Seville 9:30).

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Thursday, 30 November 1989
J. Benson

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 7:30) highlighted US Secretary of State Baker's statements at his press conference on the eve of the Malta talks, in particular, the five major topics scheduled for discussion.
2. Soviet-Japanese Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 4:30) drew on a Reuter's dispatch of November 29 to explain Japan's disinterest in improving long-term trade relations and increasing investments in the Soviet Union as long as the Kurile Islands are not returned.
3. Soviet-Israeli Relations. JUDAISM (Lvov, NY 1) reported on an agreement on scientific cooperation between the universities in Leningrad and Tel Aviv as well as Lithuania's decision to erect a memorial to Jewish victims of World War II.
- * 4. Gorbachev's Visit to Italy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Shuster and Bensi, Rome 30) analyzed voice cuts of Gorbachev's speech to the Rome City Council on the second day of his visit. While acknowledging as positive his call for a second Helsinki in 1990 and the proposal to create a common European legal sphere, the program doubted the feasibility of the latter and criticized his simplistic, at times erroneous statements on socialism, the nationality problems, and problems with religion. The program welcomed communist recognition given to the influence of Christianity, but still missed an open admission that the classical theory of traditional Marxism has failed.

- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster and Bensi, Rome 14:30) reported on the joint press conference given by representatives of the Italian and Russian delegations. The program commented on, among other things, the apparent difference in the Iranian and Russian texts of the joint declaration and explained the reasons for the mixed feelings among Italians about Gorbachev's speech and the cautious American reaction.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 2) quoted passages from a recent article in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung about the historic aspects of the meeting between Gorbachev and the pope.

5. The Baltic Republics. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bombin, Riga 5) highlighted Baltic reactions to the law on Baltic economic independence passed by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on November 12. While general satisfaction and a sense of progress was mentioned, it was also noted that the law was passed primarily due to Gorbachev's influence, that only 40 percent of Baltic proposals had been adopted, and that the law on property appears to be an attempt to hinder economic independence of the Baltic states.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 4:30) presented a telephone interview with Sajudis secretary Chapaitis about the reasons for Medvedev's visit to Lithuania on the eve of the Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Party. Chapaitis noted that the majority of party members want independence from Moscow and said that the main tasks for Sajudis are to prepare for elections and, in case of success, form a new government.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Pimonov, Oslo 10:30) interviewed Klara Khaalik, an Estonian deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, about her report at a scientific conference recently held in Oslo to discuss aspects of the Soviet Union's future. Khaalik stressed, among other things, that Estonia's goal of national self-management and independence depends on the democratization of the Soviet Union, but saw no contradiction in the coexistence of a multiparty system in the Baltic republics and a monopoly of the Communist party in the Soviet Union. However, she said certain constitutional articles should be suspended temporarily so as to prevent the undermining of reforms in the Baltic republics.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Mihajlov, W 14) interviewed Kazimir Woka, a Lithuanian delegate to the Congress of People's Deputies, a member of Sajudis, and the President of the Union of Workers of Lithuania. Woka spoke about the

Lithuanian Social Democratic Party and its faction in the Congress of People's Deputies. He also described the formation of the Union of Workers of Lithuania, a semiparty and semitrade union.

- * 6. The Nationalities. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Sobchkin, W 16) interviewed Galina Starovoytova, an Armenian member of the Congress of People's Deputies, about her view of the Supreme Soviet's recent decision to normalize the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh. Starovoytova doubted the legality of the decision, criticized the Supreme Soviet's delay in acting, and said that the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh is on the verge of a civil war like that in Lebanon.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 11) broadcast the speech of Uzbek writer Timur Pulatov which he gave at the international conference "The USSR: Crisis of a System" that took place in Paris on November 22 and November 23. The program then interviewed Pulatov about his apocalyptic vision of Uzbekistan, which, the author said, reflected the catastrophic situation caused by the unnatural cotton monoculture forced on the republic.

7. The Second Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Tolz, and Malinkovich, M 20) discussed the accomplishments and failures of the second session, agreeing that both the quantity as well as quality of the work done was impressive and that the organ has proven itself a competent testing ground for democracy. In particular, Malinkovich predicted that if the well-wrought law on rentals is realized as formulated, it will completely revamp the Soviet economy. The program expressed disappointment that a discussion of Article 6 of the constitution was prevented and foresaw collisions with the republican Supreme Soviets on such issues as property rights.

8. Human Rights. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 19:30) broadcast the sound track of a videocassette prepared for a TV program showing independent journalist Sergey Kuznetsov, his lawyer, and friends addressing the charges brought against him. The program reported that for unknown reasons the program was canceled. Quoting the last issue of the Paris-based Russian-language newspaper Russkaya Mysl, the program also aired petitions calling for Kuznetsov's release.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 4:30) reported on the positive reaction of the American Helsinki Committee to the speech recently given by Fedor Burlatsky, Chairman of the Soviet Commission for International Cooperation on Humanitarian

Questions and Human Rights, regarding improvements in the Soviet human rights policy. The program backgrounded the Soviet Union's interest in regaining the most-favored nation status which was made contingent on improved emigration policy in the 1970s.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30), a RERUN from 26 July 1983, featured the 18th installment of the memoirs of late human rights activist, General Petr, Grigorenko.

9. The Cooperatives. MAN AND SOCIETY (Krasin, W 6) drew attention to statistics on Soviet cooperatives published in Pravitelstvenny Vestnik, No. 19, and explained that the contradictory image of cooperatives in the Soviet press is due to the fact that those which provide services to the government are flourishing and those offering services in the consumer sector are declining.

10. The Press. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 6) aired excerpts from an article in SibIA's Press Bulletin of November 20 which defended the newspaper from charges of tendentiousness and explained plurality of freedom of the press.

11. Pamyat. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 4;30) reviewed the first issue of the 12-page organ of Pamyat, entitled Gazeta Narodnogo Patrioticheskogo Fronta Pamyat, excerpting several passages and observing that only members or sympathizers of Pamyat can obtain copies.

12. Samizdat and Tamizdat. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 5:30) broadcast passages from an article in the Press Bulletin of SibIA of November 27 which described the success of the first exhibit of samizdat and emigre materials in Siberia despite the local KGB's initial concern about the presence of anti-social material. The exhibit was organized by Svobodnoye Slovo, the organ of the Democratic Union.

13. Anti-Semitism. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 14) excerpted a recent article appearing in Svobodnoye Slovo, the organ of the informal organization Democratic Union, which pointed to parallels between the economic, moral, and psychological conditions in the Soviet Union and in Nazi Germany. The program cited several examples of anti-Semitic sentiments expressed at the recent administrative plenum of the Writers' Union of the RSFSR. Articles published in Nedelya, No. 47, were cited.

14. Rock Music. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Moscow 4) gave the gist of an interview with Ilya Kormiltsev, the founder of the Soviet rock group Nautilus, who explained that he will not accept a prize of 3000 rubles granted by a committee of the Komsomol because of the organization's ideology and earlier opposition to rock music.

15. The Military. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 1) excerpted an article in The Independent which examined the military's loss of prestige during the era of restructuring and glasnost.

16. History. MAN AND SOCIETY (Shragin, NY 4:30) discussed the evolutionary and functional theories of history in the light of their results in East and West, respectively.

17. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Salkazanov, P 30) marked the sudden death of Nathan Eydelman with a review of his career as teacher, historian and specialist for the 19th century. The program also excerpted an interview with Eydelman made in Paris in 1988 about his hopes for the Soviet Union's future and broadcast comments made by close friends.

18. Religion. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 1) excerpted a recent article in the Frankfurter Rundschau which examined the obstacles to the reinstatement of the Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Church.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 6:30) reported on the opening session of the preparatory conference of the movement "The Church and Restructuring," highlighting several key speeches. The program also interviewed Father Gleb Yakunin who said the main goal of the movement is to free the Russian Orthodox Church from the period of stagnation and to introduce a spiritual rebirth in the country.

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

- * 1. Czechoslovakia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Urban, Prague 3:30) described the dramatically changed atmosphere in the country only 13 days after the violent suppression of the student demonstration, mentioning the first direct TV broadcast of a session of the parliament, the reduced tensions, and the return of several emigres.

2. Hungary. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Vigh, Budapest 3:30) countered rumors that the Hungarian minority in Slovakia is seeking autonomy, saying it supports the goals of the Civic Forum in Czechoslovakia.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Western Economy. MAN AND SOCIETY (Kroncher, M 4:30) presented the 21st installment of a series explaining how the Western economy operates, this time focusing on measures taken by France in the 1960s to resolve economic problems similar to those currently experienced by the Soviet Union.

2. The US. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kuznetsov, M 3) broadcast voice cuts from Secretary of State Baker's press conference on the eve of the Malta talks at which he voiced support for Eastern European reforms and for the unification of East and West Germany, but only within the context of NATO and the European Community.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Shikhman, NY 8) differentiated between the American employee securities ownership plan and workers' collectives, explaining the advantages of the former for employees and the economy.

3. India. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 7:30) commented on the reasons for the recent defeat of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his party, the probable changes in government policy as a result, and the possibilities of his comeback in the near future.

4. Israel. In a review of recent events relevant to the Jewish community, JUDAISM (Lvov, NY 1) mentioned Polish Prime Minister Mazowiecki's statements about renewed diplomatic relations between Poland and Israel.

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

1. Religion. JUDAISM (Lvov, Vail, and Haskelevich, NY 6, 16, and 3) featured items on the custom of wearing skull-caps, on the Jewish composer and cantor Aaron Miller, on the image of God in Jewish and Greek classical philosophical writings, and news relevant to the Jewish community.

2. The US. MAN AND SOCIETY (Simis, W 6:30) summed up the findings of a recent sociological study in the US which reported that racial discrimination is declining. Articles in The Washington Post of October 26 and November 2 were cited.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Friday, 1 December 1989

J. Benson

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

- * 1. Soviet-US Relations. ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Fistejn, and Predtechevsky, M 20) previewed the topics expected to dominate the Malta talks between Gorbachev and Bush. The discussants observed that neither superpower has control over the developments in Eastern Europe and reflected on the stability of NATO in contrast to the instability of the Warsaw Pact.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 6:30) summarized an article about the potential significance of the Malta talks which appeared in The Washington Post of November 30.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 1) described the fraternization among sailors and officers of the two cruisers on which the Malta talks are scheduled to take place.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30) reported on two of the largest long-term joint ventures scheduled to start operation in the Soviet Union in the 1990s: a petrochemical complex in Tobolsk and a Fiat car factory in Yelabug. An article in The Washington Post of November 29 and an AP dispatch were used.

2. Gorbachev's Visit to Rome. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bensi and Shuster, Rome 30) covered the historic talks at the Vatican between Gorbachev and Pope John Paul II. The program aired voice cuts of the pope's speech at the conclusion of the talks and excerpts from Gorbachev's reply.

The program commented that the resolution of the problems with the Ukrainian Catholic Church still seemed remote and concluded that the symbolic character of the meeting was greater than its modest results.

3. Soviet-Israeli Relations. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, J 1:30) drew attention to the increasing Soviet presence on the Israeli cultural and sports scene.

4. The Baltic Republics. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Limberger, M 6:30) excerpted passages from the draft program of the Lithuanian Communist Party on what must be done to bring about the republic's sovereignty and a free government within a new Union of Soviet Republics. The program then aired passages of a letter from Gorbachev which was read at the 20th session of the LCP, in which the CPSU General Secretary expressed the central party's concern about the separatist tendencies in Lithuania and explained why a division of the CP is unacceptable.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Analauskas, NY 4:30) profiled Kazimieras Woka, a member of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet now on a visit to New York, describing him as the Baltic Lech Walesa.

5. The Nationalities. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, Moscow 7) covered Armenian reactions to the USSR Supreme Soviet decree on the return of Nagorno-Karabakh to Azerbaijan. The program detailed the Armenian Supreme Soviet's six-point resolution on the autonomous region, which among other things calls for Nagorno-Karabakh's self-determination.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Siss, Tallinn 2) described the exacerbated situation in the northern part of Georgia due to South Ossetia's demand for autonomy. The program observed that a civil war is highly likely in view of the quantity of arms among the population.

6. Human Rights and Political Prisoners. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 4) gave the gist of an article in The Washington Post of November 28 in which US Congressmen Wolf and Smith described their visit to Perm Prison Camp No. 35 and called for changes.

7. Restructuring. CONTACTS (Gordin and Fedoseyev, M 2) remarked that the frequent request for anonymity by listeners contacting the BD indicates a fear that restructuring is reversible. The program noted that the gradual progress toward laws that will anchor restructuring and the appearance of greater honesty in social life are positive signs that such fears will gradually dissipate.

RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz, M 5), a RERUN from November 29, aired a review by Moscow writer Aleksandr Gangus of Gorbachev's Pravda article on the future role of the CPSU. Gangus regarded the traditional rhetoric used by Gorbachev as camouflage to prevent attacks by right-wingers.

8. Antirestructuring Forces in Leningrad. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 4:30) excerpted a recent article from The Guardian which drew attention to the coverage in the Soviet media given Leningrad CP Secretary Gidasov's criticism of restructuring. An interview with Gidasov in Izvestia of November 25 and an article in Literaturnaya Gazeta of November 29 were cited.

9. The Press. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 18) highlighted an open letter from Soviet writers and articles in the Soviet press dealing with the recently launched official campaign against liberal editors as well as the delivery difficulties being experienced by certain journals that carry controversial articles. The program excerpted articles and letters appearing in Smena of November 28, Literaturnaya Gazeta of November 29, Sovetskaya Molodezh of November 22, and Vek Dvadtsaty i Mir, No. 9.

10. The Military. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 1) predicted that Soviet plans to sell the MiG-29 and MiG-25 to the West will not succeed. The program cited critical comments about the construction of these warplanes.

11. The Miners' Strike. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Moscow 4) highlighted an interview with Sergey Kozlov, cochairman of the Vorkuta Strike Committee, about the reasons for halting the strike at the Vorgashovsk mines.

12. Russian Nationalism. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Matusevich, M 23), a RERUN from November 29, broadcast an interview with US Sovietologist John Dunlop on the tendencies that have emerged within Russian nationalist groupings of the liberal, centrist, and extreme right-wing factions in a year of radicalization.

13. Anti-Semitism. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Dozortsev, Riga 6) quoted Moscow author Alla Gerber's description of archreactionary and anti-Semitic proclamations made at the sixth plenum of the Union of Writers of the RSFSR and broadcast the full text of a letter sent by prorestructuring writers criticizing the union and disassociating themselves from it.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Roitman, M 4:30) broadcast the public correspondence between V. Yudin and Moscow author Vyacheslav Kondratyev about the Jewish issue and Russophobia. The letters appeared in Moskovskiye Novosti, No. 48.

14. Siberia. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Shapiro, M 8) highlighted the difficulties of creating an autonomous Siberia, comparing the situation in Siberia to that in the Baltic republics. The program focused on the lack of national unity, of experience with independence, and of certain important economic assets.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 7) compared the present efforts to establish an autonomous Siberia with those made in 1917 and 1918, when a series of conferences led to the setting up of a Siberian National Soviet (SNS). The SNS was disbanded by the Bolsheviks and its plans canceled.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Konovalov, M 5) presented a roundup of items from the SibIA Press Bulletin, No. 35, mainly pertaining to problems of political reform. Also included was a report on the opening of a new prison camp near Sosnovoborsk.

15. The BD's Listeners. CONTACTS (Gordin, M 46) introduced a new program, to be broadcast on the first day of each month, giving BD editors' responses to listeners' questions. Among the topics covered were anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, emigration, requests for Bibles, postal regulations in the FRG, and signs of the populace's widespread disbelief in restructuring.

16. Religion. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 5:30) observed that speakers at a conference on the Church and restructuring kept returning on the second day to the main problem of the separation of Church and state as well as the obstructive policies still pursued by local party authorities. The program noted that an appeal had been sent to the pope requesting his intercession with Gorbachev on local authorities' continued use of churches for nonreligious purposes.

On THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kuznetsov, M 3), Ivan Gel, chairman of the Committee for the Defense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, commented by telephone on the recent official legalization of the Church. Gel stressed that the Church expects much more from Gorbachev's visit to Rome, in particular full rehabilitation and permission to operate without restrictions.

THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov, NY 27:30) examined Lev Tolstoy's writings on religion, explaining why they were ignored by the leading religious thinkers of his time.

17. History. OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 4:30) reviewed the history of the large number of self-proclaimed rulers in Russia, which was considered a typically Russian phenomenon.

18. Culture. On EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Salkazanova, P 4:30), Soviet poet Bulat Okudzhava paid a personal tribute to his close friend Nathan Edelmann, a Soviet historian and cultural figure who died on November 29 at the age of 59.

AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 7) broadcast an article by Anatoly Strelyany in which he explained the great interest in poetry during Khrushchev's era as opposed to the current interest in journalism. The article appeared in Komsomolets Kirgizi of November 15.

On OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 23), the Soviet dramatist Lyudmila Petrushevskaya read her new play, Venus Knows, a cynical Soviet love story.

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

1. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 5:30) excerpted articles about the recent events in the GDR from The New York Times of December 1, the Berliner Zeitung of November 30, and The Washington Post of December 1 as well as a Reuter dispatch.

2. Czechoslovakia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 4) reviewed the history of the stationing of Soviet soldiers in Czechoslovakia and other East European countries, noting the increasing clamor for their removal. The program also mentioned Czechoslovak students' demands for a reduction of military service time and a change in the military oath regarding the leading role of the party.

3. China. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 3:30) commented that the new economic plan adopted at the CCP CC plenum in November will cancel much of the progress made by decentralizing the economy and turn the economic situation in the country back to that at the beginning of the decade.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 2) explained the official American and British opposition to the Soviet proposal for declaring the Mediterranean a nuclear-free zone, noting that 44 years of peace in Europe is confirmation of NATO's policy.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Pomerantsev, L 4) reviewed Polish Solidarity Lech Walesa's visit to London at the invitation of the British trade unions, mentioning Walesa's popularity among the British and his appeals for the integration of Poland into the European market.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 5) reflected on the probable reasons for the recent flight to the West of Nadia Comaneci, the former Romanian world gymnastics champion.

2. The FRG. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gordin, M 5) profiled Alfred Herrhausen, chairman of the Deutsche Bank, the most recent victim of a West German terrorist attack, and reviewed the history of the RAF terrorist group.

3. Israel. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, J 13:30) highlighted the political controversy surrounding Prime Minister Shamir's statements on a peaceful resolution of the Middle East conflict, the Israeli religious faction's opposition to a bill on civil rights, the growing political influence of Jewish women, and the increasing signs of social poverty in the country.

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

1. Culture. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Roitman, M 2) excerpted science-fiction writer Isaac Asimov's foreword to an anthology of Jewish prose entitled The Wandering Stars, now appearing in Russian translation for the first time.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Saturday, 2 December 1989
J. Benson

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

- * 1. Gorbachev's Visit to Italy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Shuster, Rome 4:30) gave a roundup of the basically positive Italian press reports about Gorbachev's meeting with the pope. Articles in l'Unità, La Repubblica, Corriere della Sera, and La Stampa were excerpted.
- * ASPECTS (Matusevich, M 2) sympathized with Gorbachev's need for a break from the country's abundant domestic problems, but expressed the conviction that the fate of restructuring depends more on finding urgent solutions than hearing pleasantries from Western leaders.
- 2. The Nationalities. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovich, M 1:30) expressed the opinion that the nationality problem would be alleviated on the one hand by Moscow's renunciation of centralism with autonomous nationalities on the outskirts and on the other by the success of the constructive national democratic forces in the republics. As regards Nagorno-Karabakh, the program suggested that both the Armenian and the Azerbaijani communities should be given full self-management and guaranteed their individual cultural policy and self-accounting.
- 3. The Baltic Republics. THE LATEST ON UNOFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS (Alekseyeva, W 20) presented an interview with Viktoras Pyatkus and Antanas Terlyatskas, Lithuanian human rights activists who served together a total of 38 years in labor camps and exile in the Soviet Union for activities that are now widespread in unofficial organizations. The activists told about the goals and activities of the unofficial groups to which they belong, including the Lithuanian Helsinki Group, the

Christian-Democratic Movement, and the League for Freedom of Lithuania, and expressed their opinion on the prospects of the Soviet Union. While Terlyatskas predicted either the collapse of the empire or a return to terror, Pyatkus believed that signs of Russian support for Baltic independence as well as for their own independent republic are signs that a peaceful transition to independence is possible.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 7) highlighted an interview with Yuozas Olekas, vice-president of the Union of Physicians of Lithuania and member of the Congress of People's Deputies and Sajudis, about Lithuania's desire for historical justice and the role of the different parties in the republic. The interview appeared in Meditsinskaya Gazeta of November 22.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 6) excerpted passages from a recent article in Literaturnaya Gazeta in which the publicist, Kseniya Myalo, defended Russian workers in Estonian factories from charges of being a part of the subjugation of the republic and predicted that the Estonian movement for independence will result in the deprivation of millions of people of a fatherland and citizenship. The program said such fears can be best allayed by joint action to create a new federation or confederation based on law.

4. Restructuring and Antirestructuring. OVER THE BARRIERS (Mirsky, P 8:30) interviewed Moscow writer and historian Igor Volgin about the progress of restructuring. Volgin said that the realization of major political structures, such as the parliament, have now made restructuring irreversible, although it is still threatened. He was optimistic that the antirestructuring forces will by their own uncouthness disqualify themselves. An article in Novoye Vremya, No. 26, and a recent appearance on the TV program "Vecherny Vzglyad" of the personification of antirestructuring, Nina Andreyevna, were cited.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovich, M 6) reflected on the predicament of restructuring which depends on Western investments to succeed but which the West will invest only after proof of success. The program criticized both Gorbachev and the opposition on the left for lacking concrete plans about the direction of restructuring and pointed to the threat posed by a possible alignment of dogmatists and populists as well as the unresolved nationality problems.

5. Aleksey Kuznetsov. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 19) reviewed the supplement in the December 1 issue of the Paris-based Russian-language newspaper Russkaya Mysl, which was

dedicated to the most recent Soviet political prisoner, the independent Siberian journalist Aleksey Kuznetsov, giving information on his political activities, his trial, and the reactions to his imprisonment.

6. The Courts. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SOVIET UNION (Kaminskaya, W 7:30) corrected vague and inaccurate statements made about the Soviet courts and judges in an article in Pravda of October 20. The program traced the court's lack of independence back to the beginning of communist party rule and concluded that an independent court system based on division of power will not be realized in the Soviet Union as long as the Communist party maintains its monopoly.

7. The New Thinking. ASPECTS (Sezeman, P 5) examined an article in one of the flagships of restructuring and new thinking, Ogonek, No. 45, about Russophile Igor Shafarevich, in which he discovered several denunciatory assertions identical to those characteristic of the old thinking.

8. The Military. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 8:30) highlighted some of the obstacles facing the future Soviet armed forces, including the problem of realizing the military's new policy of arms reduction to a rational sufficiency and the growing pacifism among youth. The program also cited an article on the social roots of hazing in the army which appeared in the independent journal Idel (Tatar ASSR).

9. Lenin. ASPECTS (Tolstoy and Henkina, Moscow and M, 3:30 and 1:30) revealed that a new Soviet issue of Nabokov's memoirs Drugie Beregi, which was rumored to be free of ideological deletions, has been expurgated of all critical allusions to Lenin. In the explanation of one deletion, the program author quoted a passage from the works of the Russian physiologist Pavlov about the imposed secrecy on evidence that Lenin died of syphilis.

10. Solzhenitsyn. ON OVER THE BARRIERS (Mirsky, P 2) Moscow writer and historian Igor Volgin expressed the opinion that the battle over Solzhenitsyn in the Soviet Union is taking place outside of the author's politics and works and predicted that all factions will try to exploit him for their own ends if he returns.

11. Anti-Semitism. ON WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Voynovich, M 8) emigre writer Vladimir Voynovich expressed the opinion that anti-Semitism seems to be more prevalent in the Soviet Union than earlier. Voynovich countered the persistent rumors that the Jews were responsible for the Russian Revolution and stressed that it is time to actively prevent the decline of the Soviet Union rather than worry about who is guilty.

12. The Mafia. ASPECTS (Volchek and Henkina, Moscow and M 8 and 5) wondered if the so-called "Soviet mafia" plays the same psychological role for the politically educated as the masons and Jews for the uneducated, and then recounted personal experience with a very colorful, mysterious Georgian with foreign connections. The program author drew attention to a similar phenomenon of somewhat dubious emigres who are selected to participate in joint ventures in order to protect native Soviet businessmen from unscrupulous foreigners.

13. Socialism. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SOVIET UNION (Malinkovich, M 10:30) discussed different models of socialism with Moscow historian, sociologist, and publicist Larissa Lisutkina during her visit to Munich. While Lisutkina conceded that socialism in the Soviet Union is equated with Marxist-Leninist theory, she avoided defining the kind of society that resulted from this theory. She expressed doubts that the Soviet Union will be able to reproduce a Western model of a socialist government based on law.

14. Espionage. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Levin, M 7) profiled former CIA agent and Soviet spy Edward Lee Howard and explained the circumstances behind Hungary's expulsion of Howard. Articles in Izvestia and Time were cited.

15. The Emigration. On WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Dovlatov, NY 9) emigre writer Sergey Dovlatov corrected a few stereotypes about emigres and the emigration which his friend Soviet writer Vyacheslav Kondratyev expressed in an article in Moskovskiye Novosti, No.43. Dovlatov considered one of the main advantages of emigration, the possibility of acting as an individual separate from a group or collective.

16. History. BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 7) corrected the historical errors in an article in Kraynaya Zvezda of November 26 justifying the presence of the Red Army in the Baltic republics in 1939.

17. The Life of a West German Working in Moscow was depicted on OUR PLANET (Gordin, M 3), based on an article in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung. The item was a RERUN from November 25.

18. Impressions. On ASPECTS (Henkina, M 3:30) poetess Shcherbina presented negative impressions of life in the East and the West, suggesting that only a catastrophe can improve anything.

19. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Yurenen, M 2) aired a letter in which Lidiya Chukovskaya and Anatoly Naiman protested against Literaturnaya Gazeta's proposal of Anna Akhmatova for a Lenin prize. The writers explained why they thought such an award would be equivalent to a posthumous insult to the poetess.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Mirsky, P 8:30) interviewed Moscow writer and historian Igor Volgin about his work on Dostoyevsky, part of which appeared in Oktyabr, Nos. 3, 4, and 5. Volgin responded to a criticism of his portrayal of Dostoyevsky which appeared in the latest issue of the Frankfurt-based emigre journal Grani, observing that all factions can be found in Dostoyevsky's work. While he did not think Ananov's publication of his Dostoyevsky work was the direct reasons for the editor's recent dismissal, he observed that the apparatus does not forgive independent acts.

ASPECTS (Paramonov, NY 5) debunked the cult of Nikolay Fedorov expressed in a recent article in Literaturnaya Gazeta as an intellectual farce, giving evidence of Fedorov's eccentric, basically misanthropic beliefs.

On OVER THE BARRIERS (Glezer, NY 5:30) the editor in chief of the Paris-based literary almanac Strelets reviewed the contents of issue No. 3.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Tyulpinov, P 8) reviewed the third volume of the Index of All Moscow Churches and Monasteries which was recently published by YMCA Press. The program stressed that each page bears witness to the barbarity and sacrilege committed against both the Orthodox Church and the people.

20. Religion. ASPECTS (Fotiyev, M 5) explained the spiritual meaning behind the Russian Orthodox tradition of fasting before the Christmas holiday.

SUNDAY SERVICE (Fotiyev and Kholodnaya M and NY 49:30) featured a Russian Orthodox Church service.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 8:30) profiled Saint Pakhomy, Archbishop of Chernigovsk.

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

1. Eastern Europe. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 6) examined the ways the military has promoted democracy in the different Eastern European countries and has introduced far-reaching reforms within its own ranks. One exception to the general trend is the Soviet Union.

2. Czechoslovakia. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 3) reported on last week's meeting of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries, suggesting that the absence of Czechoslovak Defense Minister Vaclavik was connected with the growing liberal forces in the country.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The FRG. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 4) reviewed Chancellor Kohl's 10-point program for East Germany and the reactions in East and West to the possibility of a federation of the two German states.

ASPECTS (Schmidt, M 3) presented the impressions of a resident of Karl-Marx Stadt who conducted an imaginary conversation with Marx while wandering through Munich.

2. The US. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 8) remarked that the plan to reduce the US armed services expenditures by 180-billion dollars within the next three years is a result of Soviet unilateral arms reduction and the need to lower the budget deficit. The ABC TV program "The Week with David Brinkley" of November 19 was cited.

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

1. Human Interest Stories. OUR PLANET (Gordin, M 17), a RERUN from November 25, included items on world coffee consumption, West German aviator Matthias Rust, hostels in Japan, ecological problems and solutions in Europe, and prisoners in France.

2. Religion. Following a reading from the Book of Luke, NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Benigsen, NY 8) broadcast a sermon on the parallel between the experience of the eucharist and many people's experience of clinical death.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Sunday, 3 December 1989

D. Felton and N. Vierbuecher

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

1. The Malta Summit. SPECIAL EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Roitman and Pistejn, M 20) analyzed the results of the Malta talks between Presidents Bush and Gorbachev, focusing on the assessment of the changes in Eastern Europe, on economic issues, and on regional conflicts. Voice cuts of statements made by the participants before, during, and after the talks were used.

2. The Power Structure. LAW AND SOCIETY (Silnitskaya, Kaminskaya, and Simis, NY 20) said that now the question of the transfer of power from the party to the local councils is being openly raised in the USSR, in particular by People's Deputies. Moreover there are calls for the abolition of article six of the constitution, which speaks of the party's leading role in society. The program wondered whether such a move would really change the situation, since the party would have in its hands such levers of power as the nomenklatura system.

3. Restructuring. THE CONTOURS OF PERESTROIKA (Malinkovich, M 12) aired an interview with Soviet historian Larisa Lisyutkina on the political situation in the USSR. According to Lisyutkina there is a considerable overlap of the views of the CPSU and opposition groupings, and the different groups first have to acquire a clear profile before strategic decisions can be taken. The interviewee forecast a split in the CPSU at its next congress.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky, M 20) quoted the Frankfurter Rundschau, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, and the Sueddeutsche Zeitung on the meeting between

Pope John Paul II and Gorbachev and the issue of legalizing the Ukrainian Catholic Church, The Independent on the changes restructuring has brought about for the armed forces, the The Los Angeles Times on the prospects of restructuring, and the Neue Zuercher Zeitung on the triple crisis unfolding in the USSR and in Eastern Europe which affects the Soviet system of government, the Soviet sphere of influence, and one-party rule.

4. Estonia. THE CONTOURS OF PERESTROIKA (Pimonov, Oslo 10) aired an interview with the Estonian sociologist, CPSU member, and USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Klara Haalik. Haalik called on the party to renounce its constitutionally guaranteed leading role and demanded that some provisions of the USSR constitution be suspended in the Baltic republics in order to increase their economic autonomy.

5. Central Asia. THE CONTOURS OF PERESTROIKA (Malinkovich, M 7) broadcast the text of a talk delivered by Uzbek writer Timur Pulatov at a Paris conference entitled "USSR: The Crisis of the System." Pulatov described the deplorable state of the Uzbek economy and the catastrophic environmental situation in Uzbekistan and cited mismanagement by some USSR ministries as the underlying cause.

6. Siberia. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Konovalov, M 5) presented a roundup of items from the Press Bulletin of SibIA, No. 35. The program was RERUN from December 1.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 7) compared the present efforts to bring about Siberian autonomy to those that failed in 1917/1918. The program was RERUN from December 1.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Shapiro, M 8) highlighted the difficulties of creating an autonomous Siberia. The program was RERUN from December 1.

7. Human Rights. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30) broadcast the fourth and final installment of Lev Timofeyev's recollections about life in Soviet prison camps, entitled A Prayer About a Chalice.

8. Culture. EX LIBRIS (Yurenen, M 50) broadcast, in a RERUN from August 13, the second installment of Aleksandr Kabakov's screenplay Nevozvrashchenets (The Defector) about a postrestructuring Russia in 1993.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Khazanov and Sarnov, M 30) featured the final installment in a series of discussions by Munich-based writer Boris Khazanov and Moscow essayist and art critic Benedikt Sarnov on contemporary Soviet literature. The discussants were

of different opinions about the significance of current works by Soviet authors and as to whether Soviet literature has already made a fresh start and is moving away from paths trodden in the past.

9. History. SOVIETOLOGISTS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Shragin, NY 20) aired the third installment of Zbigniew Brzezinski's book The Great Fall: The Birth and Death of 20th Century Communism.

10. Sports. THE WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 14) reported on the complicated relations between the three administrative bodies dealing with soccer in the USSR and, drawing on an article from The New York Times, reviewed the negotiations between the official Soviet sports administration and a US impresario to enable Soviet boxers to compete as professionals in Western events.

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

1. Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Fistejn, M 9) commented on the surprisingly swift collapse of the Czechoslovak neo-Stalinist regime under the first real attack by the opposition, a development which shows that no communist "new man" has emerged in Czechoslovakia and that the country's democratic traditions are strong as never before.

2. Hungary. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Kun, Budapest 11) aired a telephone report from Budapest by history professor Miklos Kun in which he discussed the results of the recent referendum which brought a vote to postpone the presidential election until after the parliamentary elections and to have the president elected by the new parliament.

3. Poland. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (E. Levin, M 9) talked about the reappearance of private schools in Poland after state schooling has resulted in a decline in educational standards.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

None

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

1. Sports. THE WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 6) reported on the influence on sports of the opening of the inter-German border and mentioned the possibility of Berlin becoming the venue of the Summer Olympic Games in 2004.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Monday, 4 December 1989
N. Vierbuecher

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

1. The Malta Summit. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 9) reported on the arms control aspect of the Malta summit and, pegged to the Moscow meeting where Gorbachev informed his Warsaw Pact allies about the results of the Malta meeting, also on the changes in Eastern Europe insofar as they affect the functioning of this alliance.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Dubinsky, W 3:30) gave details about the assessment of the results of the Malta summit by prominent congressmen.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Vig, Budapest 2) commented on the reactions to the Malta talks in Hungary, noting a certain disappointment about a lack of attention Eastern Europe had received in the negotiations. But the program said this may indicate the beginning of true sovereignty recognized by everyone.

AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 3) excerpted commentaries from The Los Angeles Times and The New York Times on the Bush-Gorbachev meeting.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bensi, Rome 5) reviewed commentaries on the Bush-Gorbachev talks from Corriere della Sera and Il Giornale Nuovo.

2. US-Soviet Relations. BROADWAY 1775 (Morozov, NY 4) featured a review of a decade of US-Soviet relations by US Sovietologist Thomas Remington. The program said that both sides always preserved an interest in arms control, however bad the relations may have been at the beginning of the 1980s.

3. The Strike Call by Deputies from the Interregional Group. The appeal by well-known members of the Interregional Group of People's Deputies, among them Andrej Sakharov and Yuri Afanasiev, calling for a two-hour general strike on December 11 was read on THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 10). Also included were excerpts from an interview which Moscow independent journalist Yuri Mityunov had conducted with Afanasiev. Afanasiev said the appeal was prompted by disappointment over the slow pace of reform in the USSR and enthusiasm about events in Eastern Europe and was directed against the conservative party bureaucracy.

ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Malinkovich, and Fedoseyev, M 20) discussed the appeal for a two-hour general strike by well-known People's Deputies. All discussants endorsed the goal of the action, i.e., abolishing the constitutional provision for the monopoly of the CPSU, but opinions were split as to whether this is the right way to achieve that goal. Concern was expressed that the action may have a destabilizing effect.

4. Armenia and the Nagorno-Karabakh Issue. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, Moscow 5:30) reported on the latest developments inside Nagorno-Karabakh, pointing out that for a week there has been a complete lack of information on this topic from official Soviet media. The program also reported on the current session of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, focusing on the debate about a draft resolution forwarded by the All-Armenian National Movement and stipulating renaming of the Armenian SSR the Republic of Armenia and cancelling Article 6 of the Armenian constitution about the leading role of the Armenian CP.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 10) aired an interview with Eduard Oganessian, the director of RL's Armenian service, on a resolution passed in the Armenian Supreme Soviet, according to which Nagorno-Karabakh belongs to Armenia. Oganessian called this resolution justified from a moral viewpoint, but a big mistake politically.

5. Georgia. OVER THE BARRIERS (Rayfield, L 6) featured a "subjective commentary" on the notorious April breakup of a demonstration in Tbilisi when several people were killed. The

author adhered to the theory that the troops who used chemical agents against the demonstrators without wearing gas masks had been given an antidote beforehand, which suggests that the brutal use of force had been well planned.

6. Lithuania. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 10) excerpted the draft program proposed for the Lithuanian CP, which wants to secede from the CPSU. This document calls for a multiparty system, the conclusion of a new treaty defining the rights of the federation and the republics, and a combination of market economy and control by the republic.

7. The Ukraine. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Dotsenko, Moscow 7:30) provided a chronicle of recent events in the Ukraine. The program focused on the election campaign that has just begun and on the decision by the USSR Council of Religious Affairs to allow registration of Ukrainian Catholic parishes, calling this an important first step but not a solution.

8. Latvia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bombin, Riga 6) previewed the upcoming elections in Latvia, presenting the Popular Front, the conservative Interfront, and the CPSU apparatus as the main groups competing for votes. The program mentioned that the Popular Front and CP organizations are fielding 32 and 36 percent, respectively, of the candidates, but the Interfront only 2-3 percent.

9. Moldavia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 2) aired a telephone report by Leonid Dobrov on the Congress of the Gagauz People, which declared the Moldavian territory, where this minority lives, an autonomous republic.

10. Restructuring. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 1:30) highlighted a letter sent to Mikhail Gorbachev by Boris Yeltsin on behalf of the Interregional Group of People's Deputies, calling for alterations in the agenda of the second session of the Congress of People's Deputies and for cancellation of Article 6 of the constitution of the USSR.

11. Glasnost. OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 8) featured an item by Soviet art critic Lyudmila Saraskina on the current problems of journalism in the USSR. While admitting that the Soviet Union has not yet achieved a truly free press, Saraskina also emphasized the dangers of an overly politicized public opinion.

A resolution issued by the political club "Moscow Tribune" was read on THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 3:30). The resolution protested against pressure exerted by conservative forces on certain publications and journalists and demanded that a law on the press be passed without any delay.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Manannikov, Novosibirsk 3) featured a report on Novosibirsk University members rallying to defend the university newspaper against conservative interference.

On OVER THE BARRIERS (Strelyany, Moscow 5) RL contributor Anatoly Strelyany, who has been awarded the Soviet State Prize for his movie Arkhanglsky Muzhik (A Muzhik from Arkhangelsk), comments on this event, pointing out the irony of the fact that some parts of the party apparatus tried to suppress this movie. He also maintained that the state is not the best conceivable art critic.

12. The Conservative Faction of the CPSU. Reviewing the December 3 issue of Moskovskiy Novosti, AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 12) quoted various critical commentaries about recent events in which the antirestructuring mood in some quarters of the CPSU became obvious, especially about moves to silence liberal journalists or publications.

13. The KGB. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 4:30) highlighted the KGB's public relations offensive, focusing on an interview published in the daily of a Moscow raion. In this interview, the local KGB chief praised West Germany's computer-readable identity cards for making it easier to keep track of the whereabouts of people. The program noted that this is not in line with attempts to give the KGB a more benevolent image.

14. Western Aid for the USSR. An article on this topic from the December 1 issue of The Wall Street Journal was reviewed on EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 4:30).

15. Literature. On OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 3) Vienna-based Russian writer Elizaveta Mnatsakanova read one of her poems.

16. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Popkov, M 4) reported on a discussion organized by informal groups on the topic of religious freedom in the USSR, which took place in Moscow on November 24.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 9) featured a talk by Metropolitan Anthony on the subject of divorce.

17. Tourism. OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 4) featured an ironic account by Surrey University teacher Mervin Matthews, which was pegged to the recent relaxations in granting exit visas to Soviet citizens and visualized hordes of Russian tourists flooding London.

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

1. Eastern Europe. In a review of the December 3 issue of Moskovskiy Novosti, AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 5) quoted an article on the changes in Eastern Europe, entitled "The Revolution Continues," by Yevgeny Ambartsumov, and a report on the latest developments in Czechoslovakia.

2. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 5) quoted commentaries on the resignation of the whole SED CC and Politburo and the revelations about high-level corruption in the GDR from Liberation and Le Figaro.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 4:30) outlined the goals of Helsinki II, the second CSCE conference which was again proposed by Gorbachev in Rome and is, according to this proposal, to be scheduled for 1990.

BROADWAY 1775 (Paramonov, NY 3) reviewed a decade in which East-West relations saw a complete transformation. The program said that they could not have been worse after the invasion of Afghanistan and the shooting down of a Korean Airlines plane by the USSR, but that since 1985 a complete turnaround has occurred, owing to a reform-oriented leadership in the USSR and to the inextinguishable desire of all people to live as they see fit.

BROADWAY 1775 (Morozov, NY 7) compared the different approaches to law and regulations typical of US and Soviet citizens.

2. The US. BROADWAY 1775 (Yefimova, Morozov, and Rubin, NY 17 and Shchukin, W 3) included items on the economy, on the change of the traditional roles of men and women, and on sports and featured interviews with two different Soviet citizens who are visiting New York and shared their impressions of this city. The program's American of the week was 29-year-old Theresa Smith, who had part of her liver transplanted to her little daughter in a first-ever operation for the US.

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

1. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 12) aired an interview with Sergey Benigsen, a dignitary in a Greek Orthodox order which was founded in 1972 by Archbishop Makarios originally to build and run a hospital on Cyprus.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova and Shustov, L 3) reported on the Maltese Cross, the world's second largest charitable society after the Salvation Army.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Tuesday, 5 December 1989
J. Benson

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

- * 1. Soviet-US Relations. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 4:30) highlighted President Bush's comments at a press conference following his report to NATO leaders on his Malta talks with Gorbachev. Articles in The Washington Post and The New York Times were used.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 6) reviewed the history of the US refusal to grant the Soviet Union most-favored-nation trade status and assayed the prospects of new proposals to change this policy as well as to support Soviet observer status at GATT. An article in The New York Times of December 4 was quoted.

2. Soviet-Italian Relations. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, Rome 5) highlighted Italian reactions to the changes in Eastern Europe and Gorbachev's visit to Rome, drawing attention to the consequences of these developments for the Italian Communist Party.

3. The Call for a Political Warning Strike. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mityunov, Moscow 19) presented excerpts from interviews with people's deputies Andrey Sakharov, Vladimir Tikhonov, and Yury Afanasev about their call for a general two-hour political warning strike on December 11 in support of more democratization of the country. The recent events in Eastern Europe as well as the miners' strikes were said to be examples of successful demands for stepping up restructuring.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovich, M 11) expressed amazement at the appeal by six well-known members of the Congress of People's Deputies for a union-wide political warning strike to put pressure on the government to ensure a vote on certain points and draft laws at the upcoming session of the Congress of People's Deputies. The program criticized the appeal as totally inappropriate, unorganized, and potentially beneficial to the antirestructuring forces. Recent articles in Ogonek and Izvestia were cited.

4. The Nationalities. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Moscow 5) updated news about the continuing conflicts in South Ossetia. The program quoted parts of a telegram from leaders of the Popular Front of South Ossetia appealing to Gorbachev for help and summarized a widespread Georgian view that Moscow has instigated the South Ossetian problem to halt the movement for Georgian independence.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, Moscow 6) highlighted reactions in Armenia and Azerbaijan to the USSR Supreme Soviet's decision on November 28 to transfer Nagorno-Karabakh to Azerbaijan, observing that now both republics have been forced into a situation that allows only confrontation. The program broadcast a telephone interview with Sakharov, who criticized the decision as a capitulation to Azerbaijan which will solve nothing and only exacerbate the problems.

5. The CPSU. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, M 3:30) drew attention to the paradoxical Soviet image of the Communist Party, which on the one hand is justly said to be losing power in Eastern Europe but on the other is claimed to be the undisputed moral avant-garde in the Soviet Union. The program remarked on the audacity of such claims in the face of obvious signs of bankruptcy and popular discontent and the insult implied to the Soviet people that they are unable to form a democratic society.

6. Restructuring. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Pomerantsev, L 18:30) excerpted passages from talks given recently by Soviet publicists Anatoly Strelyany and Lyudmila Saraskina before the British Fabian Society in London. While Strelyany considered the attempt to reform the system while preserving the ideology of socialism to be a potentially tragic contradiction of restructuring, Saraskina reflected on how Gorbachev's dogmatic new mythology of socialism is impeding restructuring.

7. The Strikes by Vorkuta Miners. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, Moscow 5) interviewed Aleksander Petrovsky, chairman of the Vorkuta workers' strike committee, who explained the reasons for ending the strike and talked about what it accomplished.

Among other things Petrovsky also mentioned that the local authorities still refuse to recognize the status of the committee and expressed his thanks to Radio Liberty for its objective coverage of the strike.

8. Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 8) corrected a TASS dispatch of November 29, explaining that the Soviet Union signed the Facultative Protocol of the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights. The program quoted passages from the pact and discussed the significance of the Soviet Union's signing the protocol.

HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 7:30) exposed the fallaciousness of an article in Komsomolskaya Pravda of October 10 which argued that certain human rights are dependent on the specific type of society and that the most pressing rights that can be realized in Soviet society should be ensured first. The program warned that such a position can be used as theoretical justification for the Soviet Union's refusal to consistently fulfill the international pacts on human rights it has signed.

On EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Salkazanova, P 7), the program author reported about her difficulties -- despite restructuring -- in obtaining an entry visa to visit the USSR as a foreign journalist working for Radio Liberty. Apparently an internal departmental battle within MID is causing a fluctuating policy on issuing visas.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30), a RERUN from 27 July 1983, featured the 18th installment of readings from the memoirs of late human rights activist General Petr Grigorenko.

9. Pamyat and the Military. MAN AND SOCIETY (Konovalov, M 5) drew attention to an article in SibIA's Press Bulletin, No. 35, which described a meeting between CPD member Lieutenant General Pyankov and students in Novosibirsk, a gathering taken over by Pamyat members. The program observed that common patriotic ideals of the military, especially Afghanistan veterans, and Pamyat members may lead to a joining of forces in the near future.

10. The KGB. HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 11) observed that although fear of the KGB has disappeared during the era of glasnost, secrecy still surrounds the KGB's continuing activities. Analyzing the importance of an "internal enemy" for the KGB, the program concluded that the existence of the security force preserves the one-party government and prevents the establishment of a government based on law. Recent articles in Tartusky Kurier and Komsomolskaya Pravda were cited.

11. The Press. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 7:30) reported on a meeting of the Moscow Tribune on December 3 at which agreement was reached on a statement opposing the repression of liberal editors, and interviewed two editors recently removed from their posts by their journals' administration, Puchkov of Znamya Kommunizma and Ananov of Oktyabr. The program stressed the importance of the two-hour political warning strike called for December 11 as a means of influencing the Congress of People's Deputies to pass such much-needed laws as that on the press and on enterprises, laws that would help solve these conflicts.

12. The Environment. MAN AND SOCIETY (Krimerman, M 4) profiled the Moldavian Green Movement (Aktsiunya Verde) and highlighted reports delivered at its constituent assembly in February.

13. Siberia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Manannikov, Novosibirsk 4) backgrounded the first regional newspaper for all of Siberia, Sibirskaya Gazeta, a liberal newspaper on the model of Moskovskiy Novosti, and reviewed the contents of its first issue, published December 4.

14. Society. MODERN MEDICINE (Muslin, NY 13) highlighted two recent articles about the poor health conditions of Soviet citizens, in particular the rising maternal and infant mortality. The articles appeared in a supplement to The Washington Post and in Pravda.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Krasin, W 6:30) carried an interview with George Cohen, President of McDonald's, about the planned opening in Moscow on 31 January 1990 of the world's largest fast-food restaurant.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Shapiro, J 5) agreed with an article in Izvestia that the Soviet people are quicker to call for expropriation of the money of wealthier citizens than to work hard and accumulate wealth themselves. The program observed, however, that the authorities promote this attitude by failing to provide enough consumer goods and to protect personal savings.

- * 15. History. ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Fistejn, and Fedoseyeva, M 10) welcomed the joint declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries condemning the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and discussed the moral importance of the declaration for the Soviet Union. Tribute was paid to the seven Moscow dissidents who protested the invasion at the time.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Kozhevnikova, L 4:30) reviewed the recent trial in Britain of Count Nikolay Tolstoy, who was charged with defaming Lord Aldington, an officer responsible for the forcible repatriation of 70,000 Cossacks and Serbs at the end of World War II.

16. Anatoly Kuznetsov. OVER THE BARRIERS (Yurenen and Matusevich, M 5:30 and 20) paid tribute to the late writer and BD staffer who died on 13 June 1979.

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

1. Czechoslovakia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Urban, Prague 3:30) predicted more drastic changes in the country as opponents of the government are rehabilitated.

* ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Fistejn, and Fedoseyeva, M 10) welcomed the joint declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries condemning the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. The program discussed the reason for the delay of the official statement and observed that it represents a political death sentence for the Czechoslovakia communist leaders, since it removed all justification for their rule.

2. The GDR. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fistejn, M 9:30) reviewed the stages of the government's collapse and predicted the SED's loss of power at its upcoming congress and the rebirth of the SDP.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Schmidt, Karl-Marx-Stadt 3) described the shame, anger, and disillusionment of the East Germans following revelations about their former leaders' abuse of power. An article in Junge Welt of December 5 was cited.

3. China. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 7) reviewed the developments that have culminated in the decision to return to a centrally planned economy. The program opined that the movement for economic and political freedoms cannot be suppressed long. Articles in Die Welt of November 9, The Washington Post of November 30, and the Sueddeutsche Zeitung of December 5 were cited.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Cambodia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 3:30) summarized articles in The Washington Post of December 1 and Newsweek of November 30 about the problems facing the Cambodian Army after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces.

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

1. Medicine. MODERN MEDICINE (Shikhman and Muslin, NY 7 and 8) reported on new therapies for balding, Parkinson's disease, and cancer.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Wednesday, 6 December 1989
N. Petroff

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

1. US-Soviet Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 4:30) provided an international press review of the Gorbachev-Bush summit conference in Malta.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 7) broadcast excerpts from an article in the Journal of Commerce which highlighted the kind of problems that arise for the US in connection with the proposed expansion of economic contacts with the Soviet Union.

2. Foreign Policy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubitsky, W 2) commented on the observation made by officials in the Bush administration that Soviet policies in Central America contradict the so-called "new political thinking" promulgated by Mikhail Gorbachev.

3. Gorbachev and Reform. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 4) excerpted an article in Newsweek by Andrew Nagorsky which outlined a gloomy forecast for Mikhail Gorbachev and his policy of perestroika. The article said that the rapid changes in Eastern Europe have left the Soviets as the odd man out and stressed that if significant economic and social reforms are not initiated soon, the internal stresses resulting from ethnic tensions along with a collapse of the national economy could bring about the downfall of Gorbachev.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, M 15) aired excerpts from a paper delivered by the distinguished Soviet sociologist, Leonid Ionin, who, at a recent Paris conference of specialists on the USSR,

advanced a theory developed by Mikhail Bakhtin called "The Carnival of Perestroika," which argues that the actors of perestroika appear behind changing masks that attempt to hide the reality of perestroika.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 5), pegged to the appeal for a general strike in support of increasing the pace of reform, underscored the view that Soviet society has now entered into a dangerous phase which could lead to a wholesale uprising against the Soviet government unless drastic measures are adopted to introduce fundamental political and economic reform.

4. The Communist Party. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 4) commented on a December 5 article in Pravda by People's Deputy Anatoly Sobchak who reasoned that the Party cannot remain in power since those members whom it promotes to leadership posts must by the very nature of their position believe that they are in possession of ultimate truth and thus are set apart and above the law.

5. Human Rights. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Analauskas, Moscow 3) highlighted the human rights activities that led to the arrest of Sergey Kuznetsov who was later tried and sentenced to three years of imprisonment.

6. The Nationalities. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Matusevitch, M 3) excerpted a report provided by the Danish newspaper Information which spoke about a recent incident at Baku airport where several hundred Soviet soldiers from Azerbaijan deserted before they could be transported for duty in Poland. It was reported that the deserters refused to abandon the Azerbaijani people at a time when they felt they were needed for a possible armed struggle with Armenia.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, Moscow 4) reported the conditions of squalor and destitution in Kazakhstan which are attributed to "the imperialist policies of the central government" that have drained the countryside of all basic goods and foodstuffs.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 5:40) examined a new article introduced into the Latvian constitution by the republic's Supreme Soviet that allows military draft deferment on the basis of conscientious objection.

7. The Military. MAN AND SOCIETY (Konavalov, M 6:30) presented the second part of a series on infiltration by Pamyat and other right-wing extremist ideologies into the Soviet military.

8. The Law. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Moscow 4) summarized the activities of different unofficial groups in the Soviet Union seeking to abolish the death penalty. The program observed that the criminal code has no less than 35 articles which specifically call for the death penalty as punishment for capital offenses.

9. History. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz, M 28) broadcast an interview with Moscow sociologist Larisa Lisutkina who discussed the phenomenal, apocalyptic mood with its doomsday forecasts now in vogue throughout the country. According to the program, there is a deepening crisis of faith among the Soviet people as a result of perestroika's failed promises. An interview with Soviet economist Nikolay Shmelyov followed in which he said that if the present hopeless economic situation is not soon corrected then the country will be faced with no other alternative than to adopt wartime economic measures. The program then presented a feuilleton on perestroika and extremists on both the left and right of the political spectrum. It concluded with excerpts from a paper by Soviet sociologist Larissa Kisilinsky, delivered at the Kennan Institute, who spoke about the growing problem of organized racketeering in the USSR.

10. Latvia and Estonia. BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 20) aired an appeal signed by 39 members of the Latvian Central Committee which called on Latvian Communists to initiate a moral democratic rebirth within the Party and put an end to dogmatism that is out of touch with the needs of the Latvian people. The program concluded with an interview conducted by the newspaper Maalekhet with the Secretary of the Estonian Central Committee who advanced the view that article 6 of the republic's constitution guaranteeing a one-party monopoly of power by the communists needs to be abolished.

11. The Media. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 4:30) discussed the growing popularity of Radio Liberty and its political significance among Soviet listeners. The report concluded with a review of positions held by pro and anti-nationalist groups.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 7:30) presented an interview with Asya Lashchiver, correspondent for the unofficial journal Glasnost, who spoke about the upcoming conference of independent journalists. High on the agenda for discussion at the conference, which will meet in Tallinn, will be a proposal to create a school for independent journalists.

AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 29:30) cited material in Literaturnaya Rossiya, Oktyabr, and The Christian Science Monitor on the campaign against liberal-minded media representatives by conservatives within the government. The program concluded with a New York Times interview with three distinguished experts on the Soviet Union, Michel Tatu, Josef Yoffe, and Andrzej Wroblewski who discussed the prospects of peace and security in light of the Gorbachev reforms and their effect on recent developments in Eastern Europe.

12. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Solovyov and Dovlatov, NY 20) began with a essay exploring the similarities and anomalies between the literary artist in emigration and in the Soviet Union and investigated the psychotic expressions of cultural life in periods of national stress that usually accompany transitional phases of historical development.

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

- * 1. Czechoslovakia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Chenkina, M 2) aired brief comments on events unfolding in Czechoslovakia provided by several human rights activists who were imprisoned 20 years ago for protesting the Soviet invasion of the Eastern bloc state.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Urban, Prague 3 and Fistein M 3:30) discussed the rapid political changes taking place in Czechoslovakia in which the former oppressive Communist system is being dismantled and replaced by democratic institutions. The program pointed out that up until November the only legitimate support that the Czech government could claim were the tanks of the Soviet military. Now the free people of Czechoslovakia will decide who will govern them.
- * B. East Germany. As Egon Krenz prepared for his departure from all posts of authority, THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bensi, M 3) reported how the East German people were demanding that Erich Honecker and other members of the old guard Communist leadership also be put on trial for past corruption, incompetence, abuse of power, etc.
- * MAN AND SOCIETY (Gordin, M 14:30) presented an interview with Ksenya Schmidt, a professional translator from East Germany, who shared her personal impressions of the rapid changes that were taking place in government and society during the final days of the Honecker regime.

3. International Communism. In light of all the dramatic events taking place in Eastern Europe, DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 14) surveyed the historical background behind the collapse of communism and focused on some of the reasons why it was doomed to fail.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US Labor. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Morozov, W 14) reported on the outcome of the strike against Boeing Aircraft in which over 57,000 workers participated resulting in lost profits of over two-and-a-half billion dollars.

2. Great Britain. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher survived an attempt to unseat her as leader of the Conservative Party. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Pomeratsev, L 5) provided a background report of the recent party elections.

3. The Philippines. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, M 5) reported US concern over the latest coup attempt directed against the government of Corazon Aquino. The Bush administration continues to provide military and economic assistance despite Aquino's weakened position.

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

1. Music. OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, NY 8) reviewed the US rock group Eurythmics.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Thursday, 7 December 1989

V. Frank

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

1. The Nationalities. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 6) discussed the historical decision of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet to amend the constitution of the republic and deny the communist party its leading role. This event will have an enormous influence upon the rest of the Soviet Union and it is probable that the other two Baltic states, as well as Georgia, Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, and the Ukraine, will take analogous decisions. A great deal depends upon the results of the local elections in the spring of 1990. The cancellation of the party monopoly and the establishment of a multiparty system will strengthen the process of democratization.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kanapenis, Vilnius 9) reported on the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Republic which cancelled the supremacy of the communist party, thus amending the republic's constitution. A commentary about this event was given by one of the leaders of Sajudis, a Lithuanian member of the All-Union Congress of People's Deputies. He stressed that the establishment of political pluralism is an important step towards establishing true democracy in Lithuania. In addition this will give an impulse to those forces in the Soviet parliament to press for an analogous step in the Soviet Union, as a whole. Lithuania has reached a new era. Another deputy said that this must be regarded as a historic decision.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 4:30) discussed the decision taken by the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet to cancel the supremacy of the communist party within the republic, thus creating there

conditions for political pluralism. The decision formally counteracts the Constitution of the USSR and may be formally declared unconstitutional, as was the case with Estonia.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M 3) interviewed by telephone the Lithuanian journalist Algimantas Zhukas. He was of the opinion that the amendment of the Lithuanian constitution, depriving the Communist party of its leading role, should have occurred earlier. He did not believe that Moscow would seriously object against this decision, it has too many of its own problems.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bombin, Riga 4) reported on the reaction of the party authorities of Latvia and others towards the amendment of the Lithuanian constitution depriving its communist party of its leading role. One of the leaders of the Latvian CP deplored this development and maintained that only the CP is capable of overcoming the present economic difficulties. On the other hand, the opposition welcomed this development, as did a representative of the Russian population of Latvia.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 11) quoted excerpts from the speech by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian CP Gumberidze during the session of the Georgian Supreme Soviet in the middle of November.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Agamirov, Moscow 6) described his recent journey to Kazakhstan. The total exploitation of the natural resources of the Republic by the center and the ensuing poverty of the population is one of the first and strongest impressions one obtains. The degree of criminality is awesome as is the hatred the population feels toward the authorities in Moscow. The general mood among the local party authorities appears to favor "stronger" communism and less influence for people like Yeltsin and more for someone like Ligachev.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Krimerman, M 8) described the preelection campaign for the local elections in Moldavia which will take place in February 1990. The party authorities admitted the existence of a number of problems and insisted that they can be rectified only by socialist methods. Simultaneously the Moldavian Popular Front organized a meeting, commemorating the 72nd anniversary of the foundation of democratic Bessarabia, and demanded that the 2nd of December be declared a national day in Moldavia. The electors were called upon to vote for the candidates of the Popular Front who will fight for the establishment of true democracy in the republic.

2. USSR-Eastern Europe. ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Fishtein, and Malinkovich, M 20) voiced the opinion that the East European countries -- Poland, Hungary, GDR, Czechoslovakia and, to a certain extent, Bulgaria and Russia -- are moving at different speeds toward democratization and economic recovery. The "Satellites" remained communist only as long as the regimes could count on Soviet support and disintegrated once this support was no longer available. It was thought that Gorbachev still has a certain popularity in the now reformed East-European countries, since indirectly it was his initiative that made these events possible. Simultaneously it is stressed that the Soviet Union is far behind in the process of democratization. The Soviet Union, or rather Russia, seems to lag behind because of an unreadiness of society to agree to radical changes.

3. The Communist Party. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 7) cited excerpts from an article by the Moscow correspondent of The New York Times Bill Keller about a possibility of a schism within the CPSU. The centrifugal forces are stronger than before, the tendency of the Baltic communist parties to become independent and the activity of the Leningrad party organization are but a few examples of this development.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Leningrad 7) discussed the platform of the Leningrad party organization, headed by Boris Gidasov, which is considered to be a real threat to Gorbachev's policies. A counter-meeting was organized after a few weeks to protest against the dangerous initiative of what were called the "conservative forces" to call for a new party conference in order to oust Gorbachev, Yakovlev, and Shevardnadze.

4. Ligachev. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Manannikov, Novosibirsk 8) reported on Ligachev's journey to Siberia and the extremely negative reaction of the inhabitants of Omsk to his visit. Signatures demanding his resignation were collected in the town. During one of his speeches he categorically refused the demand to deprive the communist party of its leading role. He refused to call himself a "conservative," yet he spoke out against any form of private ownership in agriculture and generally behaved in a manner reminiscent of the Brezhnev era.

5. The Parliament. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 9) interviewed Gavriil Popov, a member of the Interregional Group of members of the Congress of People's Deputies. This group presented a demand to Gorbachev that the session should discuss the amendment to the constitution concerning the annulment of article 6, the leading role of the communist party, and a number of other matters. Since there was no

reaction to this, the group decided to call for a warning strike in the whole country. He explained that a strike is the most effective way to achieve one's goal. Popov explained that constitutionally a strike of this kind is not forbidden.

6. US-USSR Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 6) reported on a public opinion poll amongst US citizens about the present-day Soviet Union. The poll was conducted after the Gorbachev-Bush meeting. Generally speaking the average American remains skeptical in his views about Gorbachev in particular and the Soviet Union in general.

7. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) reported on the forthcoming US-Soviet talks about grain purchases which are to take place in Moscow. The US Ministry of Agriculture will propose to sell the Soviet Union two-million tons of grain at subsidized prices. There are also plans to conclude a trade agreement between the two countries.

8. Helsinki Agreements. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 6) reported about the President's half-yearly account concerning the fulfillment of the Helsinki agreements in various countries. With regards to the Soviet Union the account stated that there are still several hundred political prisoners. In view, however, of the rapid changes it appeared impossible to give exact data about the present situation in the Soviet Union.

9. The Law. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Vladimov, M 12) gave an obituary of the well-known Soviet lawyer Sofia Kalistratova who defended a number of dissidents primarily during the Brezhnev era. Within the possibilities of the Soviet law procedures she defended such people as Delone, Grigorenko, Gorbanevskaya, and others. Later, when she was denied the right to defend, she, whose main principle was to show pity for the down-trodden, joined a human rights group.

10. Political Prisoners. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 6:30) interviewed the chief editor of the Moscow journal Glasnost about the three-year sentence which was given in Sverdlovsk to the independent journalist Sergey Kuznetsov. Grigoryants is of the opinion that this sentence is a deliberate blow to all independent people who dare to voice their political views. Kuznetsov who was the Sverdlovsk correspondent of Glasnost was sentenced after he started an open polemic with the head of the KGB in Sverdlovsk, Kornilov. It seems obvious that the Soviet leadership did not assess the consequences of this action.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Dozortsev, Riga 6) described the fate of the Kogan family from Cernovtsy. The family was refused an exit visa in 1976. Last year they were given permission to

leave the country, yet the son Mikhail was called up to the army. He refused to deal with any secret information which would automatically deny him the right to leave. This led to his arrest and a probable conviction.

11. Journalists. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Moscow 2) answered a question by the editor of THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD about the fact that one of his contributions to RL was reprinted by the Riga newspaper Sovetskaya Molodezh. He voiced no objections on principle, yet was surprised that the editor of the newspaper did not deem it necessary to ask his permission. Had this request been made, he would have altered his contribution.

12. RL Listeners. MAN AND SOCIETY (Salkazanov, P 25) presented a survey of listeners' letters received by the RL office in Paris. The program naturally included her answers to the requests and suggestions of listeners. An extensive part of the program was devoted to the question of anti-Semitism.

13. History. DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Gorbanevskaya, M 8), one of the seven persons who at the end of August 1968 demonstrated on Red Square against the invasion of Czechoslovakia, published an open letter in the Moscow independent journal Express-khronika. Answering an article by Daniil Granin in Moskovskie Novosti about the events at the end of August 1968, she accused him of outwardly denouncing the intervention, yet remaining an obedient party member and speaking up without offending the official ideological policy.

JUDAISM (Lvov, NY 7) gave a historical survey of the rights (or absence of rights) of Russian Jews before the revolution. The proposal by the head of the Russian government Stolypin, envisaging wide-ranging reforms for the Jews were, however, not approved by the Czar. Stolypin himself was killed in 1911 at the instigation of the secret police by a Jewish revolutionary.

DOCUMENTS AND PEOPLE (Schlippe, M 30) read excerpts from the autobiography of General Petr Grigorenko (RERUN of 28 July 1983).

14. Anti-Semitism. MAN AND SOCIETY (Fotiev, M 4:30) gave a religious and moral appraisal of the negative phenomenon of anti-Semitism among the followers of Christianity in general and of Russian Orthodoxy, in particular.

15. Jews. JUDAISM (Lvov, NY 2) presented a survey of events concerning Jews, in particular, data about the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union.

16. Religion. JUDAISM (Haskelovich, NY 9) gave a religious talk on the Jewish creed entitled "Angels as Intermediaries Between the Creator and the Creation."

17. Literature. OVER THE BARRIERS (Kakhanovsky, Moscow 5) was devoted to the unsavory manners of the writer Stanislav Kunyayev. Being the chief editor of the extreme right-wing journal Nash Sovremennik, Kunyayev wrote offensively about the editor of the journal Yunost, Andrey Dementyev. The talks deal with the scandal connected with this episode.

18. Art. OVER THE BARRIERS (Raksha, M 12:30) recalled the tragic life and work of her husband, the painter Yury Raksha who died in Moscow in 1980 at the age of 42.

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

- * 1. Czechoslovakia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bensi, M 3) discussed the present situation in Czechoslovakia after the resignation of Adamec and the nomination of Calfa as the head of the new government. As in the GDR, the Communist party appears to have lost the moral authority necessary to continue to lead the country.
- * 2. GDR. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Leonhardt, M 6) discussed the future of GDR after the replacement of Erich Krenz. He is of the opinion that only a consensus of all political forces can ensure a move towards normality in the GDR. The present talks are to be welcomed, especially if a decision to hold free elections is taken. At present a schism in the ruling party may be observed which will undoubtedly lead to defeat at the future election.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

- 1. Japan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 2:30) reported on the increase of the military budget of Japan. The amount Japan will pay for the American bases in the country will be higher than hitherto.

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

- 1. Literature. OVER THE BARRIERS (Faibusovich, M 8) discussed the fate and inner conflicts of German emigre-writers during the Nazi era. His talk dealt also with those German writers who, for various reasons, decided to abstain from emigration.

2. Culture. JUDAISM (Vail, NY 7) presented a program by a Jewish musical ensemble in the United States.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

{Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List}

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Friday, 8 December 1989
N. Vierbuecher

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

1. The USSR and Israel. Reviewing last week's events in Israel, JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Tel Aviv 7) focused on the apparent thaw in relations between Israel and the USSR.

2. The Leading Role of the Communist Party. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 5) reported on the reaction to the decision taken by the Lithuanian CP to renounce its leading role in society among the People's Deputies from the Interregional Group. The main part of the program was an interview with Andrey Sakharov.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M 10) aired a brief interview on the same topic with Rimantas Kanapenis, a spokesman for the Lithuanian popular front, Sajudis.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Siss, Tallinn 4:30) highlighted public opinion regarding the question of the leading role of the CP in Estonia. The program said that most Estonians do not feel an urgent necessity to abolish the relevant provision of the republican constitution, because factually the Estonian CP has already lost its monopoly.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Belotserkovsky, M 7:30) highlighted the reaction inside the USSR to the appeal for a general warning strike in support of the demand that the CPSU renounce its leading role in society and the arguments put forward by supporters and opponents of this action.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, Moscow 6) reported that the Vorgashorskaya pit in Vorkuta is planning to heed the call by People's Deputies from the Interregional Group for a two-hour warning strike on December 11 in support of the claim that the constitutional provision about the leading role of the CPSU be repealed. The program also mentioned that the strike committee of the pit had, after taking this decision, received an address of support from the ICFTU.

3. The Antirestructuring Faction in the CPSU. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Leningrad 5:30) profiled the Leningrad CPSU organization, headed by Boris Gidaspov, and its conservative stance. The program described the role of Gidaspov's aides, Yury Denisov and Yury Rakov, and mentioned an increasing closeness of the positions of the Leningrad CP and Pamyat.

AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 8) reviewed an article entitled "Evil Winds Are Threatening Us" from the Moscow daily Vechernyaya Moskva, which dealt with a recent party meeting in Leningrad chaired by Boris Gidaspov.

4. Nina Andreyeva and Hungary. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kun, M 4) commented on an article by prominent Russian antirestructuring critic Nina Andreyeva that was published in the Hungarian paper Magyar Hirlap. The program suggested that Andreyeva might enjoy the protection of Leningrad CP leader Gidaspov and regarded as absurd that she praised, of all people, Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu.

5. Latvia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bombin, Riga 4:30) previewed the elections to the local soviets in Latvia scheduled for December 10 and briefly discussed the platforms of several political groups.

6. Georgia. OVER THE BARRIERS (Rayfield, L 6) featured a "subjective commentary" on the notorious April breakup of a demonstration in Tbilisi when several people were killed. The author adhered to the theory that the troops who used chemical agents against the demonstrators without wearing gas masks had been given an antidote beforehand, which suggests that the use of force had been planned. The program was RERUN from December 4.

7. Siberia. In a RERUN from December 12, THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Manannikov, Novosibirsk 7:30) reported on Ligachev's visit to the Siberian city of Tomsk.

8. Jews. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Dosortsev, Riga 7) previewed the first All-Union Congress of Jewish Organizations, scheduled to take place in Moscow December 18-22. The program focused on the relationship between Jewish organizations and various national-democratic movements.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Adams, M 9) aired an interview with Leonid Koval, who is working on a documentary movie on the ghetto in Riga. Koval also described his childhood in a predominantly Jewish town in Belorussia.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Roitman, M 3) broadcast two poems, one by Semen Nadson and one by Ilya Ehrenburg, on the fate of Jews in Russia.

9. Restructuring. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Strelyany, Moscow 3:30) previewed the plenum of the CPSU CC scheduled for December 9, focusing on and dismissing rumors that Gorbachev might be deposed as a result of conservative criticism.

Pegged to the recent inauguration of traffic along the full length of the BAM, the Baikal-Amur railway line, THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Shapiro, M 5) compared the cost-effectiveness of building and running this line with the Trans-Siberian Railway built under the Tsarist regime and questioned the economic viability of the new railway.

10. Glasnost. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 16) reviewed articles and letters dealing with the present state of journalistic freedom and the recent attacks on liberal journalists from The Guardian, Ogonek, and Vek Dvatsaty i Mir, and noted that the unabridged text of a report by independent journalist Dmitry Volchek originally broadcast by RL was published, fully sourced, by the Latvian daily Sovetskaya Latvia.

AT THE NEWSSTAND (Deich, Moscow 7) highlighted an editorial from the daily Moskovsky Literator explaining its refusal to publish the opinion of the independent writers' association April on the official Writers' Union and referring to RL as a forum for April. The program was RERUN from December 6.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 8) featured an item by Soviet art critic Lyudmila Saraskina on the current problems of journalism in the USSR. The program was RERUN from December 4.

On OVER THE BARRIERS (Strelyany, Moscow 5) RL contributor Anatoly Strelyany commented on his being awarded the State Prize for his movie A Muzhik from Arkhangelsk, pointing out the irony of the fact that there had been attempts by parts of the party apparatus to suppress this movie. The program was RERUN from December 4.

11. Human Rights. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Konovalov, M 5) reviewed the Press Bulletin of SibIA, No. 36, focusing on items dealing with past and present violations of human rights in Siberia.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 3) paid a tribute to the late lawyer Sofya Kalistratova and reported on her funeral which took place in Moscow today. Kalistratova had defended participants of demonstrations in 1968 against the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 5:30) reported on a "strange coincidence" of events in Moscow yesterday. The legal proceedings against a member of Pamyat, Igor Sychev, for organizing a rally that had not been approved were postponed because of Sychev's "serious illness." Thus, instead of having to appear at the trial Sychev spoke at a rally devoted to the anniversary of the disastrous earthquake in Armenia, calling for Armenian support for the cause of Pamyat. Long after Sychev had left, the rally was brutally broken up by special-purpose forces. The program featured interviews with participants of the rally who were beaten during the breakup.

12. Statistics. MAN AND SOCIETY (Shapiro, M 6) analyzed the reasons for the failure of Soviet statistics to provide reliable data on living standards of Soviet citizens or even an official poverty line.

13. Collective Psychology. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz, M 22) dealt with the "apocalyptic syndrome" of Soviet society, a rising tide of very gloomy outlooks on the future. The program included interviews with social scientist Larisa Lisyutkina and People's Deputy Nikolay Shmelev and an essay by Moscow journalist Andrey Cherkisov. The program was RERUN from December 6.

14. Crime Rates. YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Levin, NY 5) highlighted a talk on the topic of organized crime in the USSR delivered by Moscow journalist Larisa Kislinkaya at the Kennan Institute. The program was RERUN from December 6.

15. History. THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov, NY 27:30) analyzed the importance of the Russian intellectuals of the beginning of the 20th Century, the "silver age" of Russian culture, for the October Revolution. The program said that they share a great deal of responsibility for this turn of events as they cultivated the notion that there are no limits to the endeavours of human beings to recreate the world according to their own will, and thus the soil on which the revolution grew.

16. Literature. On OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 3) Vienna-based Russian writer Elizaveta Mnatsakanova read one of her poems. The program was RERUN from December 4.

17. Tourism. OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 4) featured an ironic account by Surrey University teacher Mervin Matthews, which was pegged to the recent relaxations in granting exit visas to Soviet citizens and visualized hordes of Russian tourists flooding London. The program was RERUN from December 4.

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

1. Eastern Europe. ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Fistejn, and Matusevich, M 20) reviewed the role of the intelligentsia in the changes underway throughout Eastern Europe and discussed whether writers or other cultural workers make good politicians.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Matusevich, M 3:30) commented on the fact that the demise of communist ideology in Eastern Europe now begins to spread to the symbols of this thinking, the statues of its leading figures such as Lenin, Stalin, Dzierzinsky, etc.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 5) highlighted an article by Timothy Garton Ashe from the December 8 issue of The Independent, entitled "The Year Communism Was Buried."

2. Czechoslovakia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, M 6:30) updated information about the situation in Czechoslovakia, naming as the main problems at the present stage those of replacing president Husak and creating a government representing all major groups. The program profiled Marian Calfa, who is trying to form a new cabinet.

3. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bensi, M 6:30) reported on the emergency congress of the SED. The program highlighted the political document passed by the

25-member interim commission that had prepared this congress after the resignation of the party's entire Politburo and CC and mentioned that earlier, during round-table talks, free elections had been scheduled for 6 May 1990.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. MAN AND SOCIETY (Simis, W 5) reported on the way a compromise was achieved to ensure that legislature stipulating an increase in minimum per hour wages was adopted.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Shikhman, NY 6) featured a report on cooperative businesses in the US. The program focused on firms that have been taken over by the workers to prevent bankruptcy and thus unemployment.

2. West Germany. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 5) reported on the discussion about the planned reduction of the strength of the armed forces, prompted by demographic developments. The program pointed out that the actual size of the cuts that will be carried out in the 1990s is dependent on the progress of arms reduction talks.

3. Sweden. MAN AND SOCIETY (Ericsson, Stockholm 5) backgrounded the strike of Sweden's teachers, now in its third week.

4. Japan. Drawing on an article from The Japan Times, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 3:30) reported on the small but rising number of emigrants from Japan and highlighted their reasons for leaving.

5. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3:30) reported on the reaction to the Baker plan for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East by Israel, Egypt, and the PLO.

6. Human Rights. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3:30) featured a report on the celebration of the 41st anniversary of the signing of the General Declaration of Human Rights in the US State Department.

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

None

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Saturday, 9 December 1989
N. Petroff

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

1. The Military. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 25) reviewed a recent festival of TV films on military themes. The festival, which took place in Odessa, was not attended by an RL correspondent and, therefore, the program focused on questions concerning different films raised in letters sent to several military journals. The program then discussed the call to a return of past traditions to the officers' assembly with its strong emphasis on the code of honor. This was pegged to a recent decision by the Defense Ministry to stage an assembly of Soviet Army and Navy officers to discuss the progress of perestroika in the military. Brief responses to a number of listener questions were also included in the program.

2. The Economy. In light of the upcoming Congress of the People's Deputies meeting, HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USSR (Malinkovitch, M 10) examined a report on the perspectives for future economic reform that was prepared by Academician Abalkin. Judging from the kind of problems raised in the report the program concluded that serious economic reforms can be accomplished only in an environment of corresponding political changes.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USSR (Kortunov, W 10) presented statistical information that shows the wasteful economic policies that have brought the Soviet Union to ruin.

3. Labor. ASPECTS (Paramonov, NY 3:30) discussed American sociologist Walter Connor's research into the contemporary social dynamic of the working class in the Soviet Union. His

research revealed that the Soviet proletariat has become, since the early 1970's, hereditary. This social stratum's one distinguishing characteristic, according to Connor, is its remarkably low level of social mobility.

4. The Nationalities. THE BALTIC BEACON (Raht, M 20) featured a commentary on the November 27 decision by the Supreme Soviet to allow economic independence by each of the Baltic states. The program also discussed the feasibility of a multiparty system in Lithuania. The program concluded with excerpts from the 21st Estonian Komsomol Congress whose first item on the agenda was the future viability of Estonian Komsomol.

5. The Law. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USSR (Kaminskaya, W 9:30) commented on the new laws adopted by the Supreme Soviet liberalizing and streamlining the trial process. This was viewed by the program as a significant step in the direction of establishing a more just society that is based on the rule of law.

6. Political Groups. UNOFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS (Alekseyeva, W 20) featured a report on a newly organized political group made up of communist party members called "The Moscow Party Group." The unofficial organization has set itself the task of monitoring the progress of perestroika within the ranks of the official communist party.

7. Human Rights. OVER THE BARRIERS (Khazanov, M 7) described a visit to the KGB offices many years ago and how it reminded one of Isaac Babel's case.

8. Education. ASPECTS (Buyanov, M 4:30) blamed the current prevalence of superstitious beliefs among the country's intelligentsia on educational deficiencies arising from lies and party propaganda that nurture Soviet society.

ASPECTS (Tolstoy, Leningrad 4) revealed that behind the apparent liberal reforms of Soviet lower education one can, nonetheless, detect attempts to preserve the old system based on traditional party values.

9. The Media. ASPECTS (Chenkina, M 3) commented on the kinds of stories covered by the popular Moscow evening TV program "Vzglyad."

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 19) reviewed the Russian-language emigre newspaper Russkaya Mysl of December 8. The editorial by Irina Ilovaiskaya was on Gorbachev's recent trips to the Vatican and Malta.

10. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4:30) commented on the recent meeting of the Central Committee economic planning group which discussed the future of economic reform as well as how the upcoming 13th five-year plan should look.

11. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Fotiev, M 21, and Akseyenov-Meyerson, NY 8:30) presented a Gospel reading from chapter 13 of St. Luke and a homily on the inner significance of building a temple of worship. The program included an essay by Vladimir Zelinsky on the dual nature of the human soul and concluded with a biographical sketch of two contemporary Christian martyrs of Russia.

ASPECTS (Sezeman, P 4), pegged to Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with Pope John Paul II, briefly described the former strained relationship between the Soviet government and the Catholic Church.

ASPECTS (Rahr, M 2:30) spoke about newly released archival statistics in the Soviet Union supporting the contention that faith in God was more widespread and deeply rooted among the people throughout all periods of Soviet history than had been admitted by historians.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Fotiev and Kholodnaya, M and NY 49:30) broadcast a Russian Orthodox Church service.

12. Culture. Vladimir Voinovich devoted the entire program block of WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Perouanksy, M 29:30) to airing humorous responses to letters received from Soviet listeners.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Shcherbina, Moscow 14) used the occasion of a visit to the ancient city of Smolensk to reflect on what destruction Russian culture has suffered since the Bolsheviks seized power in 1917.

ASPECTS (Volchek, Moscow 3) aired a literary feuilleton that reminisced on the former life of a samizdat author.

13. Tourism. OUT PLANET (Gordin, M 3) reported that despite the recent accident in which a passenger liner, The Maxim Gorky, rammed into an iceberg near Spitzbergen, bookings for a cruise on the Soviet ship are at record levels.

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

1. Eastern Europe. SIGNAL (Pedtechevsky, M 14:30) reported that on December 6 the Czechoslovak defense ministry announced the formation of a "Military Forum" in support of the "Civilian

Forum" for democratic reform. The program discussed how a formerly conservative Bulgarian newspaper, Narodna Armiya, has changed its profile to conform with Bulgaria's post-Zhivkov liberal government. The program concluded with a look at some of the planned reforms of the East German military that will make it, as stated by the high command, more responsive to the wishes of the East German people.

2. China. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusok, NY 3) reported the talks that took place in Geneva on December 12 between representatives of member nations of GATT who explored the possibility of China's entry into that international organization. One of the major impediments blocking China's membership is the recent halt by communist party conservatives of economic reforms in industry and agriculture.

3. East Germany. OUR PLANET (Gordin, M 8), among other items, discussed the fate of German Shepherd guard dogs who, after the opening of the border with West Germany, find themselves unemployed. The program also spoke about a large group of tourists from the GDR who made their first visit to Paris. A report on the serious shortage of medical personnel and how West Germany has offered to send a team of doctors and nurses for a period of six months to help ease the situation was mentioned.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 6:30), a RERUN from December 8, analyzed the makeup of the reorganized East German Communist Party.

4. Hungary and the Warsaw Pact. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Vig, M 4) discussed how Hungary is playing a leading role in attempting to redefine the Warsaw Pact in terms that would present a less aggressive alliance.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Benin. ASPECTS (Chenkina, M 1) reported how the West African country of Benin has passed a law removing Marxism-Leninism as the country's dominant ideology.

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

1. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Glickman, M 7) featured a tour of some of the more memorable sites of historical and cultural interest in Gibraltar.

2. Education in West Germany. ASPECTS (Chenkina, M 6:30) provided an interview with Natasha Ivanova who explained the rudimentary details of the West German educational system through the university level.

3. Human Interest Stories. OUR PLANET (Gordin, M 9) provided an essay on the problem of proper chewing, investigated the high-speed trains of tomorrow, reported how an American athlete made history by winning a Sumo wrestling championship, and concluded with a description of what a newly built prison in Rotterdam looks like.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Sunday, 10 December 1989
N. Petroff

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

1. The Nationalities. THE CONTOURS OF PERESTROIKA (Sobchenko and Alekseeva W 30) interviewed a people's deputy from Yerevan, Galina Starovoytova, who discussed some of the USSR'S nationalities problems as viewed by an active member of the Interregional Group of People's Deputies. The program also carried an interview with Zigmas Vayshvili, a people's deputy from Lithuania, who focused on the growing ecological movement in Lithuania.

2. Ideology. SOVIETOLOGISTS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Shragin, NY 20) aired the fourth installment of Zbigniew Brzezinski's recently published book on the birth and death of communism in the 20th century.

LAW AND SOCIETY (Kaminskaya and Simis, W 20) aired the second in a two-part series of programs on the question of who in fact holds power in Soviet society. Real power, according to the program, still resides in the party apparatus. The basic struggle in the Soviet Union is the attempt to transfer power from the party to constitutional bodies elected by the people.

3. History. THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov, NY 27:30), a RERUN from December 8, analyzed the importance of early 20th century Russian intellectuals for the October Revolution.

4. Siberia. In a RERUN from December 8, THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Manannikov, Novosibirsk 7:30) reported on Ligachev's visit to the Siberian city of Tomsk.

5. The Media. INTERNATIONAL PRESS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechensky, M 20) excerpted articles from Die Zeit, The Independent, and Business Week on the current situation in Armenia and the Baltic republics, from The Independent on the changing relations between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and from the Sueddeutsche Zeitung on Gorbachev's psychological profile as revealed during his Malta talks with President Bush.

6. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Mirsky, P 10:30 and Khazanov, M 16:30) interviewed Galina Belaya, a distinguished Moscow literary critic, who discussed the publication of Isaac Babel's diary and described how the most important sections were censored. The program also aired the second installment of a two-part series on Babel's criminal case based on archival material kept by the KGB.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29:30) broadcast an interview with Yury Ivanovich Arkhipov of the Institute of World Literature at the USSR Academy of Sciences. Among other things Arkhipov spoke about the future of Russian-German cultural ties.

EX LIBRIS (Sarnov, M 30), a RERUN from November 5, Moscow literary critic and Ogonek staffer Benidikt Sarnov introduced his latest book and read excerpts from it.

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

1. Czechoslovakia. EASTERN EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Fistejn, M 5) backgrounded the recent changes in the government of Czechoslovakia.

2. East Germany. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Fistejn, M 10) described how the Communist Party of East Germany purged itself of its leaders and is now searching for a new identity.

3. Hungary. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Kun, Budapest 9) described the difficult times facing the Hungarian people, who are suffering from decades of communist economic mismanagement.

4. Romania and Soviet Moldavia. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Krimerman, M 6) reviewed the historical background of the present border between Romania and Soviet Moldavia and speculated on whether the future will bring about changes in relations between the two entities.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 6) reviewed the week's main political events in Washington.

2. East-West Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4) excerpted articles on the issue of Western economic assistance to Eastern Europe from The Los Angeles Times, The Washington Post, and The New York Times.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 16) commented on Nadia Comenici's escape from Romania and subsequent request for political asylum in the US and aired excerpts from the diary of East German Olympic gold medalist Christine Otto, in which she wrote about the possibility of reuniting East and West Germany.

3. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 9) backgrounded the currently stalled peace talks in the Middle East.

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

1. Sports. IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 4) discussed US press coverage of the success of the new NBA star from the Soviet Union, Sharunas Marchulenis.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Monday, 11 December 1989

N. Vierbuecher

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

1. US-Soviet Relations. BROADWAY 1775 (Morozov, NY 4) broadcast an interview with US Sovietologist Charles Fairbanks on the prospects of US-Soviet relations, especially after the successful Malta summit. Fairbanks was optimistic for the time being, but said that the present good climate does not mean that the cold war is over forever.

2. The USSR and Eastern Europe. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 4) highlighted a televised speech by French President Mitterrand on the changes throughout Eastern Europe, their likely consequences for the Soviet Union, and the results of his Kiev meeting with Gorbachev.

3. The Role of the Communist Party. CONTOURS OF PERESTROIKA (Malinkovich, M 30) aired an appeal by 60 People's Deputies belonging to the Interregional Group. The appeal stated that we are witnessing a period of stagnation of restructuring after what was essentially a prologue to restructuring proper and at a time when quick, sweeping changes are absolutely vital. It denounced as causes for the present crisis the "shameful" article 6 of the constitution and the fact that the CPSU has so far resisted any far-reaching internal change and called on the Congress of People's Deputies to abolish this article and on the political groups to the left of the "Gorbachevian center" to organize, as the right wing has already done. Moreover, the appeal called for economic policies other than those included in the so-called "Abalkin Plan," which was said to be prolonging the economic misery of the USSR.

ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Malinkovich, Belotserkovsky, and Chubais, M 20) discussed the role of the CPSU in Soviet society, focusing on the importance of a changed party and of alternative political groups on an All-Union level for the restructuring

process. Igor Chubais, an official of an organization called the Moscow Party Club, also explained the goals of this body, which aims at reforming the CPSU so as to make it a forum for a variety of views.

4. The Strike Call by Interregional Group Deputies. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mityunov, Moscow 13) featured a report on the December 10 meeting of the Interregional Group of People's Deputies where the call by some members of the group for a two-hour warning strike on December 11 was discussed. The report was largely made up from voice cuts of remarks made by participants of the meeting either from the tribune or during interviews Mityunov conducted along the fringes of the meeting, and featured the Deputies Chernyshenko, Subkov, Burbulis, Borodin, and Ilyin, as well as Yelena Bonner. The resolution finally adopted, calling for rallies rather than a general strike in support of the drive to abolish the leading role of the CPSU, was also detailed.

Based on interviews with members of the strike committees of Vorkuta City and the Vorgashorskaya pit, EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, Moscow 6) reported that several Vorkuta pits, including Vorgashorskaya, actually observed the call for a two-hour strike on Monday and that rallies took place in all mines of the region.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 9) aired an interview with Sergey Grigoryants, the chief editor of the independent Moscow journal, Glasnost. Grigoryants welcomed the call for a general warning strike, as, in his view, the workers are the only political force that can bring about the necessary swift changes at a time when the country has run out of time for gradual reform.

5. The Plenum of the CPSU CC. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mityunov, Moscow 12) featured a cut from a speech made by Boris Yeltsin during a meeting of the Interregional Group, containing his account of this weekend's CC plenum where strong criticism of Gorbachev had been voiced. According to Yeltsin the plenum took place in a climate of a conservative offensive.

6. The Congress of People's Deputies. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 6) reviewed articles on the results of the work of the first session of the congress, on the priorities of the second session as seen by Riga Deputy Marina Kostenetskaya and on the progress of the second session, all from Moskovskiy Novosti, No. 50.

7. Latvia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bombin, Riga 5) provided the first results of the elections in Latvia, focusing on low voter turnout, a high degree of support (the program put it as high as 70 percent) for Popular Front candidates, and the relative failure of nominees from either the conservative Interfront or the CP apparatus.

8. Estonia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Siss, Tallinn 4:30) commented on the elections to the local soviets in Estonia, noting that boycott calls had been issued not by those groups deeming the inclusion of Estonia in the Soviet Union illegal, but by conservative, pro-Russian forces.

9. Moldavia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Krimerman, M 7:30) featured a report on the political situation in Moldavia after the recent unrest there, focusing on two appeals to the voters, one issued by the revamped CC of the Moldavian CP and the other by the Moldavian Popular Front. The program also noted a concert by Moldavian artists which took place in Munich recently.

10. Restructuring. On EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Tolz, M 6), the Soviet journalist Andrej Cherkizov commented on the crackdown on liberal journalists and on the right-wing attack on Gorbachev and restructuring that became apparent at last week's CC plenum, which he regards as the most important of the recent political developments.

11. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 7:30) excerpted four articles on the present critical situation of the Soviet economy. One each appeared in The Christian Science Monitor and The New York Times and two in The Wall Street Journal.

12. Demonstrations on Human Rights' Day. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Deich, Moscow 8) reported on the main Moscow rally organized by nine different organizations including Memorial and the Moscow Popular Front and attended by 15,000 people; on a small rally sponsored by Pamyat; and on a rally in defense of Glasnost journalist Sergey Kuznetsov at Pushkin Square, organized by the Democratic Union and attended by 2,000. This latter demonstration was broken up by riot police.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Volchek, Leningrad 3:30) covered the rally organized by Leningrad informal groups on Human Rights' Day, which strongly pointed out the connection between the existence of article 6 of the USSR constitution and the inadequate safeguarding of human rights.

13. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Mihailov, W 28) aired an interview with the Soviet writer, Writers' Union official, and People's Deputy, Viktor Astafiev. In addition to Astafiev's work

as a writer and a Deputy, the conversation embraced a wide variety of other topics, not least important of which was the role of the official Writers' Union compared to that of the informal writers' associations recently founded.

From the latest issue of Moskovskiye Novosti, AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 8) reviewed an interview with the writer Benedikt Yerofeyev and the recension of a play entitled A Prayer for the Dead, staged at the Moscow Komsomol Theater.

14. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Fotiev, M 3) commented on an article by Vladimir Soloukhin from the December 10 issue of Moskovskiye Novosti, entitled "Toward Unity." The program said that despite some rapprochement between the Russian Church abroad and the Russian Orthodox Church enough differences exist to prevent the establishment of a daughter church of the former in the USSR, as Soloukhin had suggested.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 6) interviewed the priest Mikhail Protopopov about the Russian Orthodox Church in Australia. The program was RERUN from November 27.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 3) reported that a Russian edition of the Bible donated to the Patriarchate by Scandinavian countries was sold instead of being distributed free of charge. The program was RERUN from November 27.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 10) featured a talk by the Metropolitan of Surozh, Anthony, who answered a question he had been asked recently while visiting Moscow. The program was RERUN from November 27.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 4) read an excerpt from a religious short story by Petr Alekseyevsky. The program was RERUN from November 27.

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

1. Eastern Europe. From Moskovskiye Novosti, No. 50, AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 15) reviewed articles on the changes in Czechoslovakia and the GDR and aired the full text of an article by People's Deputy Oleg Bogomolov, entitled "Lessons for the Future."

2. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 6:30) aired an interview with RFE/RL freelancers Kun and Vig from Budapest on the changes in the GDR as seen from Hungary. The program said that the most noteworthy features are the coming to power of a party leader who never belonged to the apparatus and the breathtaking pace of events there.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 4:30) reviewed an editorial from the December 8 issue of The Baltimore Sun about the changes in the GDR and their consequences for the situation in Europe, mainly for the issue of German reunification.

3. Czechoslovakia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Urban, Prague 3:30) reported on the demonstration on Human Rights' Day in Prague, where Vaclav Havel announced that non-communist ministers would make up the majority of the new Czechoslovak government, including former political prisoners Jan Carnogursky and Jiri Dienstbier.

4. Bulgaria. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fistejn, M 3) aired an interview with Tsvetana Glebova, an official of the Ekoglasnost movement, on the rallies organized in Sofia by the Union of Democratic Forces, an umbrella organization comprising 19 informal movements, and on the situation in Bulgaria in general.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The EC and Eastern Europe. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Stavisky, M 5) reviewed commentaries on the meeting of EC heads of state or government that closed December 9 from The New York Herald Tribune, The Sunday Times, The New York Times, and The Independent, focusing on the debate over the consequences of the changes in Eastern Europe.

2. The US. BROADWAY 1775 (Yefimova, Morozov, Paramonov, Genis, and Vail, NY 22 and Krasin, W 4) included items on different aspects of the Christmas season as celebrated in the US and on restaurants (especially their variety) as an ingredient of culture and named Santa Claus as the program's American of the Week.

3. Disarmament. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Predtechevsky, M 6:30) reported on the progress reached during the latest round of START negotiations in Geneva, especially concerning the issue of verification.

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

1. Sports. BROADWAY 1775 (Rubin, NY 4) featured a report on the Las Vegas fight between two vintage boxing champions, Sugar Ray Leonard and the Panamanian Roberto Duran.

2. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Kozhevnikova, L 3) discussed an opinion poll on religious feelings conducted in a number of Western countries. The program was RERUN from November 27.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Tuesday, 12 December 1989
V. Frank

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

1. The Session of Parliament. ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Fistejn, and Mityunov, M and Moscow 20) discussed the decision of the Congress of People's Deputies not to include the question of the CPSU's leading role on the agenda of the session. The Moscow participant said that the Congress in no way reflects the political mood of the country. An analysis was made of the manner in which the "leading role" of the communist parties was abolished in Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mityunov, Moscow 4) commented on the session of the Congress of People's Deputies, stressing that all the proposals brought forward by the Interregional Group of Deputies were rejected during the very first days of the session. The secretary of the Interregional Group, Murashev, said that Gorbachev seems to have demonstrated once again his aversion to any kind of political opposition.

2. The CPSU. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Volchek, Moscow 4) reviewed the recent plenum of the party's Central Committee, focusing on its decision to create a Russian Bureau of the CC. According to Yeltsin the purpose of this move is to apply pressure on the Interregional Group of Deputies and to influence the forthcoming elections in the Russian Federation.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, M 3) commented on Gorbachev's decision to create a Russian Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, which he seems to have staffed with

conservative-minded party leaders. Given the increasing difficulties the Soviet Union is experiencing as a colonial power, the new bureau will most likely heighten tensions between the Russians and the various minorities.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Mityunov, Moscow 8) aired parts of a speech that Yeltsin delivered at the meeting of the Interregional Group of Deputies in which he commented on the CC plenum. Yeltsin stressed the conservative, right-wing character of the statements made at the plenum such as, for example, a demand that all bills be first discussed by party organs and only later sent to the Supreme Soviet.

3. The Call for a Nationwide Strike on December 11. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 5) said that the call for a brief strike made by a group of people's deputies went largely unheeded. The strike was to protest against the CPSU's leading role in society. Yet the notion that the people are able to force the authorities to listen to their demands is of extreme importance.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Henkina, M 3:30) aired the text of a telegram that miners of the Donetsk area sent to the Congress of People's Deputies and Izvestia explaining their decision to stop work on December 11, the day that a group of deputies proposed a strike be held. The miners are supporting a demand by deputies for discussion of the question of amending the constitution so as to deprive the CPSU of its leading role as well as other matters. The text of a telegram addressed to Sakharov was also aired.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, Moscow 4:30) discussed the appeal by the Interregional Group of Deputies for a symbolic, politically motivated, two-hour strike and quoted Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, on the importance of the appeal.

4. Sakharov. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deitch, Moscow 3) quoted statements made by Sakharov during a press conference in Moscow. Sakharov referred to the catastrophic economic and ecological state of the Soviet Union and said that the events in Eastern Europe will undoubtedly have a positive influence on the Soviet Union.

5. The KGB. HUMAN RIGHTS (Shragin, NY 7) discussed an article in Pravda which announced the abolition of the KGB department dealing with ideological diversion and the formation of a new department to defend the communist system. The program commented that perestroika and glasnost do not seem to have reached the KGB.

6. Crime. Pegged to an article in Pravda about the growth of crime in the Soviet Union, HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 8) commented on the impact that the social and moral degradation of Soviet society has had on this negative development.

7. The Nationalities. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov and Oganessian, Moscow and M 5:30) aired various news items about the present situation in Armenia, focusing on the conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh. The program included interviews with an Azerbaijani member of the Congress of People's Deputies and with the head of RL's Armenian Service.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Vasiliauskas, Moscow 3:30) reported on the session of the Congress of People's Deputies from the Baltic point of view. For the Balts one of the most important questions that has to be debated is the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and the ensuing occupation of Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia. The Lithuanian deputies have also submitted the question of the status of Soviet troops in the Baltic republics.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Siss, Tallinn 4) reported on the recent municipal elections in Estonia, which were largely boycotted by "Interdvizhenie" (the movement of Russian nationalists). According to preliminary results, candidates of independent movements have achieved an impressive victory in Tallinn.

8. Soviet-Czechoslovak Relations. MAN AND SOCIETY (Belotserkovsky, M 15) aired a telephone interview with the writer Leonid Shinkar, an expert on Czechoslovakia. The interviewee voiced the opinion that most people in the Soviet Union continue to believe the official version about the 1968 armed intervention in Czechoslovakia. Nevertheless he believes that the authorities will have to change their official attitude toward the 1968 events.

9. Soviet-Cuban Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 4) noted that Soviet TV reported for the first time about Fidel Castro's criticism of the changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

10. US-Soviet Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 5) aired a CBS interview with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, who stressed that the Soviet Union would never start a war against the US and talked at length about the German question.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 8) excerpted an article in Time by Zbigniew Brzezinski about the Soviet Union, which he recently visited.

11. Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 8) marked the 41st anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and expressed regret that only recently has the Soviet citizen been able to get acquainted with the full text of declaration. The program reviewed the history of the declaration as well as the human rights issue in general.

12. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4:30) discussed Gorbachev's speech at the latest CC plenum, assaying its likely impact on the country's economy.

13. Perestroika. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 5:30) cited excerpts from a leading article in The Times (London) concerning the fate of perestroika in the Soviet Union and the impact on the country of events in Eastern Europe.

14. HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 5:30) aired an obituary of the lawyer Sofia Kalistratova, who in the 1960s and 1970s defended a number of Soviet dissidents.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30) broadcast another installment of the memoirs of the late human rights activist Petr Grigorenko. The program was a RERUN from 17 July 1983.

15. Literature. OVER THE BARRIERS (Shcherbina, Moscow 7) talked about Vladimir Sorokin's new novel, Roman. The novel has not yet been published in the Soviet Union.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Mirsky, P 13) talked to the Moscow novelist Sergey Kaledin about the country's various writers' organizations and the conflicts existing among them. Kaledin is of the opinion that the old Writers' Union only serves the interests of the authorities and that a new organization needs to be established that serves the interests of writers.

On OVER THE BARRIERS (Mameleyev, P 7), a Russian writer who emigrated from the Soviet Union pointed out that works by a number of emigre writers, including his own, are now being published in the USSR. The unwillingness of these writers to return permanently to the USSR is due to the uncertainty over the future of perestroika.

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

- * 1. Czechoslovakia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Urban, Prague 3:30) noted that the main political forces in the country seem to be in agreement on the need to bring about changes in a peaceful manner.

- * 2. The GDR. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Schmidt, Karl-Marx-Stadt 3:30) discussed the question of a possible reunification of the two German states and pointed to the mixed reaction toward such a move among the East German population.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Chinese Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 4) discussed the recent visit to China by a high-level American delegation.
2. Central America. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3:30) reviewed the meeting in Costa Rica of the presidents of Central American republics, noting that the main points of discussion concerned the conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras and the civil war in El Salvador.

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

1. US Social Topics. MAN AND SOCIETY (Simis, W 2:30) discussed a bill on invalids' rights presently being considered by Congress.
2. Technology. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 8) described new TV technology currently under development.
3. Transport. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Shikhman, NY 10) reported on the rapid development of railways in the US and on the prospects for a similar development in Europe.
4. Science. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY (Muslin, NY 7) carried news items about the latest scientific developments in the West.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

{Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List}

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Wednesday, 13 December 1989
M. Rudin

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

- * 1. The Second Congress of People's Deputies. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mityunov, Moscow 7:30) gave a roundup of the first day of the congress, noting that conservative forces won the key battle on this day. Debate on the exclusion from the constitution of the article guaranteeing the leading role of the party was rejected but another controversial item -- on the creation of a commission to advise on the constitutionality of Soviet laws -- was adopted. The program highlighted an interview with Arkady Murashov, a member of the Interregional Group of Deputies who assessed the day's proceedings.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3) highlighted articles in The Washington Post, The New York Times, and The Baltimore Sun on the decision of the congress not to schedule debate on revoking the Communist Party's monopoly of power.
- 2. US-Soviet Relations. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Moscow 3) reported on a meeting in Moscow between American lawyers and members of the Soviet mass media and independent Soviet journalists. The program then briefly discussed the case of a young Tajik man who was imprisoned on trumped-up charges in 1986, noting the demonstration which was held on his behalf in Moscow on December 11.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 5:30) highlighted an article in The New York Times of December 13 which described how various Soviet delegations visit Capitol Hill to learn about how Congress functions.

3. The USSR and the Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 4:30) discussed the Soviet Union's increased diplomatic activity in the Middle East, noting how the USSR's efforts to restore diplomatic relations with Israel may change its relations with the Arab world. The program used articles in The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal.

4. The Baltic Republics. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bombin, Riga 3:30) assessed the preliminary results of the first round of elections to local soviets in Latvia on the basis of talks with two members of the Latvian Popular Front.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Siss, Tallinn 3:30) reported on the results of the elections in Estonia, focusing on the situation in Tartu and Tallinn and mentioning the success of the Green Party.

On JOURNEY INTO THE BACKWOODS (Gangus, Moscow 17), Moscow writer Alexander Gangus commented on his trip to Latvia to visit relatives. Gangus made his comments against the background of the national independence movement which is taking place in Latvia.

Based on information from the Lithuanian Information Center in New York, THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Analauskas, NY 3:30) discussed how authorities are persecuting young men in Lithuania for refusing to serve in the armed forces.

5. The Case of Independent Journalist Sergei Kuznetsov was reviewed on THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 5:30). Victor Kuzin, Kuznetsov's Moscow lawyer, took issue with an article in Sovetskaya Rossiya which alleged that Kuznetsov is no longer on a hunger strike. The program then spoke to two people's deputies about the handling of the Kuznetsov case by the authorities.

6. The Moscow Party Club. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Chubais, M 10) featured an interview with Igor Chubais, a coordinator for the Moscow Party Club. Chubais spoke of the goals and formation of the Party Club, noting that the club feels that a multiparty system has to be introduced in the USSR before its outstanding problems can be resolved.

7. The Workers. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Agamirov, Moscow 5) examined the level of Soviet workers' political awareness and development. The program featured remarks by Leonid Pavlov, the founder of the independent workers' union "Independent," who spoke about the activities of his union.

8. The Economy. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Volchek, Moscow 6) summarized an interview which the program author conducted with Izvestia economic observer Mikhail Berger about the prospects for economic reform in the USSR.

9. Agriculture. MAN AND SOCIETY (Shapiro, M 7:30) dealt with the question of whether unproductive collective farms should be abolished and noted that the Soviet leaders are hesitant over whether to opt for economic efficiency or ideological purity.

10. The Law. MAN AND SOCIETY (Kaminskaya, W 5) commented on an article by People's Deputy Alexander Yakovlev in Moskovskie Novosti which discussed a number of questions dealing with Soviet law. The program noted the need to create a system that would insure the legality of Soviet laws.

11. The Soviet Press on Current Developments. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 30) excerpted articles from Sobesednik, Oktyabr, and Novy Mir which assessed the Soviet economic reform and the question of the leading role of the party.

12. The Possibility of a Military Revolution in the USSR was the topic of an item carried on RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Cherkizov, Moscow 8:30), which reviewed in this connection articles in Ogonek and Moskovsky Komsomolets.

13. The Prevailing Attitude of Society. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Gangus, Moscow 11) argued that the Soviet people have stopped being optimistically inclined and have acquired an apocalyptic attitude about their future. The program attributed this trend to the half-measures and slow pace of restructuring.

14. A Listener's Letter. JOURNEY INTO THE BACKWOODS (Tolz, M 3) read a letter from a medical attendant in Melitopol who drew attention to the deplorable conditions at the city's hospital.

15. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Konovalov, M 4) marked the second anniversary of the death of Belorussian artist Sasha Isachev.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Glezer, NY 5) reviewed a retrospective exhibition of the works of Moscow artist Eduard Grokhovsky which were displayed at a Jersey City museum of Russian art in exile.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Barsky, 4:30) reported on a symposium held in Duesseldorf devoted to the works of artist Vladimir Tatlin.

16. Ideologies. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 27:30) explained the main goals of social democrats and discussed how they differ from communist goals, observed that social democrats have not been able to build "socialism," and read a chapter from German socialist leader Rosa Luxemburg's book called The Russian Revolution.

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

1. Czechoslovakia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Chenkina and Fistejn, M 2:30) profiled some of the new members of the Czechoslovak government.

2. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fistejn, M 8) spoke to the writer and Germanist Lev Kopelev about the changes that have taken place in East Germany. Kopelev commented in particular on the future of the SED.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Schmidt, Karl-Marx-Stadt 3) highlighted some of the arguments being heard in East Germany concerning the issue of the reunification of Germany.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-East German Relations. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 4) reviewed articles in The Washington Post and The New York Times on Secretary of State Baker's visit to East Germany and his talks with Prime Minister Modrow and leaders of East Germany's main Protestant Church.

2. US-Chinese Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 5) reported on the visit of a high-level US delegation to Beijing, noting protests against the visit by members of Congress. An article in The New York Times of December 12 was used.

3. Human Rights. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 4:30) reported on a meeting organized by a US human rights group to honor those activists who are fighting for the fulfillment of the Helsinki agreement in their countries.

4. The Problem of Vietnamese Refugees was the subject of an item carried on MAN AND SOCIETY (V. Krasin, W 4:30).

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

1. Cologne's Art Fair was described on OVER THE BARRIERS (Barsky, M 8:30).

2. Descriptions of Travels in Spain continued to be presented on OVER THE BARRIERS (Glikman, M 5), which this time discussed the province of Cordoba.

3. The Shortage of Nurses in American Hospitals was discussed on MAN AND SOCIETY (V. Krasin, W 4:30).

4. Innovations in the US Telephone System were dealt with on MAN AND SOCIETY (A. Levin, W 6:30).

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Thursday, 14 December 1989
N. Vierbuecher

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

1. The Death of Andrey Sakharov. SPECIAL FEATURE (Tolz, Fedoseyeva, and Alexeyeva, M and NY 50) paid a tribute to Andrey Sakharov, who died in Moscow earlier today. The program retraced the life of a man who was one of the world's leading physicists and became a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences at the age of 32, then came to disagree with the government over the issue of testing the H-bomb that he himself had helped to develop. He became a human rights campaigner and a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, was sentenced for his dissident activities to internal exile in Gorky, was released by the USSR's new leadership, and ended as a politician whose main aim was to accelerate the pace of reforms.
- * 2. The Session of the Congress of People's Deputies. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Vasiliauskas, Moscow 8) featured a report by Longinas Vasiliauskas from the press department of Sajudis on today's work of the Congress of People's deputies, focusing on the various commissions. The program also mentioned meetings of Lithuanian deputies with Defense Minister Yazov and President Gorbachev.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 2) reported on the plenary debate over Ryzhkov's report on future economic planning on the second day of the session.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Agamirov, Moscow 4) aired an interview with economist Tatyana Koryagina (she is a member of a commission on economic reform under the

auspices of the Supreme Soviet) on the economic plan put forward by Ryzhkov. Koryagina's criticism focused on measures to curtail wage growth, for which there is no need if the economy can provide more consumer goods on which the workers can spend their money.

- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mityunov, Moscow 4) broadcast an interview with Soviet economist Edvard Maksimovsky, who criticized the new economic plans for still being oriented more toward safeguarding state property than creating profits. Maksimovsky called for a "denationalization of profits" to make workers more interested in enhancing production.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rezunkov, Moscow 4) reported on the discussion of December 12 on whether or not to put Nagorno-Karabakh on the agenda of the Congress, on the subsequent walkout of 53 Armenian deputies, and on the meeting of these deputies with Gorbachev during which agreement was reached that a Supreme Soviet session in the near future will deal with the issue.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, M 2) commented on the decision not to deal with the Nagorno-Karabakh issue during the present session of the Congress of People's Deputies, calling it understandable but wrong.
- * ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Malinkovich, Belotserkovsky, and Fistejn, M 20) discussed the economic planning of the USSR for the years 1991-1995 as put forward by Prime Minister Ryzhkov on the session of the Congress of People's Deputies. The program criticized the plan for being based on those reforms that have already failed in other socialist countries and for failing to stipulate legal guarantees for private property.

3. The Nationalities. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 7) featured a report by Vyacheslav Mayer on special, privileged settlements for members of nationalities not originally living on a given territory as a traditional means of colonization, which has kept its importance for large-scale projects, such as the Baikal-Amur railway line or the opening up of the Tyumen oil fields.

4. Lithuania. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M 3) highlighted an appeal by six Lithuanian members of the Congress of People's Deputies stating that the CPSU and the Lithuanian CP are bypassing the Congress in taking some decisions and calling on parties and other organizations in Lithuania not to take part in the work of the new Constitutional Oversight Committee which, they say, was installed in just this way.

5. Estonia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Siss, Tallinn 4:30) reported on the increasing number of Estonian draftees to the Soviet armed forces refusing to serve in what they regard as an occupation army.

6. The Ukraine. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Dotsenko, Moscow 5) reported on recent political developments in the Ukraine, such as the founding of a Free Association of Ukrainian Journalists; Demonstrations on Human Rights Day; and the difficult relations between the Russian Orthodox Church, the autocephalous Ukrainian Orthodox Church, which is not legally recognized by the Soviet authorities, and the Ukrainian Catholic Church after parishes of the latter have been allowed to register.

7. Georgia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 12) aired an interview with the Georgian philosopher Merab Mamardashvili, who said that the existence of a free and independent state is a natural desire for every Georgian and that this has to be attained through establishing constitutional institutions. Marmardashvili criticized the tendency of the Russians to view any aspirations of this kind as something dangerous and directed against them.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 11) reviewed an article by Levan Khaindrava from the Soviet daily Molodesh Gruzii, according to which the Russian empire right from the start broke the first treaty on relations with Georgia, which was concluded in 1783, and the occupation of Georgia by the Red Army in 1921 was a violation of the 1920 treaty between Georgia and Soviet Russia.

8. Restructuring. On CONTOURS OF PERESTROIKA (Sobchenko and Alexeyeva, W 30) two People's Deputies, Galina Starovoitova from the Interregional Group and Zigmias Vaishvilia, who is a member both of Sajudis and of the Lithuanian Greens movement, were interviewed. They spoke of the prospects of restructuring as well as of the political goals of the organizations they represent. The program was RERUN from December 10.

9. The Economy. MAN AND SOCIETY (Pomerantsev, L 9) broadcast an interview with the British historian and social scientist Mervin Matthews on poverty in the USSR. Matthews, who has recently published a book on this topic, said that if one draws the poverty line at a reasonable 100-125 rubles a month, then the portion of the population living below it must amount to 30-40 percent.

10. Human Rights. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30) aired another installment of General Petr Grigorenko's book In the Underground One Can Meet Only Rats. The program was RERUN from 31 July 1983.

11. History. JUDAISM (Lvov, NY 7) quoted a 1926 speech by Kalinin stating that anti-Semitism was widespread in the USSR at that time and that he believed that if Jews were left in peace they would completely assimilate. The program also provided statistical data on the portion of Jews in the population and in various organizations.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, M 3) commented on the documentary "Back in 1940," which was shown recently on Soviet television and which endorsed the 1940 occupation of the Baltic states and maintained that this action saved the Baltic nations from extinction.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kun, Budapest 5) analyzed the methods with which history was falsified in the film "Back in 1940." The program called it "utterly cynical" that this film was broadcast by Soviet television after so many assertions that the Soviet Union embraces glasnost also in terms of history.

12. Society. On MAN AND SOCIETY (Cherkizov, Moscow 5) Soviet journalist Andrey Cherkizov took issue with N. Borisova, a history teacher whose reader's letter, entitled "We Must Not Blame Our Country," was published by PRAVDA on December 11. The program claimed that all people should be given latitude to think for themselves on issues such as the invasions of Czechoslovakia or Afghanistan.

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

1. Eastern Europe. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Pomerantsev, L 3:30) commented on the difficult situation of the members of intelligence and internal security agencies in the countries affected by the recent wave of changes who now presumably feel a serious threat of becoming redundant.

- * 2. Bulgaria. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bensi, M 5:30) highlighted the plenum of the BCP CC that expelled the former leader Todor Zhivkov and his son Vladimir from the party and recommended that the leading role of the BCP be abolished. The program also detailed the speech of the new party leader, Petar Mladenov.

3. The GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Staviskaya, M 4) excerpted commentaries on the situation in the GDR from The Los Angeles Times, The International Herald Tribune, The Times (London), and The Boston Globe.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. East - West Relations. Using voice cuts, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 7) reported on the flow of Vietnamese refugees to Hong Kong and on the reaction, both from within the UK and from abroad, to the decision of the British government to start sending them back to Vietnam.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Levin, W 5) reviewed an article by MIT professor Lauren Graham entitled "On the Road to a New Era in US-Soviet Relations" from an unspecified US scientific journal. The article deals with possible new fields of scientific cooperation.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail and Gendler, NY 20) featured a discussion with N. Zorkaya, the author of a book on the Soviet cinema that is to be published in the US, on similarities and differences between Soviet and US movies and on the considerable amount of contacts between the US and Soviet movie industries.

2 The US and the PRC. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 4:30) backgrounded the visit of National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft to the PRC.

3. The US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 4) reported on the debate over defense expenditures in the Senate Armed Services Committee and on the influence on this debate of varying reports on the amount of change in Soviet defense expenditures.

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

1. Ecology. MAN AND SOCIETY (Chalidze, NY 6) detailed the findings of the American Oil Institute's report on how to prevent disastrous oil spills like the one off Alaska last spring.

2. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, NY 7) featured an item devoted to the memory of the late US singer and guitar player Jimi Hendrix.

3. Religion. JUDAISM (Lvov, Vail, and Haskelevich, NY 20) featured Yiddish songs, a rabbi's talk, and a news review on Jewish affairs.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Friday, 15 December 1989
V. Frank

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

1. Sakharov. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M 6;30) interviewed by telephone the ex-political prisoner Lev Timofeyev. He recalled the last three years of Sakharov's life and stressed that Sakharov unexpectedly became a winner in the struggle for truth and justice. Thanks to his personal initiative, an enormous number of political prisoners have been released since he returned from his own exile. Sakharov's human rights activities covered not only the Soviet Union, and he was the first one to declare war on war in Afghanistan.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matusevich, M 3) aired an obituary of Andrey Sakharov, stressing his role in the history of present-day Russia. He became the incarnation of decency and truth in a decaying Russia.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyev, M 5) aired reactions about Sakharov's death published by news agencies and newspapers in the United States and Great Britain, as well as statements, made by an American correspondent in Moscow and members of the West German government.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Belotserkovsky, M 6) stressed that Sakharov's whole life was that of a typical member of the Russian intelligentsia. His work was dictated solely by his conscience. It was this inimitable attitude of the soul that made the world call him "the conscience of Russia."

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Vochek, Moscow 3) interviewed the philosopher Vladimir Mudraki who was preparing Sakharov's works for the journal Voprosy Filosofii. He pointed out that Sakharov's scientific work had a definite influence on culture as such and thus, undoubtedly, also upon philosophy.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mityunov, Moscow 2:30) gave details about the death of Andrey Sakharov who died while working alone in the flat which he used as a study. Thousands of condolences were received.

AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 10) quoted excerpts from an interview with Andrey Sakharov which was published recently in the Moscow weekly Ogonek. He talked mainly about the work and responsibilities of the Congress of Peoples' Deputies and the future of the Soviet Union.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Rubin, NY 6) aired commentaries and obituaries published by US newspapers on the occasion of Andrey Sakharov's death.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Urban, Prague 2:30) reported on the reaction in Prague to the death of Andrey Sakharov. The writer Vaclav Havel called Sakharov the "symbol of truth" and stressed his role in the reemergence of democracy in Eastern Europe. Students have suggested naming one of the Prague squares after Sakharov. The text of telegrams to his widow and the congress of Peoples' Deputies was read.

SPECIAL FEATURE (Tolz, Fedoseyeva, and Alexeyeva, M and NY 50) paid a tribute to Andrey Sakharov, who died in Moscow December 14. The program retraced the path of life of this leading physicist, human rights campaigner, dissident, Nobel Peace Prize laureate, and politician. The program was a RERUN from December 14.

2. The Nationalities. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Resunkov, Moscow 4:30) interviewed the Armenian member of the Congress of Peoples' Deputies Sarkisian about the criticism voiced by the Armenians on the activity of their deputies in Moscow. He stressed that all Armenian deputies are united in their conviction that the Congress is unwilling or unable to assist in the solution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Krimerman, M 4) reported about the court case concerning the demolition of a Jewish cemetery in the Moldavian town of Orgeyev. The accused were convicted for rowdyism, yet the court did not find that their motives were based on anti-Semitism.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Siss, Tallinn 2:30) reported about the foundation of the Estonian Social-Democratic Party. The initiative for it belongs to leading members of the Popular Front.

3. The Jews. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Dozortsev, Riga 7:30) reported on the All-Union meeting of Jewish organizations which will take place in Moscow and its agenda. The question of the immigration of Jews from the USSR to Israel or to the United States was discussed in great detail.

JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Fishtein, M 7) interviewed Roman Spektor, one of the initiators of the All-Union meetings of more than 80 Jewish organizations which is to take place in Moscow. Spektor listed the aims of the meeting, which, in particular, is to give the Jews a voice in the management of their own affairs.

4. Parliament. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 6) aired an interview he held with the secretary of the Interregional Parliamentary Group, Arkady Murashev. The group met to discuss the formation of a parliamentary opposition, which will officially announce that it does not want to share in the responsibility the government has to bear. The decision was taken to abstain at present from officially forming an opposition party, despite a strong plea to create a social-democratic party.

5. Gorbachev EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 6:30) quoted from an article about Gorbachev in the weekly The Economist. The question was posed whether Gorbachev is able to and should remain the head of the state and the CP when communism is becoming obsolete in Eastern Europe. In the Soviet Union Gorbachev is being blamed for trying to play the role of the "Pope" and "Martin Luther." It may well be that Gorbachev will not be the person to lead the Soviet Union to democracy.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, M 1:30) described the photograph of Gorbachev in the issue of The Economist, which carried an article about him.

6. The Communist Party. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, Moscow 5) described the exodus from the CPSU. An example was given of a member of the nomenklatura, Vladimir Ivanov, who, after having left the party, gave active support to the striking miners of Vorkuta. The text of his letter announcing his withdrawal from the party was cited.

7. Socialism. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 12) quoted from an article published in the November issue of the journal Okt'yabr on the problems of socialism. The author and historian Yuri Burtin, tried to prove that socialism, as envisaged by Marks and Engels, was not and can not be practically implemented and that history has proved them to be wrong.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Strelyani, L 8) described his discussions with an English female socialist who still believes in the ideals of socialism. The author was utterly unable to make her understand the Soviet experience of what socialism in practice means.

8. The Armed Forces. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Konovalov, M 7) commented on the amnesty for crimes committed by members of the Soviet forces in Afghanistan. The amnesty covers not only criminal acts, but also those cases where Soviet soldiers deserted or fought on the side of the Mujahidin. More than four-and-a-half-thousand have already been released. The amnesty is to be applied to some 400 ex-soldiers.

9. Society. MAN AND SOCIETY (Mirsky, P 10) interviewed a psychiatrist from Moscow who has decided to remain in the West. In Moscow he was working with young drug addicts. He stressed that Soviet officials who are supposed to be responsible for preventing the spread of drug addiction work extremely sloppily. No serious prophylactic work seems to be done and, naturally, hardly any of the necessary medicines are available.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Matthews, L 7) aired a satirical warning to his Soviet relatives to beware of the dangers which capitalist Great Britain presents to a Soviet person.

10. Siberia. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Krasin, W 8) gave a review of Robert Conquest's book Kolyma. Citing estimates made by Conquest, it was considered that at least five-million political persons existed in the concentration camps of Kolyma at one time or another. This figure was confirmed by ex-prisoners of Kolyma, as well as the fact that some 80 percent of the inmates perished. Some new information about these camps was recently published by the newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Konovalov, M 7) cited news items about recent events in Siberia as published in the press bulletin of the independent Siberian Information Agency. The items, among others, concern new accusations against member of the Politburo Ligachev, information about Baptists, and the reburials of victims killed during the Stalin era.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Shapiro, M 4:30) noted the rapid increase in criminality in Siberia as compared to other areas of the Soviet Union. This seems to be caused mainly by the fact that most of the criminals, who have or are being released from camps, remain in Siberia.

11. The Economy. JOURNEY TO THE BACKWOODS (Tolz, M 20) aired a telephone interview with the deputy head of a joint Soviet-British publishing firm Andrey Cherkisov. He described his extraordinary adventures during his journey to areas on the Finnish border where he was trying to obtain paper. His impressions about the state of the provincial economy were frightening.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Shapiro, Israel 6:30) discussed the system of control over production in the Soviet Union. The fact that this system does not work may be proven by the low quality of whatever is being produced in the USSR.

12. History. THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov and Maksudov, NY 27:30) discussed the far-reaching reforms brought about soon after the 1905 Revolution by the Prime Minister of Russia, Stolypin. It was argued that the social reforms seem to have been more successful than the agricultural ones. It could be that despite their historic importance, his reforms may have had a negative effect on the future development of the country.

13. Literature. OVER THE BARRIERS (Popov, L 5) gave the author's impressions about the Glasgow festival where several Russian writers, including the author, and poets took part. His broadcast was devoted to the happy chance of being able to go abroad which he hopes is the "happy beginning" of an era in the history of the Soviet Union.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Parshchikov, L 3) a member of the group of Soviet writers and poets who took part in the Glasgow festival read his own poem.

14. The Arts. OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 6) interviewed the Moscow painter Yevgeny Zevin who visited London in connection with an auction of Soviet paintings. Zevin gave his impressions about the auction and the knowledge of present Russian art in Great Britain.

15. Religion. CHRISTIAN RUSSIA -- THE SECOND MILLENNIUM (Rahr, M 17) discussed the basic and insurmountable differences between Christianity and Marxism, as they manifest themselves in the

Soviet Union today. Excerpts from a speech by Gorbachev on that question were cited. The present perestroika covers only a part of all the aspects of society, and the old system is still in power.

CHRISTIAN RUSSA -- THE SECOND MILLENNIUM (Rahr, M 11) sketched the tragic situation of the Church in the first decade after the revolution and compared it with the position of the present-day Orthodox Church. It was stressed that the new law about freedom of conscience is still not in force and the divergencies between socialism and religion remain as before.

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

1. The Two Germanies. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Schlippe, M 8:30) gave a review of the weekly Die Zeit and in particular of articles concerning the GDR, its future developments, and its relationship to the FRG.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Chile. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Dubinsky, W 3:30) reported the results of the Presidential elections and the rebirth of democracy in Chile. A portrait of the new president was given.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M 1:30) gave his views about the rise and fall of General Pinochet in Chile.

2. US Trade Unions. MAN AND SOCIETY (Simis, W 6) focused on the importance the Chairman of AFL/CIO Kirkland attaches to collective agreements between the trade unions and the employees. Examples of collective agreements were given and also of their implementation.

3. Israel. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Israel 7:30) gave a review of political and economic events during the course of the past week. The Palestinian revolt in the occupied territories, the new economic agreement with Hungary, unemployment, problems connected with the immigration from the Soviet Union, and other topics were cited.

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

None

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Saturday, 16 December 1989
D. Felton

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 2), in a review of events in and around Washington in the past week, gave examples of the continued improvement in US-Soviet relations, namely, Defense Secretary Cheney's proposal for further cuts in the size of the US armed forces, the US government's consideration of relaxing restrictions on the sale of high technology to the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries, and the arrival of a Soviet delegation in the US to look at the progress of the SDI project.

* 2. Sakharov. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 7) aired interviews given to Moscow independent journalist Yuri Mityunov by two participants in a memorial meeting devoted to the late Andrey Sakharov held by the Moscow intellectuals' club "Moscow Tribune." Human rights activist Sergey Kovalev called for support for a campaign for the release of all Soviet political prisoners and the abolition of Article 64 of the Criminal Code under which many political prisoners have been sentenced. Kovalev paid tribute to Sakharov's human rights activities and especially his intervention on behalf of political prisoners. A cofounder of the Memorial society, Moscow historian Yakov Etinger said that the society would not be in existence but for Sakharov. Many representatives of the regime wept crocodile's tears over Sakharov's death, but they did nothing to help him when he was persecuted. The regime's representatives will no doubt now do all they can to misrepresent Sakharov's public activities. One of the best monuments to Sakharov would be the registration of Memorial.

- * HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USSR (Malinkovich, M 29:30) was entirely devoted to tributes to the late Andrey Sakharov by people who knew and loved him, namely, Soviet emigre writers Georgy Vladimov and Lev Kopelev; former Moscow defense lawyer Dina Kaminskaya, who defended many Soviet human rights activists; and the late human rights activist Raisa Lert, in an article entitled "A Man for People."
- * ASPECTS (Henkina, M 3) paid a brief tribute to Sakharov, describing him as the last Russian prophet. The program also quoted Sakharov that he became involved in human rights activities out of a sense of guilt for having worked on the development of the Soviet hydrogen bomb.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 2), in a review of events in and around Washington in the past week, reported on official US reaction to Sakharov's death, citing President Bush's message of condolence to Yelena Bonner, as well as statements by White House spokesman Fitzwater and Secretary of State Baker.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M 1) gave a voice cut of a tribute to Sakharov by British Prime Minister Thatcher. Audio Section material was used.

3. The Congress of People's Deputies. PRESS REVIEW (EVENTS AND PEOPLE) (Silnitskaya, W 4:30) cited comment on the congress proceedings in The New York Times (Francis Kleins) on indications of the possibility of the party's giving up its leading role and The Washington Post (David Remnick) on the problem of convincing the Soviet population of the need for a radical economic reform.

4. The Economy. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Pinsker, Moscow 4:30) aired comment by Moscow economist Boris Pinsker on Soviet economist Leonid Abalkin's view that the government's economic program, being discussed at the Second Congress of People's Deputies, is a realistic measure to stabilize the economy and prepare the way for the introduction of market elements. Pinsker disagreed, pointing to the absence of clearcut proposals on private property and reforming the price system. Pinsker also said that the planned transition to a market economy is not rapid enough.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4:30) discussed the present debate in the USSR on the subject of a monetary reform. The program pointed out that such a reform would hit the average

wage earner much more than the "shadow economy" businessman and only makes sense within a broad economic program comprising effective measures to eliminate shortages. The example of the postwar currency reform in Western Germany was given.

5. The Nationalities. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kanapenis, Vilnyus 23) aired interviews conducted for RL by Rimantas Kanapenis of Sajudis' information agency with delegates, with one exception from Vilnyus, at the upcoming 20th Congress of the Lithuanian CP. The delegates spoke particularly of the key issues of the party's independence from the CPSU, a sovereign and independent Lithuania, a multiparty system, and the recognition of various forms of property.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 8), pegged to the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet's voting to abolish the article of the Lithuanian Constitution stipulating the party's leading role, excerpted an interview given to the Lithuanian CP journal Events and Time by a local party official, Karosas, in which he said that an absolute majority of communists in his district advocate complete independence for the Lithuanian CP, democracy, human values, and a multiparty system. Karosas spoke of the party's present problems and its cooperation with Sajudis.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 2) gave the text of a report in the Vilnyus Komsomolskaya Pravda on an agreement between the Lithuanian government and Catholic Church allowing religious schools and instruction.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 4), commenting on the recent local elections in Estonia and Latvia, said that it is as yet difficult to evaluate their results. The program remarked that in both republics the communist parties are faced with a schism, in Estonia a Social-Democratic Party is to be founded, and in Latvia a Liberal Party.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 4) gave the abridged text of an article by Tatyana Chalidze in the press bulletin of the Latvian Independent Information Agency "Latnia" reflecting the anxieties of non-Latvians in the republic. Chalidze said that only a legal government can decide Latvia's future course and she urged non-Latvians to show understanding for Latvians' national aspirations.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Siss, Tallinn 4) reported on the Third Congress of the Union of Independent Journalists which has just opened in Tallinn. The program made particular reference to the opening speech by union chairman Sergey Grigoryants in which he expressed concern over the fate of glasnost, and described Sakharov's death as a grave loss. German Karelin, a brother-in-law of convicted independent Sverdlovsk journalist

Sergey Kuznetsov, gave the latest news about him, and Kuznetsov's statement was read out in which he said he was prepared to give up his life if he were not released by December 20. News of the search of the premises of the SibIA in Novosibirsk was also announced at the congress.

6. Russia. ASPECTS (Matusevich, M 4) commented that while, for example, the Moscow correspondent of The Independent, Rupert Cornwell, views the establishment of a Russian Bureau of the CPSU CC as a cautious goodwill gesture by Gorbachev aimed at assuaging Russian nationalism, reputable Russian intellectuals express concern over the potentially explosive effect which this move could have in fanning Russian nationalism. The program gave a voice cut of a statement in this vein made by Sakharov in his final interview with RL³.

ASPECTS (Ivan Tolstoy, M 4) gave examples from a recent issue of Nash Sovremennik of the journal's pompous Russian nationalism and anti-Semitism.

7. The Party. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Agamirov, Moscow 5) gave the contents of an interview with a CPSU member, Vladimir Ivanov, who left the party due to disagreement with its moribund Marxist-Leninist ideology and its inability to promote truth and justice. Ivanov's demands for reform were ignored. He also spoke of his support for the striking Vorkuta miners and the influence his political views had on them.

8. The Armed Forces. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 10) commented on the All-Army Officers Meeting held in Moscow on December 7-8. The program said that a preview article in Krasnaya Zvezda, which spoke of "extremist elements" showing a negative attitude toward the armed forces, was in the same vein as many of the speeches made at the meeting. The program said the proceedings reflected the party's attempts to mobilize the officer corps in order to preserve its influence, playing on the officers' discontent over their poor prospects. However, the program said, the top military functionaries forget to mention that most of the troubles now besetting the Soviet armed forces and the country in general are the fault of the party itself. Progressively minded officers could well conclude on the basis of the meeting that the future lies in a pluralism of ideas.

9. The Media. In ASPECTS (Sezeman, P 6) a former staffer of Novoye Vremya, Dmitry Sezeman, criticized a member of the journal's editorial board, Lev Bezymensky, for his condescending and ironic comment on a British journalist's question on whether Gorbachev approved of the fall of the Berlin Wall and other recent developments in the GDR. Sezeman recalled how Bezymensky and other Soviet journalists in the past justified Moscow's approval as being mandatory for all changes in the socialist

countries. Now, in accordance with the change in the party line, they take a diametrically opposite view, and it may be asked whether they might not reverse their views if the party line changed back.

10. The Independent Media. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky and Manannikov, Moscow 4:30) aired a telephone interview with SibIA staffer Alexey Manannikov, who has just been put forward as a candidate RSFSR People's Deputy, on a militia search of the information agency's headquarters, during which material was confiscated and a staffer detained. Manannikov suggested that the operation could have been a reaction by the local authorities to information in the 30th issue of the SibIA's information bulletin suggesting corruption on the part of Interior Ministry officials.

11. Sergey Kuznetsov. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Shuster, M 3) read a statement by imprisoned, hunger-striking journalist Sergey Kuznetsov which he issued in refutation of false calumny spread about him by the Soviet media. In the statement Kuznetsov threatens to sacrifice his life if he is not released by December 20 in the hope of stopping the neo-Bolshevik terror and repression of the Gorbachev regime.

12. Book Publishing. IN WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Dovlatov, NY 7:30) Soviet emigre writer Sergey Dovlatov commented on a discussion in Moskovskiy Novosti in which the director of a Soviet book publishing organization complained of being hampered by having to deal with the All-Union Copyright Agency. Dovlatov said that while the question seems to have arisen of a restructuring of the agency's activities, exactly what should be done along these lines has to be decided. In this connection, Dovlatov described the functions of the literary agent in Western countries.

13. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Fotiyev, M 11:30; Benigsen, NY 8; and Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 8) began with an excerpt from the Gospel According to St. Luke read out in Orthodox churches this Sunday. A profile was then given of St. Nicholas the Wonderworker, Archbishop of Myra in Lycia. The program followed with a report on the proceedings of the June 1988 Local Council of the Russian Orthodox Church published in the latest issue of the Paris-based Vestnik Russko-Khristianskogo Dvizheniya (Herald of the Russian Christian Movement). Reference was made to speeches on the Russian Orthodox Church hierarchy's silence on the Soviet regime's repressions against the church, continued repressive actions by local officials, and problems of religious education and theology. After this, the text was given of a statement issued by the initiative group "The Church and Restructuring" (including Fathers Yakunin, Gaynov, and

Edelshteyn) calling for a revival of the church's role in the era of perestroika. The program concluded with a profile of one of the Russian Orthodox Church's most outstanding leaders of this century, Archbishop Luke Voyno-Yasenetsky.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fotiyev, M 4:30) highlighted an interview given to Soviet Central TV by the new Chairman of the Moscow Patriarchate's Department for Foreign Relations, Archbishop Kirill of Smolensk and Kaliningrad, in which he said that the relations between Orthodox and Greco-Catholic believers in the Western Ukraine should be settled without violence, in a spirit of Christian brotherhood. The program added that the head of the Greco-Catholics, Cardinal Lyubachivsky, and Cardinal Willebrands speaking for the Vatican, have made similar statements.

SUNDAY SERVICE (Fotiyev and Kholodnaya, M and NY 49:30) featured a Russian Orthodox Church service.

14. Listeners' Letters. ASPECTS (Henkina, M 8) replied to a letter from a woman listener in Saratov telling how moved she was by program moderator Henkina's description of how, despite her many years in the West, she continued to be depressed over the sad state of Soviet society. The listener praised the ASPECTS program, and the revelations of Nadezhda Mandelshtam and Shalamov. Henkina disagreed with the listener's view that an individual's behavior is predetermined from birth.

15. The Emigration. OVER THE BARRIERS (P. Vail, NY 20) featured an RL interview with singer and songwriter Nadezhda Vilko, formerly of Leningrad and now resident in New York. Recordings of her songs were included.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 19) reviewed the contents of the December 15 issue of the Russian-language Paris-based newspaper Russkaya Mysl, focusing on material on the two-day warning strike in the USSR and articles on the continued subservience of Soviet academics to the leadership and Western aid to the USSR and Eastern Europe.

16. Russian Impressions of America. WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Gendler, NY 9:30 and 8) featured talks given in RL's New York studios by visiting Moscow poets Yevgeny Reyn and Vladimir Druk on their impressions of the US.

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

1. Hungary. In ASPECTS (Kun, Budapest 4:30) Prof. Miklos Kun of Budapest University recalled how the Kadar regime, in return for treating dissidents relatively mildly, induced Western

countries to allow visits by regime officials, often at the expense of these countries. The introduction to the item recalled a recent article by a Polish sociologist in a Solidarity newspaper to the effect that communist functionaries in Eastern Europe have devised a strategy of falling back to prepared positions and compensating for their loss of privileges by engaging in private business with the West.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. Disarmament. SIGNAL (Predtechevsky, M 19) looked back at the considerable progress made in the various sectors of the disarmament scene in 1989. A RAD Background Report of November 24 was used.
2. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 9:30) reported on the latest diplomatic maneuvering on the composition of a Palestinian delegation to enter into talks with the Israelis.
3. US-PRC. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 2), in a review of events in and around Washington in the past week, reported on Congressional and media criticism of the recent visit to the PRC by National Security Adviser Scowcroft, possible Congressional calls for sanctions against China, and China's announcement of permission for VOA to send a new correspondent to Peking.
4. Chile. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 4) commented on the convincing victory of Patricio Aylwin in the Chilean presidential elections.
5. The Berlin Wall. ASPECTS (Paramonov, NY 4:30) philosophized on an article in The New York Post of December 14 which remarked that the sale of pieces of the Berlin Wall as souvenirs illustrates the connection between freedom and trade.

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

1. Literature. OVER THE BARRIERS (P. Vail, NY 7) talked about the list of the best books of 1989 published in The New York Times Book Review, with special reference to books by Russians or about Russia.
2. A Talk With a Moscow-Born French Countess About Her Life was featured in ASPECTS (Henkina, M 9).

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead
story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Sunday, 17 December 1989
N. Vierbuecher

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

1. Restructuring. LAW AND SOCIETY (Kaminskaya and Simis, W 20) discussed the new law whereby lawsuits can be filed against unlawful actions or decisions by the authorities. The program called this law a great improvement over its 1987 predecessor, although some criticism was also voiced.

CONTOURS OF PERESTROIKA (Malinkovich, M 30) aired an interview with Igor Chubais, a leading official of the Moscow Party Club, an organization which seeks to restructure and revitalize the CPSU on a genuinely democratic basis. The interview, which focused on the program of this group, also touched upon more basic questions of socialism and democracy.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Predtechevsky and Krasin, M and W 20) reviewed Western press articles dealing with the difficulties of the present, critical stage of restructuring. The program drew on articles from the Frankfurter Rundschau, The Wall Street Journal, The Baltimore Sun, The Economist, and US News and World Report.

2. Glasnost and Sports. THE WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 2) criticized the Soviet press for not reporting along with the results of the other NHL clubs with Soviet players those of the Buffalo Sabres, because Aleksandr Mogilny, who plays for that team, left the USSR without permission.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 8) featured a report on the performance of the Soviet ice hockey players in the NHL.

3. Sakharov's Death. An editorial from The Washington Post devoted to the memory of Andrey Sakharov was read on EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Gregory, M 4).

4. History. THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov, NY 27:30) presented two contradictory views of the reforms carried out by Prime Minister Stolypin in the first decade of the 20th century: the view of Sergey Maksudov of Harvard University's Center for Russian Studies and a far more positive evaluation by the program author. The program was RERUN from December 15.

SOVIETOLOGISTS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Shragin, NY 20) broadcast another installment of Zbigniew Brzezinski's book The Great Fall: The Birth and Death of 20th Century Communism.

5. Siberia. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Konovalov, M 7) cited news items published in the SibIA Press Bulletin concerning, among other things, new accusations against Ligachev and the reburials of people killed during the Stalin era. The program was RERUN from December 15.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Shapiro, M 4:30) noted a rapid increase in crime in Siberia, a development which seems to be mainly caused by the fact that many criminals released from Siberian labor camps remain in the area. The program was RERUN from December 15.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Krasin, W 8) reviewed Robert Conquest's book Kolyma. The program was RERUN from December 15.

6. Culture. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30) broadcast the second and final installment of a conversation with Yury Arkhipov, a Germanist and translator of German literature, focusing on the literary manifestations of the feud between Russian liberals and nationalists.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Mirsky, P 29:30) aired an interview with Soviet TV journalist Feliks Medvedyev, who is writing a book on the life of emigre Russian artists and writers that will be titled After Russia. The interview focused on this work and on contemporary Soviet literary life. For their literary merit, Medvedyev singled out the texts of songs by Katya Yarova.

EX LIBRIS (Yurenen, Henkina, and Panich, M 47:30) dealt with emigre prose, poetry, and song writer Anri Volokhonsky. The program featured a biography of Volokhonsky recordings of his songs, and readings of his prose and poetry (by the author himself). The program was RERUN from May 28.

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

1. The GDR. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Fistejn, M 11) broadcast an interview with the West German Sovietologist Wolfgang Leonhard. While welcoming the changes in the SED, Leonhard regarded them as far too late to ensure the political survival of the party, and he called on all political forces in the GDR to value cooperation in the interest of democratization higher than any discussion of possible German reunification.

Drawing on an article in The Wall Street Journal, THE WORLD OF SPORTS (Rubin, NY 10) said that the mistrust of the population of the GDR in the old leadership is now spreading to prominent sportsmen because of the benefits the regime had granted them.

2. Romania. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Krimerman, M 6) compared two very different views on literary life in Romania: the speech of the head of the official Writers' Union at the recent RCP congress and an interview given to RFE/RL by the Romanian writer Ion Druce. Druce said that part of the blame for the present situation in the country has to be attributed to Romanian writers for failing to speak out.

3. Poland. Drawing on data published in Rzeczpospolita and Zolnierz Wolnosci, EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (E. Levin, M 9:30) commended the first results of military glasnost and the cuts made thus far in the Polish armed forces.

4. Czechoslovakia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fistejn, Prague 4) featured a report on the atmosphere in Prague after the peaceful revolution that added Czechoslovakia to the list of East European countries undergoing radical change.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The US and Latin America. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3) reported that President Bush plans to attend a conference with Latin American leaders on how to combat drug trafficking. The conference is scheduled to take place in Cartagena, Colombia, in February.

2. The US. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 6:30) reviewed the principal political events of the week in the US. The program was RERUN from December 16.

3. Chile. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 2) profiled Chile's new president, Patricio Aylwin.

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

None

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Monday, 18 December 1989

N. Vierbuecher

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

- * 1. Sakharov's Funeral. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Volchek, Moscow 6:30) aired an obituary of the late Andrey Sakharov and reported on his funeral. The program called on all those who want to join Sakharov's cause to ask themselves whether they are worthy to do so.
- * THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 2:30) noted that the late Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrey Sakharov, in his human rights efforts, had not failed to campaign for enhanced self-determination of the nations that constitute the USSR.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Shuster, M 2:30) aired an interview with Yury Afanasiev, who put into perspective the cause which Andrey Sakharov served for most of his life.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 4) recalled Sakharov's seven years in internal exile at Gorky and the conditions he was forced to live in at that time, as this is not being highlighted in the coverage of Sakharov's biography by official Soviet media.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mityunov, M 8) aired brief interviews with the People's deputies Borodin, Palm, Starovoitova, Smirnov, and Yeltsin, who recalled their personal dealings with Andrey Sakharov and spoke of his important role in Soviet society, and with one of the mourners who were visiting Sakharov's home.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Lavrova, Novosibirsk 3) reported on the mourning ceremony for the late Andrey Sakharov organized by informal groups in Novosibirsk.

- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Siss, Tallinn 4) reported how the death of Andrey Sakharov was marked in the Estonian capital.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Vail, NY 5:30) excerpted articles devoted to the memory of the late Andrey Sakharov from The Washington Post, The Los Angeles Times, and The Baltimore Sun, as well as dispatches from AP and Reuter.

2. The Nationalities. From the December 17 issue of Moskovskiy Novosti, AT THE NEWSSTAND (Gregory, M 10) reviewed an article by the Soviet historian Evgeny Anisimov, entitled "Fragments of an Empire: the Roots of Great-Power Mentality," which probes into the background of the ethnic antagonisms haunting the USSR.

3. Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, M 3) broadcast a telephone interview with Babken Araktsyan, a leading official of the All-Armenian National Movement. Araktsyan said that his organization and the Armenian Supreme Soviet have set up a commission to integrate Nagorno-Karabakh into Armenia, and that many organizations from the disputed region have declared their affiliation with corresponding groups in Armenia.

4. Lithuania. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kanopenis, Vilnius 2) aired an interview with a staffer of the CC of the Lithuanian CP, Mindugas Meleshka, previewing the 20th congress of the Lithuanian CP which opens tomorrow.

5. The Ukraine. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Dotsenko, Moscow 18) highlighted recent events in the Ukraine, focusing on two topics: the mourning ceremonies for Andrey Sakharov and the campaigning for the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine by non-CP candidates. The platform of the Ukrainian Democratic Bloc was read on the program.

6. Estonia. On THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 3:30) the election platform of the Democratic Party (a new name for the Interfront of Russians living in Estonia) was read and compared to that of the Estonian Popular Front.

7. Belorussia. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 6) highlighted the election platform of the Belorussian Popular Front. The main points of the platform were summarized by Mikhail Tkachev, a leading Popular Front official.

8. Jews. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 3) reported on the opening, in Moscow, of the first conference of representatives of Jewish organizations of the USSR. The program noted that the delegates were rudely attacked by people belonging to Pamyat.

9. Restructuring. From the latest issue of Moskovskiye Novosti, AT THE NEWSSTAND (Gregory, M 20) reviewed the reflections of the writer and People's deputy, Daniil Granin, on whether there is an alternative to restructuring and two articles on single aspects of restructuring: the still current policy of awarding orders regardless of individual merit and on the Soviet media's poor record of glasnost when it comes to covering the events in Eastern Europe.

Pegged to a Soviet TV show featuring Mikhail Leshchinsky, a TV correspondent whose TV reports on the Afghan war the program called "fairy tales," EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Konovalov, M 10) called for a serious political assessment of this war and for more meaningful steps to reintegrate the veterans of the war in Afghanistan into Soviet society.

10. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4) took issue with an article by Eduard Volodin in the conservative journal Literaturnaya Rossiya that interpreted frequent shortages in the USSR as being staged by some kind of central leadership of a shadow economy which is thus preparing for the final coup to take over the country.

11. Human Rights. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 4) aired an interview with the Russian actor Aleksandr Arbat, who emigrated to France in 1979 and recently asked for a visa to reenter the USSR in order to see his father. The consulate, however, would grant him the permit only in exchange for his relinquishing his Soviet citizenship.

12. Society. JOURNEYS INTO THE BACKWOODS (Tolz, M 20) broadcast an interview with the Moscow sociologist Nikolay Kotrelev, who blamed many evils of modern life in the USSR on an ideology that does not place much value on the individual.

13. Literature. OVER THE BARRIERS (Dovlatov, NY 14:30) aired an interview with Soviet literary historian Konstantin Asadovsky. The main topic discussed was the Writers' Union. Asadovsky noted that a small Leningrad-based nationalist "Group of Friendship" has been given the status of a territorial group of the union along with the regular Leningrad chapter.

14. Sports. BROADWAY 1775 (Rubin, NY 3) featured a report on a Soviet ice hockey team currently on tour in the US.

15. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 23) devoted most of its time to the relations between the Russian Orthodox Church and the Catholic Church of Greek rite in the Ukraine. The program featured excerpts from an address by the Pope to the Soviet delegation, headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, that visited the Vatican on December 1 and an interview with the Metropolitan of Krutitskoje and Kolomenskoje, Yuvenaly.

On RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Rahr, M 7) Metropolitan Anthony answered questions on the ecumenical movement which he had been asked in Moscow recently.

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

- * 1. Romania. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Run, Budapest 5) reported on demonstrations against the Ceausescu regime in the towns Timisoara and Arad and, supposedly, in Cluj and Brasov also.
- 2. The Congress of the SED-PDS. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 8) focused on chairman Gysi's speech at the congress of the party which has added "Party of Democratic Socialism" to its name.
- 3. Czechoslovakia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, Prague 6) reported on the latest rallies in Prague.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

- 1. Relations Between the US and Panama after a shooting incident which led to a state of war being declared by Panama were analyzed on EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 4:30).
- 2. The US. BROADWAY 1775 (Morozov and Efimova, NY 3 and 3, and Krasin, W 4) aired a review of political, social, and economic developments in the US during the last decade.

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

- 1. The US. BROADWAY 1775 (Morozov, Efimova, Dovlatov, and Genis, NY 15) aired various items on life in the US during the Christmas season and named the program's American of the Week.
- 2. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Volkov, NY 13) paid a tribute to the choreographer Alvin Ailey who recently died in New York.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Tuesday, 19 December 1989
M. Rudin

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

1. Andrey Sakharov. HUMAN RIGHTS (Fedoseyev, M 6, Azbel, Israel 3, and Kun, Budapest 5:30) carried several items devoted to the life of Andrey Sakharov and the role he played in advancing the human rights cause in the Soviet Union. The program reviewed Sakharov's views, excerpting his works and letters; talked to physicist Mark Azbel, who knew Sakharov personally; and reported on the reaction in Hungary to Sakharov's death.
2. An Interview with Yury Afanasev, a Cochairman of the Interregional Group of Deputies, was featured on THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mityunov, Moscow 9). Afanasev, who collaborated with Andrey Sakharov on working out a platform for an opposition movement, discussed why it is necessary to have an opposition in the USSR and described the day-to-day work of the Interregional Group of Deputies as well as the long-range goals of the group.
3. The Baltic Republics. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kanapenis, Vilnius 4) highlighted Lithuanian CP First Secretary Brazauskas' speech at today's opening session of the party's 20th congress. Brazauskas called for a Lithuanian party independent of the CPSU.
4. Democratization. HUMAN RIGHTS (Kaminskaya, W 9) assessed the arguments for and against introducing a multiparty system in the Soviet Union. The program concluded by saying that a

multiparty system serves as a mechanism to ensure that the mistakes of the party in power are corrected in time. An interview with leading economist Stanislav Shatalin in Literaturnaya Gazeta was cited.

5. An International Conference in Paris on "The USSR -- a Crisis in the System." On SPECIAL PROGRAM (Mirsky, P 29:30) Moscow literary critic Anatoly Strelyanyi and Uzbek writer Timur Pulatov discussed their impressions of the conference, which they attended, and expounded their views on the fate of restructuring in the economic and nationality areas and in the sphere of freedom of the press.

6. The Economy and Military Spending. On THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Pinsker, Moscow 4), Moscow scholar Boris Pinsker blamed the size of the defense budget for the deplorable state of the economy and explained why he does not believe that the official figures for defense expenditures are trustworthy.

7. The Railway System. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4) examined the reasons responsible for the present critical state of Soviet railroads. The program was pegged to an interview with the Soviet Communications Minister in Pravitelstvenny Vestnik.

8. Wall Newspapers. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Deich, Moscow 4:30) noted that wall newspapers are flourishing in the USSR and read excerpts from several leaflets currently on display in Moscow.

9. Culture. On OVER THE BARRIERS (Meilakh, M 5), Leningrad poet Mikhail Meilakh critically reviewed two Soviet exhibitions held in Italy during Gorbachev's visit there. The first exhibition featured Russian icons, while the second one was devoted to Soviet art and science during restructuring.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Kun, Budapest 5) took issue with a novel by Vasily Belov which deals with events in the USSR in the 1930s, noting the writer's factual mistakes and gross misinterpretation of historical events. Belov's novel is the cause of many heated debates in the Soviet Union today.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Khazanov, M 11:30) profiled German writer Leon Feuchtwanger, who was a staunch supporter of Stalin. The program discussed Feuchtwanger's very close relations with the Soviet Union prior to the war and how he eventually fell into disfavor with the Soviet regime after the war.

10. Human Rights. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30), a RERUN from 1 August 1983, broadcast the 22nd installment of Soviet human rights activist Petr Grigorenko's book entitled In the Underground One Can Only Meet Rats.

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

- * 1. Romania. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3:30) reported on the regime's brutal suppression of an antigovernment demonstration in the city of Timosoara, citing a US State Department spokesman criticizing Ceausescu's repressive measures. The program used articles in The Washington Post and The New York Times.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Krimerman, M 6) backgrounded the events leading to the suppression of an antigovernment demonstration in Timosoara. The program noted that Ceausescu is on a visit to Tehran and that he was not in Romania as well during the November 1987 revolt in the city of Brasov.
- * Filing from Budapest EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kun, Budapest 7) gave a roundup of eyewitness accounts of the disturbances in the cities of Timosoara and Arad by Europeans who were visiting Romania and are now arriving by train in Budapest. The program also reported on a mass demonstration in Budapest in support of the people in Romania. The demonstration was organized by Hungary's opposition parties.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Vig, Budapest 5:30) reported on reaction in Hungary to the events in Romania, which included among other things a demonstration organized by the major opposition parties in Budapest and the adoption of a document by the Hungarian parliament protesting against the violation of human rights in Romania.
- * On THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kulistikov, Moscow 3), the deputy editor of the Moscow weekly Novoe Vremya, Vladimir Kulistikov, assessed the situation in Romania. Kulistikov noted that the events in Romania are of special significance to the USSR's national interests because of their possible influence on the development of events in the Soviet republic of Moldavia.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Moscow 4) observed that the Kremlin, as well as the Soviet press, is keeping a low profile in connection with the developments in Romania. The program featured an interview with Pravda correspondent Valentin Sharov.

- * 2. Czechoslovakia. Reporting from Prague THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fistejn, Prague 5) previewed the upcoming extraordinary congress of the CPCS, highlighted the government program presented by Prime Minister Calfa to the Federal Assembly, and noted that the question of presidential elections will be debated by the Federal Assembly. The program also featured an on-the-spot report from a mass demonstration in Prague which preceded the session of the Federal Assembly.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

- 1. Cambodia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 4) previewed the talks scheduled to open in Peking on a settlement of the Cambodian problem, discussing Australia's recent compromise proposal. The program used an article in The New York Times of December 17.
- 2. The Issue of the Reunification of Germany. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Schlippe, M 4:30) reported on the results of an opinion poll published in Der Spiegel in which East Germans expressed their views concerning the issue of the reunification of Germany and related matters.
- 3. President Bush's White House Interview with AP and UPI Correspondents, in which he reviewed his first year in office, was highlighted by EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 5).

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

- 1. MODERN MEDICINE (Muslin and Popovsky, NY 28) reported on gerontological research in the US, drew attention to some medical predictions that never came true, and featured news from the medical world.
- 2. Italian Writer Umberto Ecco's Essay Entitled "The Language of Paradise", published in the Israeli-based journal 22, was reviewed on OVER THE BARRIERS (Falkov, M 5).

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Wednesday, 20 December 1989

D. Felton

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

1. USSR-Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Konovalov, M 6:30), commenting on the latest Soviet reports of activities by armed Afghan opposition groups in Tajikistan, expressed the view that the Tajik security organs have been overdramatizing these reports in an attempt to justify the large size of their apparatus and budget. The program pointed out that the situation on the frontier was quiet prior to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and it would become stabilized if the USSR stopped sending arms to Kabul. The program suggested that the Soviets would do well to concentrate on combatting criminal elements who are making a business out of the Afghan war.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Konovalov, M 7) discussed Soviet films showing that the Soviet cinema has begun, albeit hesitantly, to address itself to the tragic fate of Soviet veterans of the Afghan war.

2. Sakharov. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Strelyany, Moscow 22:30) featured a telephone report from Moscow by writer Anatoly Strelyany on interviews he conducted with persons standing in line to pay final tribute to Andrey Sakharov in Moscow's House of Youth. Among other things, the interviewees said that the abolition of Article 6 of the Soviet Constitution would be the most fitting memorial to Sakharov and expressed indignation over the laconic reference to Sakharov as a "known public activist" in the official Soviet obituary. Strelyany suggested that Sakharov's passing may force a clarification of political standpoints.

3. Sakharov on Gorbachev. MAN AND SOCIETY (Krasin, W 7:30) gave the text of a recent article by Sakharov in The Washington Post in which he talked about Gorbachev, criticizing various aspects of his policy while acknowledging that there was no alternative to his leadership. Sakharov described a meeting he had with Gorbachev during the Congress of People's Deputies which took place in the spring of last year.

4. The Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kroncher, M 4:30) expressed the view that the Soviet government's just adopted program for improving the country's economic situation will lead still further into the impasse, despite the positive elements of a planned sharp increase of the share of consumption and the rejection of a monetary reform. In general, the program attempts to introduce market mechanisms into a centralized economy, although the 1965 reform showed the two elements to be mutually incompatible. As for the goals of increasing national income by 25 percent and labor productivity by 29 percent during the 13th five year plan period, these are simply unrealistic. Alternative programs should have been put forward.

MAN AND SOCIETY (R. Shapiro, Isr. 6) explained that restructuring has actually resulted in a deterioration of the economic situation in the USSR because glasnost has made people keenly aware of the ineffectiveness of their labors and the inefficient economic system which prevents them from working effectively is still in existence. As a result, people no longer want to work under the old system, but they are prevented from working under a new one.

- * 5. The Nationalities. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kanapenis, Vilnyus 6 and Shuster, M 2) featured a live telephone report from Vilnyus by Sajudis information agency correspondent Rimantas Kanapenis on the vote taken at the Lithuanian CP's 20th Congress in favor of the party's independence from the CPSU. The BD then spoke of a bold move by the Lithuanian CP which puts Gorbachev in a difficult position and plays into the hands of his opponents. On the other hand, an independent Lithuanian CP without a leading role in the republic would strengthen the position of the interregional group of people's deputies. It will now be impossible to avoid a discussion of Article 6 of the Soviet Constitution. The BD saw the Lithuanian CP's vote as a possible first preparatory step in a national independence movement throughout the USSR. Later in the program Kanapenis phoned in with the official results of the vote.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 3:30) commented on a new Lithuanian law on national minorities within the republic which gives the latter broad opportunities for cultural development. The program author wondered, however, why the use of national minority languages had to be regulated in such detail and recalled how naturally this question was solved during his youth.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 4) gave the text of an article in Moskovskiye Novosti by Gorokhovskiy and Rodionov on the introduction of a clause on alternative nonmilitary service into the Latvian Constitution and the preparation of a corresponding law. The program pointed to the successful solution of this issue in such countries as Western Germany.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 7:30) gave the main points of a resolution "On the Organization of Military Service by Citizens of the Estonian SSR" passed on December 6 by the Estonian Supreme Soviet, which, among other things, calls for the right to establish Estonian territorial units, the right of Estonian recruits to serve in Estonia or at least the Baltic region, and alternative nonmilitary service.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 5) highlighted a report by the Estonian telegraph agency on a Canadian offer to help Estonia set up training colleges for managers, technicians, and workers and an article in Sovetskaya Estoniya of November 28 on plans to found a Russian university in Estonia. The program said that this opens new prospects for Estonia to become a cultural crossroads.

6. The Congress of People's Deputies. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 6:30) aired interviews conducted by Moscow independent journalist Yury Mityunov with People's Deputies Galina Starovoytova, Boris Yeltsin, and Oleg Borodin. Starovoytova said the interregional group of people's deputies was dissatisfied with the agenda and procedure of the Second Congress of People's Deputies (there was no discussion on the removal of Article 6 of the Soviet constitution on the party's leading role) and would be forced to declare itself a parliamentary opposition. Yeltsin spoke briefly on work on the formulation of an opposition document, and Oleg Borodin, a people's deputy from Yakutsk, defined the opposition's present main task as preventing the people from losing hope for changes for the better in the near future.

7. Independent Organizations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Belotserkovsky and Mirsky, M and P 10:30) featured an interview in RL's Paris studios with Yury Skubko, a member of the Moscow coordinating committee of the Democratic Union, in which he described the Union as a genuine opposition party, and talked

about its program (a multiparty, pluralistic democracy), the uncooperative tactics of the CPSU toward it, differences within the Union over next year's elections, and the Union's creation of alternative structures capable of running the country if necessary.

8. Sergey Kuznetsov. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Dobasevich, USSR 2:30), aired a report by Vanda Dobasevich, a member of the Leningrad Democratic Union, in which she said that a committee for saving imprisoned, hunger-striking independent Sverdlovsk journalist Sergey Kuznetsov will contact the USSR Interior Ministry with a request to allow independent doctors to visit him.

9. Society. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Moscow 4:30) aired a telephone report from Moscow by independent journalist Viktor Rezunkov on the rapid increase in the crime rate in Leningrad, mainly due to alcoholism and drug-taking. The program noted official concern and antidrug operations, but doubted whether the latter will solve the problem.

10. The Media. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Gregory, M 29:30) gave extensive excerpts from two articles in the Estonian Russian-language journal Raduga, No. 11, 1989, by Vladimir Nevsky criticizing the CPSU's nationality policy as failing to offer solutions to the problems of the non-Russian nationalities and by Mikhail Golubovsky on the phantoms and realities behind the concept "Soviet."

11. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Matusevich, M 22) featured an RL interview with Soviet moviemaker Alexander Sokurov about his new film "Save and Preserve," which has had a premiere in the US but not yet in the USSR. Sokurov spoke of opposition by local cinema managers to the showing of his film for fear of difficulties with the local party authorities. He also mentioned the Soviet cinema's new situation now that it has to pay its way, and talked about the difference between the cinema and TV as artistic media.

12. Naum Eydelman. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Kun, Budapest 6) featured an obituary by Prof. Miklos Kun of Budapest University on his fellow historian Natan Eydelman, a personal acquaintance of his, who died recently in Moscow.

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

1. Romania. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kun, Budapest 6:30) aired a telephone report from Budapest by Prof. Miklos Kun who said that Hungary was in mourning for the victims of the bloodshed in Timisoara. He referred to tape

c recordings and eyewitness accounts of the demonstrations and the armed countermeasures by the security organs which refute Romanian press charges that the demonstrations were incited by Hungary and Western Germany. Kun spoke of concern by the Hungarian population in view of Romanian military activities, in particular Romanian aircraft flying close to the border, and mentioned the official Hungarian protest, contradictory information on the fate of Hungarian priest Laszlo Toekes, and an appeal for help from Hungarians in Transylvania. Kun also wondered how Ceausescu could have been tolerated by East Europeans for so long.

* THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky and Socor, M 5) featured an interview with RFE researcher Socor on the bloody repressions against mass demonstrations in Timisoara. Socor said the Romanian people have risen up against the Ceausescu dictatorship and he criticized the USSR's failure to distance itself from the latter.

* 2. Hungary-Romania. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Vigh, Budapest 5:30) aired a telephone report from Budapest by Zoltan Vigh who said that Hungarian Prime Minister Nemeth's resignation from the Hungarian Socialist Party's presidium over the government's economic program has attracted little attention in Hungary in view of the Timisoara bloodshed and related developments.

* 3. Czechoslovakia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, Prague 2:30) reported on the first day of the extraordinary congress of the Czechoslovak CP. The program focused on the party's virtual adoption of the line of the Democratic Forum of Communists and the upcoming election of a new party chairman.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

* 1. US-Panama. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Silnitskaya, W 6:30) reported on the beginning of operations by US forces in Panama aimed at protecting American citizens and Panamanian democracy and at apprehending Panamanian leader Noriega. President Bush's statement was quoted.

2. US-PRC. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 4) reported on the controversy in the US over National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft's visit to China in view of the Chinese regime's continued repression of the opposition.

3. The US. MAN AND SOCIETY (Simis, W 6:30) reported on the AFL/CIO congress of last November, focusing on two of the main issues discussed, namely, unemployment resulting from inadequate qualifications, and the broadening of the material benefits given by trade unions to their members.

4. FRG-GDR. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Pomerantsev, L 3:30) said that while both Prime Minister Thatcher and the British press have reacted positively to the opening of the border between Eastern and Western Germany, certain reservations on the question of German reunification are also being expressed.

5. Brazil. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 4) commented on the victory of conservative candidate Di Melo's victory in the Brazilian presidential elections.

6. Totalitarianism and Democracy. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 27:30) examined the nature of totalitarianism, as practised by Hitler and Stalin, and noted that it has now become obsolete and is in a state of crisis. Democratization, said the program, amounts to a battle against the one-party system. Even the new Bulgarian party leader, Mladenov, has said that it is time to get used to the principles of the multiparty system. In the USSR, progress in democratization has been impressive compared to the Brezhnev era, but not when compared to what still needs to be done. The program described how a multiparty system works and noted its two types, the majority system as practiced in Britain and the "consensus" system practiced in Switzerland.

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

1. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Yurenen and Matusevich, M 7) reviewed British movie director Peter Greenaway's film The Cook, The Thief, His Wife, and Her Lover.

2. Medicine. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4) drew attention to a report by doctors of the medical faculty of John Hopkins University in Baltimore that they succeeded in completely freeing a patient of the AIDS virus.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Thursday, 21 December 1989
V. Frank

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

1. USSR-NATO Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30) reported on the visit of Shevardnadze to NATO headquarters in Brussels. His speech there was widely commented upon, especially those parts dealing with the possibility of German reunification.

2. The Nationalities. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Ararktsyan, Yerevan 4) reported on a mass-meeting in the Armenian capital against the tactic of the central authorities not to take effective measures to solve the problem of Nagorno-Karabakh. The meeting also protested against delays in closing down a factory poisoning the air in Yerevan.

* THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kanapenis, Vilnius 5:30) reported on the 20th conference of the Lithuanian CP which decided that it will, in the future, be entirely independent, thus no longer be a part of the CPSU. This, in turn, brought about a schism within the party and a minority voted against independence and for remaining a part of the CPSU.

* THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Kanapenis, Vilnius 8) gave a running translation of the local radio's transmission from the 20th Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Party during the course of which the decision to become independent from the CPSU was reached. Later he gave the official figures on the votes on that question.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Daniel, M 8) discussed the present situation in Tajikistan on the eve of elections to the local Soviets. It was stressed that little has changed in that republic during the period of perestroika and even the forthcoming elections will hardly alter the face of society there.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deitch, Moscow 5:30) reported on the session of Jewish organizations in the Soviet Union which is taking place in Moscow. Demonstrations of protest by Palestinians have been permitted by the militia, but have had little effect upon the participants of the session. It was stressed that Soviet Jews will, in the future, be represented by a single center.

3. The Constitution. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 12) quoted those parts of Sakharov's draft constitution dealing with the relationship between the different nationalities of the Soviet Union. The draft constitution was published two days before Sakharov's death. The author commented on some parts of the draft.

4. The Communist Party. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Polishchuk, W 6:30) discussed an article about the monopoly of power by the CPSU in the Soviet Union by Frederick Starr, published in The Wall Street Journal, and the inevitable conflicts arising from that situation.

5. The Parliament. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 5) reported about the constitutional difficulties in forming an official opposition faction in the Congress of Peoples' Deputies. According to the secretary of the Interregional Group, this opposition is organizationally going to be a part of the group.

6. Opposition. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Leningrad 3:30) talked about the creation of a new opposition movement in Leningrad "Democratic Elections - 90." Its aim is to ensure that the UN Human Rights convention is implemented in the Soviet Union.

7. Defense Costs. MAN AND SOCIETY (Krasin, W 8) discussed the defense budgets of the Soviet Union, basing himself upon data available in the West. The conclusion was reached that they were far higher than the US military budgets and that the Soviet Union has been forced to lower them considerably during the course of the past years.

8. The Afghan Campaign. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Analauskas, NY 5) noted that the present Soviet authorities represent the invasion in Afghanistan as Brezhnev's initiative only. Yet the campaign to stress the participants' heroic role, carries with it obvious chauvinistic notes and is apparently designed to foster any possible future intervention. It was stressed that the Lithuanian veterans of Afghanistan have returned their medals received during the intervention.

9. The Economy. MAN AND SOCIETY (Pinsker, W 4) discussed the direct relationship between the military costs and the standard of living in the Soviet Union.

10. Society. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 10:30) interviewed the writer and journalist Feliks Medvedev who is well known in the Soviet Union as a presenter of TV political and cultural shows. He answered questions concerning the subject of how to use the freedom and truth now available in the Soviet Union to almost everyone and how to cope with recent history which distorted life.

11. History. MAN AND SOCIETY (A. Levin, W 6:30) gave a survey of the history and prehistory of the Finnish campaign of 1939-1940 in connection with one of first Soviet publications on that theme in Komsomolskaya Pravda. Various omissions and untruths in that article were pointed out.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29:30) read the 23rd installment of General Petr Grigorenko's memoirs. The program was a RERUN of 2 August 1983.

12. The Arts. OVER THE BARRIERS (Volkov, NY 27:30) interviewed the leading ballet dancer Vladimir Vasiliev, who, with his ballet company, just toured various American towns.

13. Religion. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gordeyev, Moscow 4) reported on the state of the Greek Catholic (Uniate) Church after its having been officially reinstated. In particular the newly arisen conflict between this and the Orthodox Church was discussed.

JUDAISM (Lvov, NY 6) cited a short story by a Jewish political prisoner about a rabbi in the same Siberian camp who managed to light a Hanukkah candle on the day it should be lit.

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

- * 1. Romania. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kun, Budapest 6) described the events in Romania from the Hungarian point of view. The sympathy of Hungarians with the suffering Romanian population and, especially, with the Hungarian minority, was stressed.
- 2. Czechoslovakia. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Fistejn, Prague 4:30) reported on the conference of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The impression could not be avoided that the party, which has split up, is in disarray and without a workable program.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

- * 1. US-Panamanian Relations. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Dubinsky, W 4:30) reported on the US military operations in Panama and the political steps taken in order to normalize the situation there.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 4:30) reported on the positive reaction of the US public toward the military action in Panama. It was equally backed by the Congress.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 4:30) reported on the US military operations in Panama and the political steps being taken to normalize the country.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kuznetsov, M 1) quoted the speech of the US delegate at the UN Security Council about the Panamanian problem.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30) reported on the debates about the Panamanian question in the US Security Council and on the complicated question of who is to represent Panama at the discussions.
- 2. US-Chinese Economic Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 3) reported on President Bush's decision to lift various restrictions on trade with China introduced after the tragic events in Peking. The decision was taken following Scowcroft's visit to Peking.
- 3. West Germany. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bensi, M 5) discussed the German situation and the problem of German reunification. Kohl's visit to East Berlin and his plan for an all-German future were discussed.

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

1. Ecology. MAN AND SOCIETY (Chalidze, NY 7) reported on the problem of garbage in the United States and described the present methods of disposal.

2. Religion. JUDAISM (Haskelevich, NY 7) gave a religious talk about the customs observed during the feast of Hanukkah.

JUDAISM (Vail, NY 10) aired a musical program featuring melodies sung during Hanukkah.

3. Music. 49 AND A HALF MINUTES OF JAZZ (49:30) was a musical program.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Friday, 22 December 1989

J. Benson

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

1. Soviet-US Relations. MAN AND SOCIETY (Krasin, W 6) highlighted an article in The New York Times about the opinions of leading American businessmen and Sovietologists on the need to aid the Soviet Union financially.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 3) recalled the November events resulting in the establishment of contacts between the AFL-CIO and the Vorkuta Miners' Strike Committee as well as the invitation of representatives of the miners in the main mining centers of the Soviet Union to visit the US in January 1990. According to a recent Soviet public opinion poll, new independent trade unions are expected to be formed soon. An article in The Washington Post of December 20 was cited.

* 2. The Baltic Republics. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Belotserkovsky, M 9) considered the decision of the Lithuanian CP to separate from the CPSU an extremely important development and criticized Moscow's opposition to the move as shortsighted. The program predicted that the decision will serve to intensify the activity of both right-wing and radical democratic forces as well as increase the chance of a split within the CPSU at the 28th party congress, developments that might finally break the party nomenklatura's resistance to restructuring. Further the program agreed with Lithuanian CP First Secretary Brazauskas that the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo should be composed of representatives of the republican CPs.

- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kanapenis, Riga 4:30) reported on reactions to the decision of the Communist Party of Lithuania to become independent of the CPSU and drew attention to People's Deputy Matek's appeal to the government to conduct talks with the Lithuanian authorities about Stalin's crimes in the republic.

AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 2) excerpted an article from Atmoda, No. 54, on a new social phenomenon: the street sale of a wide variety of independent newspapers and journals.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bombin, Riga 3:30) described the prevailing skepticism in Latvia that anything will be done to prevent the collapse of the Soviet Union and its imminent economic bankruptcy. The program reported that talk is increasing about the need for local measures and that now more than 70 percent of Latvia's inhabitants support the idea of the republic's independence.

3. Democratization. EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 3) reported that historian Yuri Afanasyev's announcement of an official parliamentary opposition was supported by one-tenth of the delegates in the Congress of People's Deputies. According to Deputy Murashov the reaction of the rest of the delegates was quite satisfactory. The program predicted that there will not be such hostile, emotional reactions to the opposition in the future.

4. Andrey Sakharov and His Program for Restructuring. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 9:30) reported on a meeting of the "April" group of independent writers in support of restructuring to pay tribute to the late Sakharov. The BD then read in full Sakharov's last work before his death, a program calling for specific economic, political, legal, and social changes in the Soviet Union. The document concluded that only a convergence of the Eastern and the Western systems can prevent nuclear and ecological world disaster.

SPECIAL (Fedoseyeva, M 20) featured a tribute to Andrey Sakharov by emigre writer Georgy Vladimov, who reflected on his friend's uniqueness and his incredible resistance to the many years of Soviet harassment. The program also broadcast a taped interview made in 1983 with Sakharov's mother-in-law, who gave a few glimpses of daily life with Sakharov.

5. Human Rights. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Leningrad 4) read a text signed by 300 persons protesting against the verdict in the trial of independent Sverdlovsk journalist Sergey Kuznetsov.

6. Society. MAN AND SOCIETY (Shapiro, J 7) examined the likely reasons for the recent Soviet reintroduction of the lyceum and the gymnasium, but expressed doubts that these new types of schools will halt the current crisis in education as long as the government maintains its hostile attitude toward both intellectuals and knowledge.

AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, 19:30) finished reading excerpts from an article by Mikhail Golubovsky about the antiscientific foundations of Soviet society. The program then broadcast a final declaration of an all-union conference held in Tallinn in May about "The Cultural Phenomenon of Soviet Man." Both articles were published in the Estonian Russian-language journal Raduga, No. 11.

7. Marxism. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Perouansky, M 8) aired an article in the Latvia independent journal Atmoda, No. 54, which traced the roots of the current shortages of essential consumer goods back to certain sociophilosophical errors of 19th century Marxism.

8. Siberia. FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Konovalov, M 4:30) highlighted a chronicle of recent events in Siberia provided by the independent Siberian Information Agency. Among other things the program mentioned incidents of social protest, the local authorities' search of the premises of SibIA's Press Bulletin, and the appearance of a new independent sociopolitical journal, Kuzbasskiye Vedomosti.

FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Manannikov, Novosibirsk 3) reviewed the contents of the first issue of the independent regional newspaper Sibirskaya Gazeta, noting that it is the first independent local newspaper in the history of the Soviet Union. The program considered the appearance of a regional newspaper with a democratic orientation a very hopeful sign for the future.

FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 12:30) aired an excerpt from an essay by Siberian historian Vyacheslav Sofronov on the introduction of book printing and popular education in Siberia.

9. Recollections of Foreign Radio Broadcasts. On OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 8), Leningrad artist Georgy Kovenchuk recalled the role played by shortwave radio for 40 years of his life in the Soviet Union and described his visit to such radio stations during his stay in the West.

10. History. MAN AND SOCIETY (Levin, W 6) summarized an article by US Prof. Gerhard Weinberg about the Nazi-Soviet Pact in 1939. The article appeared in the autumn issue of Foreign Affairs.

11. Culture. THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov, NY 28) examined the reflections of symbolist poet and scholar Vyacheslav Ivanov on the Russian national character in an article he wrote for Zolotoye Runo in 1909. According to Ivanov the typically Russian spiritual longing for abasement as the first step to salvation arose from a profound disbelief in critical culture and a unique reception of Christianity. The program observed that the current task is to go beyond this stage to the construction of culture.

On OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 7:30), Moscow art historian Olga Sviblova reflected on the influence of the new factor of money on Soviet art, concluding that it has been greatly exaggerated.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 2) broadcast another installment of a radio anthology of contemporary Russian poetry. This chapter featured Moscow poet Viktor Korkiya reading his poem "Blue Roses."

OVER THE BARRIERS (Medvedev, L 4) reported on a questionable but popular London art gallery belonging to a former barber who specializes in Soviet art.

12. Religion. CHRISTIAN RUSSIA -- THE SECOND MILLENNIUM (Rahr, M 17), a RERUN from December 15, discussed the basis and insurmountable differences between Christianity and Marxism as they manifest themselves in the Soviet Union today.

CHRISTIAN RUSSIA -- THE SECOND MILLENNIUM (Rahr, M 11), a RERUN from December 15, described the tragic situation of the Church in the first decade after the 1917 revolution and compared it with the position of the present-day Orthodox Church.

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

- * 1. Romania. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bensi, M 5) presented a roundup of known facts related to the revolution in Romania, drawing attention to the coincidence of Ceausescu's overthrow and the opening of the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kuznetsov, M 2:30) updated the news on events in Romania.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Vigh, Budapest 6) chronicled the events of the last 24 hours in Romania and described the celebrations in Budapest.

- * On THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Ionescu, M 2), a staff member of the RFE/RL's Romanian BD described the current situation in Romania.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bensi, M 4:30) commented on the Romanian revolution, observing that with Ceausescu's overthrow the last Stalinist dictator in the Warsaw Pact countries has been removed and that communism and so-called "real socialism" are dead.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mirsky, P 3:30) highlighted the positive reactions of public figures in Paris to the overthrow of Ceausescu.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Polishchuk, W 4) reported on a press briefing held in Washington regarding the news of the Bucharest government's overthrow.

2. The GDR. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Schmidt, Karl-Marx-Stadt 1:30) commented on one of the most emotional holidays in German history, the opening of the Brandenburg Gate.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The World Economy. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 4:30) commented on an article in The Christian Science Monitor of December 21 which predicted that Western investment in Eastern Europe will mean reducing investments in the countries of the Pacific region, drawing attention to such factors as the political instability of Eastern Europe and the continued predominance of Japanese investment in the Pacific.

2. The US. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Dubinsky, W 4:30) reported on the substantial popular and congressional support of President Bush's decision to invade Panama and reviewed the sequence of the invasion events.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Levin, W 7) reported on an exhibition at the US Library of Congress dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the US Congress.

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

1. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Rayfield, L 6) reviewed the book The Harem: Behind the Veil.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Saturday, 23 December 1989
J. Benson

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

1. The Second Session of the Congress of People's Deputies. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SOVIET UNION (Malinkovich, M 3:30) suggested that the Congress of People's Deputies could make a more competent impression and get more accomplished if a multiparty system were allowed. Not only would this permit the delegates to organize into fractions to develop and present drafts and critiques of others' drafts, but the possibility of compromise would be increased. At least, the program said, they should organize in groups.

2. The Baltic Republics. BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 5) reflected on the fact that 83 percent of Lithuanian communists support their party's independence from the CPSU. The program predicted that independence will improve the party's chances in the February 1990 elections but it will not win more than 20 percent of the votes.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 5:30) summed up the arguments of the Popular Front of Latvia regarding the advantages of the republic's independence also for non-Latvians and presented the results of a recent public opinion poll about separation and independence which was conducted by the Riga City Council among non-Latvians living in the city. The poll was published in the Sovetskaya Molodezh (Riga) of December 6.

THE LATEST ON UNOFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS (Alekseyeva, W 20) presented an interview with Vladlen Dozortsev, one of the leaders of the Popular Front of Latvia and editor in chief of the Russian-language journal of the Writers' Union of Latvia,

Daugav. Dozortsev, a Russian by birth, explained his ties to Latvia, the work of the Popular Front of Latvia and his pivotal role in it, as well as the front's approach to solving nationality and social problems.

BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 7:30) excerpted an article in Sovetskaya Estoniya of December 3 in which a leading member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia presented his views on a new type of union made up of democratic and independent republics. The program disagreed that democratization must precede self-determination and considered the successful democratization in one republic preferable to the delay or failure of democratization in other parts of the union. The author's view that the existing structure can be transformed democratically without destroying it was said to echo Gorbachev and was considered a ploy for preserving the party's monopoly.

3. The Judicial System. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SOVIET UNION (Kaminskaya, W 9) acknowledged the positive innovations of the Principles of Legislation Regarding the Judicial System passed by the Supreme Soviet on November 30. However, the program drew attention to the continuing politicization of the courts by means of which the party preserves its monopoly and the court's inability to declare a law unconstitutional. The program predicted that without this power the courts will be forced to decide a conflict on the basis of laws that may be illegal and not in the interest of either democracy or justice.

4. Free Trade Unions. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SOVIET UNION (Malinkovich, M 8) excerpted an interview with Sergey Khramov, a member of the coordinating committee of the Organization of Socialist Trade Unions of the USSR (SOTZPROF), which appeared in a recent issue of Atmoda, the organ of the Popular Front of Latvia. Khramov described the tasks of the organization, its problems, and its prospects.

5. Socialism. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SOVIET UNION (Krasin, W 7) criticized the "endless scholastic debates" in the Soviet press about whether the social structure in the Soviet Union is a deformation of socialism and thus must be reformed or whether it is a totalitarian system that must be eliminated so that socialism can be built from scratch. The program considered it incredible that Soviet ideologists have not realized that all attempts throughout the world to introduce the Marxist-Leninist model of socialism have led to a dictatorship based on terror.

6. Sakharov's Draft for a New Constitution. BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 2) broadcast two articles from Sakharov's draft proposal for a new Soviet constitution, which allows

independence and self-determination of all republics and the right of separation from the union. The draft was published in the Lithuanian newspaper Komyaunimo Tesa and Komsomolskaya Pravda of December 12.

7. Sakharov. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 18) excerpted passages from the special eight-page supplement to the Paris-based Russian-language newspaper Russkaya Mysl of December 22 in which public figures and friends paid tribute to Andrey Sakharov.

8. Human Rights. In a review of the contents of the Paris-based Russian-language newspaper Russkaya Mysl of December 22, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 1) aired a statement by the Interregional Group of Representatives to the Congress of People's Deputies about the violations of rights in Romania as well as information on the trial and sentences of independent Sverdlovsk journalist Sergey Kuznetsov.

9. Siberia. FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Konovalov, M 4:30), a RERUN from December 22, highlighted a chronicle of recent events in Siberia provided by the Independent Siberian Information Agency.

FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Manannikov, Novosibirsk 3), a RERUN from December 22, reviewed the contents of the first issue of the independent newspaper, Sibirskaya Gazeta, noting that it is the first independent local newspaper in the entire history of the Soviet Union.

FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Kushev, M 12:30), a RERUN from December 22, an excerpt from an essay by local historian Vyacheslav Sofronov on the introduction of book printing and popular education in Siberia.

10. Book Publishing. In WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Dovlatov, NY 7:30), a RERUN from December 16, Soviet emigre writer Sergey Dovlatov commented on a discussion in Moskovskiye Novosti in which the director of a Soviet book publishing organization complained of being hampered by having to deal with the All-Union Copyright Agency.

11. Russian Impressions of America. WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Gendler, NY 9:30 and 8), a RERUN from December 16, featured talks given in RL's New York studios by visiting Moscow poets Yevgeny Reyn and Vladimir Druk on their impressions of the US.

12. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, NY 4) interviewed Moscow dramatist Valentin Azernikov about his new play "Postupok" (The Deed) which The Theater in Action is planning on premiering in New York in May 1990. Azernikov's play raises the question of the ownership of a scientific discovery.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Dovlatov, NY 17) reviewed Sergey Gandlevsky's first book of poems which was recently published in the series Announcement by the publishing house Moskovskiy Rabochy.

13. Religion. SUNDAY SERVICE (Rahr and Kholodnaya, M and NY 49:30) featured a Russian Orthodox Church service.

Following the traditional reading from the Book of Luke, NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Benigsen, NY 8) featured a sermon on the meaning of the last week before the Christmas holiday, the week of the Old Testament Patriarchs.

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

- * 1. Romania. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kun, Budapest 8:30) highlighted news received in Hungary about events in neighboring Romania. Reviewing the course of events, the program observed that this is the first popular revolution in history to receive such immediate and extensive media coverage.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Vigh, Budapest 4:30) broadcast an eyewitness report on the continued fighting in Romania and the successful delivery of food and medicine.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 2) reported on the US reaction to the overthrow of Ceausescu.

2. Czechoslovakia. Broadcasting from the Czechoslovak radio station in Prague, ROUNDTABLE (Fistejn, Prague 20) interviewed Prof. Frantisek Kautman and Dr. Antonym Zrustek, both expelled from the Party and prevented from working in their professions after the suppression of the Prague Spring, about their personal fates, their rehabilitations, their involvement in politics, and the future of Czechoslovakia. The absence of any anti-Soviet sentiments in the November revolution was attributed to the widespread knowledge that Czechoslovak democracy is dependent on Soviet developments.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

- 1. The US. In a review of the main events of the week in the US capital, EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Silnitskaya, W 4:30) backgrounded the US decision to send troops to Panama.

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

1. The 24th Anniversary of Martin Buber's Death was marked by NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Aksenov-Meyerson, NY 8:30) with a review of Buber's life and philosophy.
2. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Eikalovich, NY 5) presented reflections on immortality and the inconsistencies in the books of the New Testament.
3. The Rolling Stones' Comeback Tour in the US was described on described on OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, NY 6).

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Sunday, 24 December 1989
N. Vierbuecher

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

1. A Parliamentary Opposition. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mityunov, Moscow 14:30) aired an interview with Yury Afanasiev, a cochairman of the Interregional Group of deputies. Afanasiev spoke about the concept of forming on the basis of the Interregional Group an organized parliamentary opposition, which he devised jointly with Sakharov, and of the support this plan enjoys in the USSR.
2. Legal Restructuring. LAW AND SOCIETY (Kaminskaya and Simis, W 20) criticized the law under which lawsuits can be filed against authorities for unlawful action, as it contains many exceptions which are not always clearly formulated.
3. The Gdlyan Affair. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 20) reviewed two articles from the Munich-based Russian-language journal Strana i Mir: from No. 3/89 the foreword to the publication of the book The Pyramid by People's deputy Telman Gdlyan and one E. Dodolev on high-level corruption in the USSR and, from No. 5, the announcement that publication of further installments was cancelled on Gdlyan's request because his coauthor had authorized publication without his knowing.
4. The Nationalities. FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 10) excerpted an article by Sergey Mitrofanov, entitled "A Mouse Trap for Restructuring," published in the latest issue of the Munich-based journal Strana i Mir. The article dealt with the situation of ethnic minorities in the USSR.
5. Glasnost. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Konovalov, M 5) quoted news items from the Press Bulletin of the independent news agency SibIA. Among other things, the program mentioned that the

Novosibirsk flat where SibIA is located was searched on drug possession charges and the tenant detained for several days. The program was RERUN from December 22.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Volchek, Moscow 8) summarized the movie The Asthenic Syndrome by Kira Muratova, which is banned in the USSR ostensibly because of the obscene language used by its protagonists.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Manannikov, Novosobirsk 3:30) noted the opening of an independent regional weekly, the Siberian Newspaper. The program was RERUN from December 22.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Yurenen, M 7:30) aired a commentary on the passing decade of Soviet history by the Russian emigre writer Boris Khazanov, who regarded the liberation of literature as the main event of these years.

6. History. SOVIETOLOGISTS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Shragin, Ny 20) broadcast the sixth installment of Zbigniew Brzezinski's book The Great Fall: The Birth and Death of 20th Century Communism.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Konovalov, M 10) excerpted an essay entitled "When Heritage Is Unwelcome: At the Roots of Siberian Culture" by Vyacheslav Sofronov. The program was RERUN from December 22.

7. Culture. CONTOURS OF PERESTROIKA (Malinkovich, M 29:30) aired an interview with Anatoly Pristavkin, the head of the prorestructuring writers' association April. Pristavkin spoke about the work and the goals of this group and the growing opposition between national-conservative and liberal writers.

THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov, NY 28) reviewed an article by the poet Vyacheslav Ivanov on Russian national identity published in the journal Solotoye Runo (The Golden Fleece) in 1909. The program was RERUN from December 22.

EX LIBRIS (Yurenen, M 50) aired a record of a show by the Soviet cabaret artist Mikhail Sadornov. The record was provided by listeners from Dnepropetrovsk.

An astrologer's view of Russian history was presented on OVER THE BARRIERS (Shcherbina, Moscow 11:30).

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

1. In Romania Fighting Is Still Continuing between the army and Securitate "terrorists" with the army apparently gaining the upper hand. This was reported on EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kun, Budapest 4).

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:
None

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

1. Christmas in the West. SPECIAL FEATURE (Fotiev, M 20) related how Christmas is celebrated in the Western world.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Monday, 25 December 1989
D. Felton

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

1. Foreign Policy. ROUND-TABLE TALK (Roitman, Bensi, Dubinsky, Pomerantsev, Mirsky, Nudelman, and Matuzok, M, W, L, P, Jerusalem, and New York 20) was devoted to a survey of Soviet foreign policy in 1989, and included telephone hookups with RL correspondents in Washington, New York, London, Paris, and Jerusalem. In general, it was remarked, Soviet foreign policy has acquired predictability and reliability. European countries have confidence in Gorbachev's concept of a "common European house." US-Soviet relations have improved, and relations with Britain remain good.

2. The Second Congress of People's Deputies. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 5) aired a telephone report from Moscow by independent journalist Yury Mityunov who expressed the view that the congress failed to find solutions to the country's pressing problems, and the glasnost surrounding the proceedings was limited. An attempt to discuss the lessons of the Romanian developments was frustrated by Gorbachev.

3. Reports by Commissions Set up by the First Congress of People's Deputies. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deych, Moscow 7) aired a telephone comment from Moscow by journalist Mark Deych in which he remarked that the commission report condemning the secret protocols to the Hitler-Stalin Pact as illegal had propaganda value since no one in the present Soviet leadership was responsible for them. The report on the investigation by Gdlyan and Ivanov into possible corruption on the part of Ligachev was evasive, as were statements by the two investigators at the congress. Deych wondered why Ligachev saw fit to speak in self-justification. As regards the report on

the Tbilisi bloodshed of last April 9 which condemned the actions of the authorities, Deych noted that TV coverage was withheld. The congress took due note of a report by the commission for politically evaluating the behavior of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, although no such appraisal was given.

4. The Nationalities. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 7) described as historic and highly moral the resolution passed by the Congress of People's Deputies declaring as null and void from the moment of their signing the secret Soviet-German protocols of August 1939 leading to the Soviet annexation of the Baltic republics. The program recalled the corresponding demand made 10 years ago in a samizdat memorandum issued by 42 Baltic citizens supported by five Russian human rights activists including Sakharov.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, M 5), discussing the proceedings of the Second Congress of People's Deputies, welcomed the resolution declaring null and void the secret protocols to the Hitler-Stalin Pact which led to the Soviet annexation of the Baltic states, the condemnation of the force used against the Tbilisi demonstration of last April 9, and the compromise reached on the Committee for Surveillance of the Constitution.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bombin, Riga 5) aired a telephone report from Riga by Mikhail Bombin in which he termed shameful the first vote at the Second Congress of People's Deputies against the report which declared null and void the secret protocols to the Hitler-Stalin Pact, but cited a member of the congressional commission on the pact, Mavrik Wulfson, that the subsequent vote in favor was a great moral victory.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kanapenis, Vilnius 11) aired a telephone report from Vilnius by a correspondent of the Sajudis information agency, Rimantas Kanapenis, in which he interviewed Gidiminas Akikirlas, a member of the CC of the new independent Lithuanian CP, on the circumstances and implications of the party's breakaway from the CPSU. Akikirlas expressed the view that in the final analysis, the breakaway will work in favor of the radical democratic changes aimed for by Gorbachev, who, in fact, inwardly realizes this.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Siss, Tallinn 3:30) aired a telephone report from Tallinn by Sander Siss who said that the general feeling in Estonia is that the era of Soviet rule there is coming to an end and no hopes can be placed any more in Moscow's ability to handle developments. Siss mentioned the formation of yet another party in Estonia, the Free Democrats.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Dotsenko, Moscow 5) aired a telephone report from Moscow by Ukrainian Helsinki Union representative Anatoly Dotsenko on the latest developments in the Ukraine: namely, an officially sanctioned meeting held in Kiev by the Rukh movement honoring the memory of Sakharov and expressing solidarity with the Romanian revolution; a demonstration in Kiev by unofficial organizations calling for the restoration of a Ukrainian people's republic; a statement issued in Moscow by a group of USSR People's Deputies from the Ukraine in defense of Ukrainian national symbols; and a statement issued in Lvov by independent public organizations in the Western Ukraine condemning a speech by Russian Orthodox Church Metropolitan Pitirim at the Second Congress of People's Deputies for its "Black Hundreds" spirit. Dotsenko also spoke of an intensified campaign by the Russian Orthodox Church's Synod against Ukrainian Greco-Catholics, and said that while independent candidates are being put forward for the elections to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and local soviets, and the population has a real choice, there is harassment by local authorities and political passiveness in certain areas.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Konovalov, M 8) commented on the resolution passed at the USSR Congress of People's Deputies condemning the former Georgian leadership for displaying political incompetence in the bloody suppression of a peaceful demonstration in Tbilisi last April 9. The program noted the discrepancy between the accounts given of these events by the investigating commission and the Main Military Prosecutor's Office and referred to evidence produced by Georgian Supreme Soviet commissions and a Georgian Afghan war veteran who spoke of the use of poison gas against the demonstrators. The program observed that the military units involved had experience in Afghanistan.

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE NATIONALITY QUESTION (Malinkovich, Gudava, Akopyan, Strunskis, and Laur, M 20) presented surveys by staffers of RFE/RL's Georgian, Armenian, Latvian and Estonian Services, namely, Gudava, Akopyan, Strunskis, and Rosenbaum, on major developments in their respective republics in 1989. Gudava expressed the hope that the Georgian national movement will do everything to overcome ethnic conflicts which broke out in the republic, that it will formulate a doctrine, and that radical and less radical forces will unite. Akopyan spoke of unsatisfactory developments in the Nagorno-Karabakh question, resulting in the formation of an all-Armenian national movement which, however, has not played its hoped-for role. Democratic forces will probably be successful in next year's elections to local Armenian soviets, and fairer relations with Moscow will be

more likely than success for the separatist movement. Strunskis and Rosenbaum compared the progress made by the three Baltic republics toward independence and said it is a good thing that they are going about this in their individual ways.

5. The Economy. YEARENDER (Kroncher, M 20), in a review of Soviet economic developments in 1989, said that the process of economic reform marked time, definitive solutions were not found to major economic problems, and the economic situation deteriorated. The sooner attempts to improve the old economic structures are abandoned, said the program, the sooner the economic situation will improve.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4) cited Western experts that Soviet economic growth in 1989 was much lower than the official Soviet statistics and the Soviet economic crisis deepened. These experts attribute this, in particular, to growing energy and transport problems.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 4) commented on an interview given by Soviet economist Alexey Sergeyev to writer Anatoly Salutsky in which he asked why advocates of a market economy in the USSR had their sights on the early 19th century instead of present-day America or Japan, for example, where quite a different kind of capitalism exists than the one which existed then.

6. The Soviet and West German Standards of Living. In THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Babitsky, M 5) RL Moscow correspondent Babitsky described a chance meeting with a Soviet citizen in Munich who drew grotesque comparisons between the average wages in the USSR and the FRG based on the official rates of exchange, which, nevertheless, reflect the vastly greater West German wage.

7. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Paramonov, Dovlatov, Genis, and Vail, NY 27:30) featured a round-table talk on major developments on the Soviet literary scene in 1989. The discussants spoke of the return of Solzhenitsyn's works to the Soviet reading public; the publication in the USSR of works by such major emigre writers as Brodsky, Tsvetayeva and Voynovich and the publication of Soviet literary works in the West, leading to a reunification of Russian literature; the failure of a single new major writer to emerge during the restructuring period; and furious polemics in the Soviet press over various literary themes and issues, a sign of progress toward normality.

8. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Nezhny, Moscow 13:30) aired a telephone comment from Moscow by writer Alexander Nezhny in which he expressed skepticism over the sincerity of recent statements by top Soviet party officials speaking

favorably of the Russian Orthodox Church and castigating the former chairman of the government's Committee for Religious Affairs, Kharchev. Nezhny recalled the party's past repressive measures against religion, and its continued highhanded attitude, and said that what the church really needs is freedom based on the laws of a democratic state.

RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Popkov, Moscow 10:30) aired a telephone report from Moscow by Viktor Popkov on a recent conference held in Moscow to prepare the foundation of a public movement called "The Church and Restructuring." The conference discussed the Russian Orthodox Church's relations with the Soviet regime and other denominations, divisions within the church, and the need to revitalize church life. Speakers included Father Gleb Yakunin and the former chairman of the Soviet government's Council for Religious Affairs, Kharchev.

9. Emigres. BROADWAY 1775 (Yefimova and Morozov, NY 6) featured an interview with a Soviet emigre family in New York on how they were adapting to their new circumstances and what hopes they had for the future.

10. A Soviet View of the US. BROADWAY 1775 (Yefimova and Morozov, NY 5) included an interview with visiting Leningrad philologist Konstantin Azadovsky on his impressions of America. He spoke of grandiose surroundings and friendly, but unspiritual people.

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

- * 1. Romania. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kun, Budapest 6:30) aired a telephone report from Budapest by historian Miklos Kun on the situation in Romania, which, he said, shows signs of a gradual stabilization despite continued armed resistance by members of the security forces.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kushev, M 4) commented on the bloody revolution which has brought the Romanian people freedom and has been welcomed in both East and West.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Leningrad 3:30) aired a telephone report from Leningrad by independent journalist Viktor Rezunkov on a demonstration in support of the Romanian people's revolution held in Leningrad on December 24 by the Memorial society and members of Amnesty International. The program cited from a resolution passed at the demonstration pointing to the USSR's responsibility for the existence of Ceausescu-type regimes.

- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gordeyev, Moscow 3:30) aired a telephone report from Moscow by Alexander Gordeyev in which he cited interview statements by members of the Moldavian Popular Front on the support and material assistance being accorded to the Romanian people in their battle against the Ceausescu regime by the Front and the Moldavian people in general.

2. The PRC. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 3:30) cited interview statements made by PRC party leader Zhiang Zemin and Politburo member Li Ruihuang on the irrelevance of the East European developments for the PRC, the small number of arrested "counterrevolutionaries," and the problem of dissident Feng Lizhi, who has taken refuge in the US Embassy in Peking.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Panama. BROADWAY 1775 (Yefimova and Morozov, NY 8) included interviews with the man-in-the-street in New York indicating mixed reactions to the US military involvement in Panama and extensive background on the Panamanian question by American journalist Arch Puddington.

2. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 8) reported on the preparations for a meeting between the Egyptian, Israeli, and US Foreign Ministers to discuss the Palestinian question.

3. FRG-GDR. YEARENDER (Bensi, Roitman, and Tolz, M 27:30), in a review of major developments in 1989 in and around the FRG, focused on reactions to and political implications of the developments in the GDR, the question of German reunification, reservations in Western and Eastern Europe, and particularly the USSR, to the prospect of German reunification, the election successes of the Republicans, and the wane of the German Communist Party (DKP).

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

1. The US. BROADWAY 1775 (Yefimova and Morozov, NY 5:30; Dovlatov, NY 4; and Genis, NY 4) included items on the festive Christmas atmosphere and Christmas sales in New York; higher subway fares; the Jamaica Bay bird sanctuary; a drop in home electronics sales; New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art; and the program's American of the Week, actor Paul Newman, who made a large donation for New York's needy.

2. Religion. RELIGION IN THE MODERN WORLD (Metropolitan Anthony of Surozh, L 4) included a talk by Metropolitan Anthony of Surozh, the head of Moscow Patriarchate parishes in Britain, on the positive and negative aspects of the ecumenical movement.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Tuesday, 26 December 1989
M. Rudin

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

1. The Baltic Republics. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mityunov, Moscow 5:30) commented on Gorbachev's speech at the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on events in Lithuania, focusing on his statement that the present party leadership CPSU will not allow the union to break up and that the central power is being pushed into using extraordinary measures.

ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Fistejn, and Malinkovich, M 20) discussed the two-day plenum which was held to discuss the Lithuanian Party's declaration of independence, assessing Gorbachev's stand on the role of the party in Soviet society.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kanopenis, Vilnius 6) featured brief interviews with People's Deputy Algimantas Cekuolis and Sajudis council member Arunas Sevrunas who commented on the possible course to be taken by the central authorities with respect to the Lithuanian Party's declaration of independence. The program also noted a demonstration which was held in Vilnius in support of the Lithuanian Party action.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Bombin, Riga 4:30) reviewed an article in the Russian-language newspaper Sovetskaya Molodezh which depicted the dangers facing Latvia should it gain political and economic independence. The program then highlighted the remarks of Latvian People's Front economist Blomberg who holds the view that an independent Latvia would bear positive results.

5. Human Rights. On HUMAN RIGHTS (Lipovskaya, Leningrad 9:30), Olga Lipovskaya, a representative of the Democratic Union, backgrounded the case against five people in Leningrad, known as the Leningrad Case, Nr. 64, which the KGB was forced to close almost a year after it was started.

On MAN AND SOCIETY (Deich, Moscow 9) independent journalist Mark Deich provided information on the circumstances leading to and the outcome up to the present time of a libel suit brought against Moscow City Committee Second Secretary Yury Profofiev by Captain Alexei Barbash who worked as a senior inspector at the state fire surveillance services.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 30), a RERUN from 3 August 1983, broadcast another installment from Petr Grigorenko's memoirs entitled In the Underground One Can Only Meet Rats.

6. Elections. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, Moscow 5) used the example of a recently held party conference at a car factory in the Urals to show that the party apparatus is not being too successful in trying to achieve popularity before the upcoming elections to the local Soviets. The program gave the gist of an interview conducted with Vladimir Mandrygin, the deputy party secretary at the factory.

7. Leningrad. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Leningrad 9:30) reviewed events in Leningrad's political and public life, highlighting developments in the city's internal party scene, noting the party apparatus' continuing fight against democratic forces, and detailing affairs in Leningrad's Komsomol organization. The program referred to articles in the local press.

8. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, NY 6) reviewed a concert held in New York which was organized by the actress Vanessa Redgrave for the benefit of the Soviet Memorial society.

On OVER THE BARRIERS (Orenov, NY 11) theater critic Victor Orenov from Moscow discussed the attitude of former and present Soviet leaders to the theater and the situation in the Soviet theater today.

9. Tourism. MAN AND SOCIETY (Shapiro, M 6) discussed the measures taken by the Soviet authorities to cut down on the number of Soviet people who travel abroad and discussed the reasons for this.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Siss, Tallinn 5) reported on the process which will transfer Estonia from a planned economy to a market economy and noted sentiments in the republic that economic and political independence are inseparable.

2. The Transcaucasus. On SPECIAL PROGRAM (Nadirashvili, Oganessian, Michaeli, and Gudava, M 20) staffers from the Armenian, Azeri, and Georgian BD's reviewed developments in their respective republics in 1989, with the Armenian and Azeri representatives commenting on the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Leningrad 5) reported on the escalation of tensions between Armenians and Azeris and the situation in Azerbaijan on the basis of information conveyed by a member of the organization "For Peace and Freedom" who just returned from Baku.

On THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Simonyan, Tbilisi 3:30) a correspondent for the newspaper Molodezh Gruzii, Yury Simonyan, reported on a demonstration which took place in Tbilisi on December 25 in which thousands of Georgian schoolchildren called for the abolition of the Komsomol and Pioneer organizations.

3. The USSR and Afghanistan. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 6) commended a resolution adopted by the Congress of People's Deputies in its closing session which strongly condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. The program then drew attention to some samizdat materials protesting against the Soviet invasion and discussed the fate of some of the authors, some of whom paid severely for their dissidence.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Konovalov, M 8) commented on the resolution adopted by the Congress of People's Deputies condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and highlighted the debates in parliament which were devoted to this topic. The program drew attention to the problems faced by the "Afgantsy."

4. The Soviet Union in 1989. ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Tolz, Kroncher, Voznesenskaya, Fotiyev, Yurenen, Malinkovich, Fedoseyeva, and Chenkina, M 20) featured brief assessments of last year's developments in the USSR in the economic, religious, cultural, national, and human rights spheres and also commented on the situation of women. Readers' letters of the past year to the Russian BD were also summarized.

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

1. The Situation in Romania, Including the Execution of the Ceausescu's, was highlighted on EVENTS AND PEOPLE and THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kushev, M 5).

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kun, Budapest 5:30) reported on the reaction in Hungary and other countries to the execution of the Ceausescus.

2. Hungary. HUMAN RIGHTS (Kun, Budapest 9) described the circumstances leading to the burning of official documents in Hungary.

3. The Major Events in Poland in 1989 were reviewed on SPECIAL PROGRAM (Bensi, M 29:30) which, in part, featured an interview with Jan Bisztyga, PUPP representative for information affairs.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Latest Developments in Panama were reported on by EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3:30).

2. The European Community and CMEA were contrasted on MAN AND SOCIETY (Shapiro, M 5:30).

3. The Cooperative Movement in the US was an item discussed on MAN AND SOCIETY (Shikhman, NY 6:30).

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

1. Problems in American High Schools were discussed on MAN AND SOCIETY (A. Levin, W 8:30).

2. The American Film "Back to the Future," Part 2, was reviewed on OVER THE BARRIERS (Genis, NY 11).

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Wednesday, 27 December 1989
M. Frost

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

1. The USSR and Afghanistan. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD and EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Konovalov and Levin, M 20) assessed the disastrous repercussions for Soviet and Afghan society of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan 10 years ago. The program commented that even now the USSR is pouring vast sums of money into Afghanistan to support a Kabul regime primarily concerned with amassing military hardware.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mitiunov, Moscow 2) reported on a meeting held in Moscow by the Nadezhda (Hope) Committee, which is dedicated to securing the release of all Soviet POWs still being held in Afghanistan.

2. The Congress of People's Deputies. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Belotserkovsky, M 5:30) commented on the negligible achievements of the recently concluded session of the Congress of People's Deputies. The program opined that the CPD is impotent in comparison with the higher legislative chamber, the Supreme Soviet.

3. Sakharov. DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (Shragin, NY 27:30) was devoted entirely to a discussion of Andrey Sakharov as a political thinker. Reference was made to Sakharov's seminal 1968 work, "Thoughts on Progress, Peaceful Coexistence, and Intellectual Freedom."

4. The Baltic States. BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 20) reviewed the highlights of the past year in the Baltic states based on reports from RL researchers.

Referring to an article in Sovetskaya Molodezh, THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Siss, Tallinn 5) reported on the problems confronting the CPSU in the Baltic republics in light of the Lithuanian CP's decision to press for independence from the central party.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bombin, Riga 4:30) commented on the continuing controversy in Latvia over the Lithuanian party's decision to secede from the CPSU.

5. Central Asia. MAN AND SOCIETY (Chianurov, M 10) reviewed the most significant political and social events of 1989 in the Central Asian republics.

6. The Emigration. RUSSIA YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW (Tolz M 27:30) featured Paris BD staffer Dmitry Sezeman's reminiscences of his mother's life in St. Petersburg and Paris.

7. Elections. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Manannikov, Novosibirsk 3:30) commented on the political maneuvering of high-ranking party officials in the run-up campaign to the elections to the local soviets in March.

8. The Detention of Memorial Society Member Dmitry Leonov for expressing support for imprisoned independent journalist Sergey Ruznetsov was discussed on THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 4). The program noted that the Leonov incident runs counter to the officially stated goal of a Soviet society based on the rule of law.

9. The Provinces. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirov, M 5:30) reported on economic and social conditions in the Orenburg district. The program commented that the restructuring process is considered inadequate to deal with the critical economic situation and that the population holds the party and the local authorities responsible for food shortages and environmental disasters.

10. Society. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Gordeyev, Moscow 4) reviewed the reasons for the low public regard of the police in the Soviet Union.

MAN AND SOCIETY (Shapiro, M 10) discussed the disastrous legacy of the Stakhanovite syndrome for Soviet society.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Leningrad 5) reported on an argument raging within the Leningrad Writers' Union over the number of writers of Jewish origin holding important positions in the Leningrad literary world.

11. History. OVER THE BARRIERS (Dovlatov, NY 8) examined the case of the poet Nikolay Gumilev, who was shot in 1921 for his alleged participation in the Tagantsevsky pact.

12. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, NY) presented an interview with the Soviet director Anatoly Vasilyev.

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

- * 1. Romania. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kun, Budapest 7:30) reported on the relatively calm situation in Romania and profiled the leaders of the National Salvation Front.
- * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Dubinsky, NY 4) noted the official US reaction to the change of government in Romania.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Krimmerman, M 5) reported on developments in Romania and on the proclamations of the National Salvation Front. The program used reports from Agerpres, Adeverul, and Le Monde.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Muslin, NY 4:30) excerpted articles on the situation in Romania from The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Baltimore Sun, and Newsweek.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 6) reported on the prompt reaction of the French government in sending emergency aid to the new government in Romania.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 3:30) commented on China's cautious recognition of the new Romanian government.

2. Czechoslovakia. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fistejn, Prague 20) presented an interview with representatives of Civic Forum in Prague who stressed the importance of the political development of the country progressing according to the constitution and discussed the attitudes of Czechs and Slovaks toward the USSR.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

None

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

1. Ecology. MAN AND SOCIETY (Chalidze, NY 8) described the conservation work of a group seeking to protect the sequoia tree in California.

2. Travel. OVER THE BARRIERS (Genis, NY 10) presented the program author's impressions of a recent trip to Mexico.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Thursday, 28 December 1989
N. Petroff

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

1. Sino-Soviet Relations. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Fedoseyeva, M 4) commented on the current impasse on the path to rapprochement between the Soviet Union and China. The problem is apparently partly due to the two countries' differing interpretation of communism.
 2. Leningrad Politics. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Moscow 5:30) discussed the present seemingly chaotic situation within several political parties in Leningrad which are attempting to select candidates for the Congress of People's Deputies.
 3. The Extraordinary Central Committee Plenum. FACTS AND OPINIONS (Roitman, Malinkovich, and Voslensky, M 20) featured a roundtable discussion on the CC session called to try and resolve the problems that have arisen from the Lithuanian Communist Party's decision to break with the CPSU.
 4. Perestroika and Glasnost. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 9) featured a talk with a worker from Gorky who described the reality of perestroika and glasnost as seen and felt by the common man.
- JOURNEY INTO THE BACKWOODS (Raksha and Babitsky, M 20) presented an essay on perestroika and another look at how it works on the local level.
5. The Nationalities. USSR AND THE NATIONALITIES QUESTION (Malinkovich, Levina, and Michaeli, M 27:30) aired excerpts from an article in a Latvian weekly by People's Deputy Voldemar

Shlykotskiy, who shared his impressions of a recent Kremlin meeting between Gorbachev and a small group of people's deputies. Gorbachev underscored his adamant opposition to any suggestions of Latvia's secession from the USSR. The program concluded with a review of the year's significant events in Belorussia and Azerbaijan.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bombin, Moscow 4) commented on the view expressed by a Latvian Central Committee Secretary who supports efforts to remove article 6 of the constitution, which guarantees the Communist Party's dominance of society.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Siss, Tallinn 4:30) reported on the opening session of the Estonian Supreme Soviet, which is meeting to discuss the projected economic plan for 1990. The session included debate of a proposal to raise badly needed revenue by increasing the price of alcoholic beverages.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kanopenis, Vilnius 6:30) previewed Gorbachev's upcoming visit to Lithuania.

6. The Economy. A detailed explanation of the Soviet leadership's latest plan for economic reform was aired by THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Pinsker, Moscow 6). The program took issue with the reform plan by pointing out that the proposed changes are cosmetic and that the fundamental structure of the Soviet economic system, which is the root cause of the present collapse, remains intact.

7. Samizdat and Human Rights. SAMIZDAT (Fedoseyeva, M 20) featured a special year-end program that pointed out, among other significant developments during the year, the phenomenal increase of samizdat material throughout 1989. Contrary to what one would assume, the unprecedented rise in samizdat literature was explained as being the result of glasnost.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 7:30), pegged to a New Year's greeting by a former political prisoner, underscored the sad fact that Soviet jails still hold political prisoners such as Sergey Kuznetsov.

FROM THE OTHER SHORE (Schlippe, M 29:30), a RERUN from August 4, aired excerpts from the memoirs of the late human rights activist Pyotr Grigorenko.

8. The Media. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 4:30) presented excerpts from a recent informal interview with Evgeny Averin, editor of the weekly Knizhnogo Obozreniya. In the interview Averin discussed the attempts made to have him fired from his post.

9. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Vail, Genis, and Dovlatov, NY 28) featured a discussion with newspaper editor and member of the Latvian Front Voadlen Dozortsev, who, among other things, talked about why the Baltic press is the most free in the USSR. The program then aired an interview with a Soviet poet and specialist in the works of writers from the Transcaucasus. In conclusion the program surveyed possible candidates for this year's Lenin Prize, among whom are several who will be honored posthumously.

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

- * 1. Romania. Based on eyewitness reports by high government officials, THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Vig, Budapest 5:30) featured an account of the last days of Nicolae Ceausescu.
 - * THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Socor, M 5:30) profiled the four main parties that have entered the political vacuum left in the post-Ceausescu government of Romania.
 - * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3:30) reported how the US was quick to respond to the rapidly changing events in Romania by establishing contact with members of the reform movement and offering support to the country's new government.
2. Hungary. SPECIAL (Bensi, M and Kun and Vig, Budapest 27:30) highlighted the major events in Hungary's political and social life in 1989.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

- 1. US and Panama. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3) featured excerpts from President Bush's last press conference for the year in which he expressed satisfaction with developments in Panama after US forces ousted Manuel Noriega from office.
- 2. France. SPECIAL (Salkazanov, P 20) reviewed the major events in the political and social life of France in 1989.
- 3. World Events in the 1980s. SPECIAL (Predtechevsky, M 30) highlighted those world events that had the greatest impact in shaping the past decade.

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

1. Religion. JUDAISM (Lvov, Vail, and Haskelevich, NY 27:30) dealt with topics of particular interest to Jewish listeners.

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead
story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Friday, 29 December 1989
N. Vierbuecher

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

1. The Police. THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Konovalov, M 18) highlighted an interview with two unnamed staffers of the Novosibirsk department of internal affairs who spoke about a steep rise in criminality, accompanied by a decreasing percentage of cases solved. The interviewees also disclosed that nepotism, patronage, corruption, interference by the prosecutor's office, and the falsification of statistics are common in the Novosibirsk police. The interview was published in the SibIA Press Bulletin, No. 30.

2. The Possibility of a Military Putsch in the USSR was investigated in an article by Moscow sociologist Leonid Gozman, which was reviewed on AT THE NEWSSTAND (Gregory, M 25). The author of the article, which was published in the Latvian daily Sovietskaya Molodesh, also pointed out ways to prevent such a turn of events.

3. Elections. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Rezunkov, Leningrad 4) profiled the Democratic Union which aims, among other things, at boycotting elections, and quoted the results of a poll on the political orientation of young people, which might explain the low voter turnout in the latest local elections.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Polyakov, Moscow 4) listed some of the artificial reasons used by the authorities for disqualifying

independent candidates for elections, such as rejecting some of the signatures of people supporting the nomination (of these each candidate must provide at least 300) for purely formal reasons.

On THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kuznetsov, M 4) Valentina Manannikova from Novosibirsk related how many difficulties her son, an independent journalist and regular contributor to RL programs, suddenly encountered after having been nominated a candidate to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

4. Restructuring. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Mirsky, P 11:30) aired an interview with Moscow writer Igor Zolotussky who said that restructuring as a concept to unite people has failed and that Gorbachev is held hostage by crimes committed by others long ago.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Belotserkovsky, M 7) noted that economic and political restructuring in the USSR, in contrast to the other countries of Eastern Europe, is carried out by decree from above and characterized by the absence of a revolutionary element.

5. The CPSU. AT THE NEWSSTAND (Gregory, M 5) highlighted an article from the December 19 issue of the daily Vechernyaya Moskva defending those who choose to leave the CPSU.

6. Anti-Semitism. From the latest issue of the Russian-language journal Strana i Mir, JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Roitman, M 9) excerpted an article by Moscow writer Yuri Karabchinsky. The article, entitled "Fighting the Jew," analyzed the phenomenon of racism and, in particular, anti-Semitism.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Deich, Moscow 6) criticized the journal Molodaya Gvardiya for its anti-Semitic and antirestructuring tendencies and provided some of the most bizarre examples from the latest issue.

THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Agamirow, Moscow 5) aired a summary of an interview with an unidentified member of the Memorial society who criticized the leadership of the Central TV in the USSR for being anti-Semitic.

7. Jews. JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Dozortsev, Riga 12) reported on the main topics discussed and the main decisions taken during the first congress of Jewish organizations of the USSR in Moscow.

8. Lithuania. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kanapenis, Vilnius 12) aired an interview with a Sajudis official who sketched the actual political situation in Lithuania, focusing on the relations between Sajudis and the independent Lithuanian CP, and previewed the forthcoming visit to Lithuania by Mikhail Gorbachev.
9. Human Rights. Pegged to the 30th anniversary of its publication in the West, MAN AND SOCIETY (Krasin, W 8) quoted from the book What Cannot Be Forgotten by Nikolay Krasnov about his 10 years in prison camps in Siberia.
10. The Man of the Decade. MAN AND SOCIETY (Morozov, NY 4) highlighted the reasons for which Time chose Mikhail Gorbachev as the man of the decade.
11. The USSR in 1989. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Mityunov, Moscow 5) reviewed the principal developments of the passing year, focusing on the growing discrepancy between a successful foreign policy and a domestic situation characterized by discontent over the failure of restructuring to provide tangible improvements in living standards.
12. The USSR in 1990. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bombin, Riga 2) featured an astrologer's preview of the coming year.
13. Estonia in 1989. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Siss, Tallinn 5:30) reviewed the most important political events of the year.
14. Latvia in 1989. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Bombin, Riga 4) aired the answers of several Latvians to the question what the year 1989 in Estonia was like.
15. Leningrad in 1989. THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Volchek, Leningrad 6) reviewed the main events of 1989, regarding as the most significant single factor the polarization of political thought.
16. Ecology. On THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD (Kuznetsov, M 5) a spokeswoman for the Democratic Union reported on the efforts of various "Green" movements in Leningrad.
17. History. OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 4:30) highlighted the large number of self-proclaimed rulers in Russian history. The program was RERUN from December 1.
18. Culture. On OVER THE BARRIERS (Pomerantsev, L 23) the Soviet dramatist Lyudmila Petrushevskaya read from her new play, Venus Knows. The program was RERUN from December 1.

On JOURNEYS INTO THE BACKWOODS (Tol2, M 20) Moscow author Pavel Katayev mused over the fact that despite glasnost the main difficulty for Soviet authors is still to get published, and he blamed it on the unchanged leadership of the publishing houses.

19. Religion. CHRISTIAN RUSSIA: THE SECOND MILLENNIUM (Rahr, M 30) featured items on the concept of education and science of the Russian Orthodox Church, which is shaped by the church's Byzantine origins, and on religious schools and colleges in the past and at present.

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

1. The Democratization Process in Eastern Europe was analyzed on ROUNDTABLE (Roitman, Fistejn, and Malinkovich, M 20), focusing on the differences of the developments in Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, the GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, and the Baltic republics of the USSR.
- * 2. Romania. Coverage of the revolution in Romania by the US press was analyzed on EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 3:30). The program quoted at length from an article in The Los Angeles Times.
- * EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Matuzok, NY 4) drew on a report from The New York Times to highlight the official reaction in the PRC to events in Romania.
- * 3. CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 1989 (Fistejn, M 30) told the story of the revolution which swept away the communist government in record time and featured interviews with Interior Minister Jan Carnogursky and with Vaclav Havel.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. GREAT BRITAIN IN 1989 (Pomerantsev and Matthews, L 19) reviewed the principal events of the year in the United Kingdom.
2. Israel. Reviewing the principal events in Israel last week, JEWISH CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE (Nudelman, Israel 6) focused on the problems the expected wave of immigrants, mainly from the USSR, is going to create.
3. Western Economies. MAN AND SOCIETY (Kroncher, M 7) related how, in 1963, the French economy coped with the influx of people from Algeria, which had been granted sovereignty.

4. The Economic Problems of the US Mail, which is facing increasing competition, were the subject of an item on MAN AND SOCIETY (Levin, W 6:30).

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

None

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RADIO LIBERTY DAILY BROADCAST ANALYSIS

[Asterisk (*) in the margin indicates coverage of lead story(ies) on today's Recommended List]

Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis
for Saturday, 30 December 1989
N. Petroff

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

1. Glasnost. INFORMAL GROUPS (Alekseeva, W 20) discussed the party rules of a new independent political group, The Worker's Union of Kuzbas, the first of its kind in the interior of the RSFSR.
2. The Nationalities. THE BALTIC BEACON (Rahr, M 20), among other things reviewed the year's significant events that were highlighted by the program in 1989. This followed with excerpts from an article in the Latvian Central Committee journal Sobytiya i Vremya by Sergey Dobrovensky who commented on the so-called "kolkhoz millionaires." The program ended with a commentary on an aspect of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. It revealed how successful attempts were made at preventing any discussion of the infamous treaty during the Nuremburg trials.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Nadirashvili, M 6) aired a report from Tbilisi about a large demonstration that took place in the Georgian capital involving members of several unofficial groups, as well as the People's Front of Georgia. The public meeting in Tbilisi central square gathered to discuss a series of unresolved questions concerning the national interests of the Georgian people.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Malinkovitsch, M 13) interviewed Mikhail Pogrebinsky, member of the Green Party and a candidate for the Congress of People's Deputies. He spoke about his own and his party's political platform and how he plans to help solve some of the many pressing problems not only facing the Ukraine but the entire country.

EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Belotserkovsky, M 9) analyzed Lithuania's decision to accelerate its move to freedom from Moscow's control and what portents this decision has for the future of the USSR.

3. Human Rights. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SOVIET UNION (Kaminskaya, W and Malinkovitsch M 14) investigated the relationship between the Communist Party and the government. The program pointed out that local Soviets do not yet have the legislative basis that gives them power that is outside and independent of the party apparatus.

ASPECTS (Sezeman, M 2:30) aired an brief obituary of Andrey Sakharov.

4. Ideology. ASPECTS (Paramonov, NY 3), pegged to a recent New York Times interview with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, reflected on the sterile, antiontological roots of communism.

5. Mikhail Gorbachev. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kushev, M 4) commented on Time selections of Mikhail Gorbachev as "Man of the Decade." While not questioning Time's choice the program opined that the late Andrey Sakharov should have been honored as "Man of the Year."

6. Sociology and Sex. MAN AND SOCIETY (Shuster, M and Babitsky, Moscow 29:30) discussed the role of sex in Soviet society and sexual habits and behavior in the general population. In an interview with RL, sexologist Igor Kun said that it is very difficult to draw a sexual profile of Soviet society because up to now any open discussion of sex has been taboo. The program concluded with a commentary on how Soviet rule not only undermined the institution of marriage and family but is a direct cause of distorted and often perverse views of sex.

7. Culture. WRITERS AT THE MICROPHONE (Voinovitch, W 15 and Dovlatov, NY 15) presented radio feuilletons by two distinguished Soviet authors in the emigration who reflected on the events of 1989.

8. Miscellaneous Items. ASPECTS (Fotiev and Henkina, M 7 and Buyanov, Volchek, and Shcherbina, Moscow 32) aired several views, including a RERUN from October 28, on the mass hypnosis treatment sensationalized on Soviet TV by Dr. Kashpirovsky; a humorous review of political terms as presented in the glossary of a new edition of a Russian language school book; a Christmas story recalling a strange episode as a night watchman in a Moscow warehouse; brief reflections on the year's events from the perspective of a Soviet citizen; and New Year greetings to RL listeners.

9. Religion. NOT BY BREAD ALONE (Fotiev, M 29:30) read from the first chapter of the Gospel by St. Matthew. This was followed with a survey report on the situation of the Church in Russia during 1989 and a brief biographical sketch of Bishop Luke, one of the many uncanonized martyrs of the early Gulag.

SUNDAY SERVICE (Rahr, M 49:30) aired an Orthodox liturgy prerecorded at one of the Russian Orthodox churches in the US.

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

1. Hungary and Romania. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kun, Budapest 6) remarked how, with the inflationary rise of up to 30 percent in prices as well as a deficit in basic consumer goods, nothing encouraging is awaiting the Hungarian people on the eve of the coming new year. At the same time, noted the program, Hungary continues to provide generous amounts of assistance in food and clothing for the Romanian people, struggling to achieve national stability in the wake of the Ceausescu tyranny.

ASPECTS (Kun, Budapest 5) revealed how many members of the old guard nomenklatura in the Hungarian Communist Party were able to secure choice jobs in the private sector.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. The Week in Washington. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 4) provided a wrapup of the week's major national and international events that were the focus of attention in the nation's capital.

2. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 8:30), among other topics, commented on the decision by Egypt and Syria to resume diplomatic relations severed after the late Anwar Sadat recognized Israel.

3. The Year 1989 In Review. SPECIAL (Predtechevsky, M 30) presented the first part of a two-part program highlighting important political and social events throughout the world during the past year.

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

None

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Russian Daily Broadcast Analysis

for Sunday, 31 December 1989

D. Felton

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

1. The Economy. In EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 2:30) RL's economic commentator answered questions from listeners on calculating pay for engineers and office personnel, a price reform, and the convertibility of the ruble.

2. Society. OVER THE BARRIERS (Saraskina, Moscow 6) aired a telephone commentary from Moscow by writer Lyudmila Saraskina on the dangerous and pernicious revolutionary pathos which still exists in the USSR.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Vorontsova, Moscow 6) featured a telephone talk from Moscow by writer Yelena Vorontsova on the prevalence in the Soviet capital of all manner of wild rumors and talk of sinister, occult forces.

3. The Law. LAW AND SOCIETY (Silnitskaya, Kaminskaya, and Simis, W 20) featured a talk with legal experts Kaminskaya and Simis on the legislation adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet on November 13 concerning principles of the Soviet judicial system. Specifically, the legislation allows the participation of a defense lawyer in a legal case from the very beginning of an investigation, the presumption of innocence, and trial by jury. The discussants felt that the new legislation will promote the democratization of the Soviet judicial system and move the USSR closer to a state ruled by law, but nevertheless found it to be vague, inconsistent, and insufficiently comprehensive in certain respects.

In EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Kroncher, M 2) RL staffer Kroncher, replying to a listener's letter, said punishment for crimes is not as effective in their prevention as are conditions which make it in people's interest to observe the law.

THE FORTUNES OF SIBERIA (Konovalov, M 18), a RERUN from December 29, highlighted an interview with two anonymous staffers of the Novosibirsk department of internal affairs who spoke about a steep rise in criminality. The interview was published in the SIBIA Press Bulletin, No. 30.

4. The Environment. WORLD YEARENDER (Predtechevsky, M 1) mentioned the growing environmental awareness of the Soviet government and people in connection with demonstrations in Kazakhstan against nuclear testing.

5. Russia. THE RUSSIAN IDEA (Paramonov, NY 27:30) gave as examples of Russian utopianism, with its disdain for material wellbeing, the thinking of Russian thinker Merezhkovsky, (1866-1941), historian Fedotov, and the writer Krupin.

6. Space. WORLD YEARENDER (Predtechevsky, M 0:30) noted the Soviet space budget cut and loss of contact with the Phobos Mars probe.

7. Culture. OVER THE BARRIERS (Matusevich, M 22), a RERUN from December 20, featured an RL interview with Soviet moviemaker Alexander Sokurov about his new film Save and Preserve.

EX LIBRIS (Yurenen, M 48) gave the second half of a performance by Soviet satirist Mikhail Zadornov given in Dnepropetrovsk last August in which he makes humorous comments on various aspects of Soviet reality. The recording was sent to RL by two Dnepropetrovsk listeners.

In OVER THE BARRIERS (Yevgeny Popov, L 7) Soviet writer Yevgeny Popov, in Britain for the Glasgow festival, read out his story about a visitor to a local bazaar in the USSR who briefly lands in a mental home after complaining of how people at the bazaar mocked the Tsar and religion.

In OVER THE BARRIERS (Solovev, Moscow 4) young Moscow poet Sergey Solovev read one of his poems.

In OVER THE BARRIERS (Laird, L 4) British journalist Sally Laird questioned the value of cultural festivals in the West for promoting communications between visiting Soviet writers and their readers.

8. Sport. WORLD OF SPORT (Rubin, NY 20) gave examples of how restructuring, glasnost, democratization, independent accounting, etc. are already changing the face of Soviet sport. Previously scorned professionalism is now accepted and sportsmen are successfully resisting the tutelage of functionaries. The management of Soviet sport is being democratized, and there is glasnost, albeit not unlimited, in the Soviet sports press.

9. New Year's Greetings to a Listener to the EVENTS AND PEOPLE Program were conveyed at the end of EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Nadirashvili, M 1).

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

1. Romania. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Krimerman, M 7:30) gave details of the new Romanian leadership's members and its first measures and mentioned the waning resistance by members of the security organs.

2. Czechoslovakia. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Fistejn, M 10) reported on the session of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly at which Vaclav Havel was elected as the country's new president. The program spoke of the beginning of the post-communist era in Czechoslovakia.

3. Hungary. EAST EUROPEAN VARIANTS (Kun, Budapest 10) looked at some of the problems facing Hungary in connection with the holding of the EXPO-95 World Fair in Budapest jointly with Vienna.

4. Eastern Europe. WORLD YEARENDER (Predtechevsky, M 2) reported on growing environmental awareness in Hungary, Bulgaria, and Poland.

5. The PRC. YEARENDER (Fedoseyeva, M 20) was devoted entirely to the background and chronology of the massacre on Peking's Tienanmen Square.

WORLD YEARENDER (Predtechevsky, M 1) commented on the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the Tibetan leader, the Dalai Lama, noting the Chinese leadership's protest.

6. Communism. SOVIETOLOGISTS ON THE SOVIET UNION (Shragin, NY 20) gave extensive excerpts from American Sovietologist Zbigniew Brzezinski's new book on the rise and fall of communism in the 20th century.

C. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TOPICS:

1. US-Panama. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 2) reported on the winding up of the US military operation in Panama and the US request to the Vatican in respect of Noriega.

2. US-Romania. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Dubinsky, W 2) reported on the US's recognition of the new Romanian government and its offer of help to Romania.

3. The Middle East. EVENTS AND PEOPLE (Miloslavsky, Jerusalem 9:30) reviewed the Middle East situation on the eve of the new decade. The program focused on the resumption of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Syria and Israeli and Arab reaction, and spoke of the growing realization by Israelis and Palestinians of the need for a peaceful solution of their conflict.

5. World Developments in 1989. WORLD YEARENDER (Predtechevsky, M 17:30) reported on developments in the US (President Bush's first year in office), El Salvador, Nicaragua, Lebanon, Israel, Libya, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Panama, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Greece, Spain, Norway, and Britain (the Rushdie affair).

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

1. Science and Technology. WORLD YEARENDER (Predtechevsky, M 1) mentioned the US Voyager-2 mission, and the US Venus and Jupiter probes.

WORLD YEARENDER (Predtechevsky, M 0:30) mentioned the announcement of the achievement of a "cold" thermonuclear reaction.

2. The Environment. WORLD YEARENDER (Predtechevsky, M 2) pointed to the growing environmental awareness throughout the world.

3. Culture. PARISKOP (Savitsky, P 47:30) was a cultural potpourri from Paris devoted, among other things, to the New Age movement and the film Last Exit to Brooklyn, including an extensive interview with the author of the novel, Hubert Selby, who also talked about his experiences in the USSR.

OVER THE BARRIERS (Yurenen and Matusevich, M 7), a RERUN from December 20, reviewed British movie director Peter Greenaway's film The Cook, the Thief, His Wife, and Her Lover.

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