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BROADCAST REVIEW

(0800 GMT Aug. 19 to 0800 GMT Aug. 22)

SOVIET BROADCASTS

Soviet Spaceship

The successful recovery of an earth-orbiting spaceship is widely publicized in the press and all radio services. Statements by numerous Soviet experts stress the significance of the experiment for the launching of a manned space vehicle in the near future. Foreign reaction praising the experiment as a new success for Soviet science is prominently featured, with the PRAVDA editorial, broadcast in the home service, noting that the feat is a "remarkable expression of the advantages of the Soviet socialist system." The home service also broadcasts a PRAVDA article by Academician Fedorov, who says that Soviet scientists appreciate the fact that space exploration should be the common task of all nations.

Powers Trial:

Commentators agree that Powers' sentence showed the fairness and humaneness of Soviet justice, and continue the main theme that aggressive U.S. policies were on trial. TASS reviews an IZVESTIYA editorial which says that Powers' sentence serves as a warning to those who pursue aggressive policies and to all other Powers who might try, on orders of their bosses, to undermine peace. A widely broadcast Viktorov commentary says the court spared Powers' life, which was not worth a penny to those who sent him to commit his sinister deed.

President Eisenhower's reported comment on the harshness of the sentence is attacked in home and foreign-language services as hypocritical. A home service observer says the President did not take it so hard when he ordered the infamous intrusion into the USSR. Can tells North American listeners that "such monstrous hypocrisy is rare." Senator Fulbright's statement that the sentence was lenient is widely reported.

Several commentaries discuss the implications of the trial for countries having U.S. bases. South Asian English listeners are told that the trial offered further evidence that U.S. bases on alien territory are "strongholds of espionage and aggression."

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 12 SEP 1985

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The Soviet threat of immediate retaliation against offending bases are so far only obliquely referred to. A Tolpovskiy commentary to the United Kingdom notes the "tremendous danger" to countries providing U.S. bases and adds that "it goes without saying that the country against which the aggressive act is directed, namely the USSR, has every moral and legal right to render these bases harmless."

The failure of "U.S. advocates of espionage and aggression" to learn anything from the Powers trial is the subject of several commentaries. A widely broadcast Tolpovskiy commentary cites a Paris paper's report that U.S. intelligence leaders are planning to launch spy flights from aircraft carriers in neutral waters and seeking to use civil air flights over the USSR for photographic purposes.

TASS reports that Gromyko has requested that "the threat to universal peace created by U.S. aggressive actions against the USSR" be placed on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly. An accompanying explanatory note gives details of the U-2 and RB-47 flights.

Congo Crisis:

The home service carries the text of a Soviet Government statement on the Congo that accuses "responsible U.N. officials" of openly acting against Security Council decisions.

TASS reports that Kuznetsov "strongly objected" to the actions of U.N. forces against Congolese troops at Leopoldville airport, and that he issued a statement saying the Soviet Government believed the Secretary General's plan for "civilian measures in the Congo" to be unacceptable.

U.N. Deputy Secretary General Ralph Bunche has been replaced as head of U.N. forces in the Congo by Dayal of India, the home service says, because he was "heavily compromised" by his ties with the colonizers.

Disarmament Issue:

A commentary in Rumanian says U.S. diplomacy suffered the very defeat it hoped to avoid when the U.N. Disarmament Commission advised the coming General Assembly to discuss the disarmament problem. A home service commentary by Khatsakanov represents the commission's decision as a personal defeat for Lodge.

Nuclear Tests:

A broadcast to Australia says the Anglo-U.S. talks in London were another attempt to torpedo the moratorium on nuclear tests and notes that the United States is preparing a surface nuclear test in Alaska.

Bundeswehr Memorandum:

TASS correspondent Borizov says the recently issued Bundeswehr Memorandum calling for the most up-to-date weapons for the Bundeswehr has caused alarm among the West German people. Home service listeners are told that the Bonn rulers are negotiating with the Pentagon for new weapons and advocating stepped up war preparations against the socialist camp.

Middle Eastern Affairs:

TASS reports that an agreement has been signed with Iraq on the building of a wide-gauge rail line from Baghdad to Basra. TASS reports that UAR Vice President Nur ad-Din Mahbub arrived in Moscow for talks on the implementation of the 1957 Soviet-Syrian agreement on technical and economic cooperation.

Far Eastern Affairs:

TASS reports that CPR Foreign minister Chen I arrived in Tashkent on his way to Afghanistan on an official visit.

A home service commentary cites foreign press reports that a "bloody civil war might break out in Laos any minute" and accuses "American leaders" of striving to plunge the country into war in order to reestablish the former colonial regime and liquidate the "dangerous neutrality" policy of the new regime.

SATELLITE AND YUGOSLAV BROADCASTS

Soviet Spaceship:

Area commentators unanimously praise the launching of the second Soviet spaceship, stating that the Soviet Union is far ahead of the United States in scientific achievements and predicting the imminent journey of Soviet man into interplanetary space. According to Prague radio, "the socialist triumph is all the greater because it is a victory which at the same time does not constitute a defeat for the other side." The same commentator, stressing the theme reiterated in almost all satellite comment, regrets that American scientists cannot "fully join" the competition for the conquest of cosmic space because, he asserts, they are too busily engaged in "strategic weapons development" and development of "flying espionage appliances."

The satellite radios and press quote numerous statements by scientists and public figures on the Soviet achievement. PAP describes a broadcast by Polish Vice Premier Jaroszewicz who says that the Soviet achievement is neither an accident nor a miracle, but "a regularity resulting from the character of the Socialist system and communist ideology."

Powers Trial:

Comment on the Powers trial and verdict has been monitored from all satellite transmitters, but so far only factual reports have been monitored from Yugoslav sources. Commentators continue to stress that U.S. policy was on trial with Powers and agree that the verdict was just, although assessments as to the degree of its severity differ, ADN correspondent Guenter Siemen calling it "severe," A PAP-reviewed ZYCIE WARSZAWY article terming it "relatively mild," and Berlin radio correspondent Leuschner assessing it as "truly lenient." A RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial broadcast by the Bulgarian home service calls the verdict "an act of magnanimity and justice worthy of a great country like the Soviet Union," a theme reiterated in several other commentaries. Polish home service commentator Kozlowski calls the sentence an example of socialist humanitarianism. Several sources report that the U.S. and Western press describe the sentence as light despite President Eisenhower's assessment of it as severe.

Almost all commentators regret that the U.S. leaders, described as the real culprits, were not seated in the courtroom beside Powers. An AGERPRES.-reported SCINTEIA editorial, among other commentaries, contends that although they were not in the courtroom they were simultaneously tried and condemned before world public opinion. A DZIENNIK LUDOWY article summarized by PAP claims that "in slightly lesser degree" the governments of those countries in which the United States has bases were also on trial, a theme repeated in a BASKOMI editorial broadcast by Albanian home service and in a commentary by Berlin radio correspondent Leuschner.

ADN correspondent Siemund points out the "dignity, matter-of-factness and carefulness" of the court proceedings. Bulgarian lawyers emphasize "the full competence and legality of the Soviet court from the point of view of international law" and its "profound democratic character and humaneness," BTA reports.

The trial has demonstrated the "ineffectiveness" of the U.S. system of military bases and blocs, according to Bratislava radio's Moscow correspondent, Miroslav Mottl, who avers that Powers "is fully aware that if he returned to the United States he would be tried for having told the truth." The Bulgarian home service reports that "in order to inspire courage in the rest of its agents" the U.S. Government will continue to pay Powers while he is in prison.

Congo Crisis:

Criticism of U.N. Secretary General Hammarskjöld continues. Albert Reiss tells Deutschlandsender listeners that to help the Congo Republic "does not mean to bully it as Hammarskjöld is trying to do with his U.N. Swedes and Canadians." A TAIYUC-reviewed BORBA article, urging consistent implementation of the U.N. decisions, deplores "attempts to inflate" the incident between Congolese and Canadian soldiers at the Leopoldville airport.

According to ADN, Katanga opposition leader Shabani Mukalay told an agency correspondent that if the Security Council does not take appropriate measures in the province the opposition may call for help from Soviet forces.

ADN reports the Congolese state secretary for economy as stating that, contrary to nationalizing all foreign enterprises, the Congolese Government is willing to admit new foreign companies which are interested in the country's progress.

Bundeswehr Memorandum:

The West German Bundeswehr memorandum concerning nuclear weapons is "direct intervention by the West German soldiery in political affairs" and reminiscent of the history of the Reichswehr before 1933, says a PAP correspondent. CTK reports that the memorandum has caused anxiety in the SPD. The document is the "public program of German militarism for accelerated and all-out preparations for atomic war against the GDR and its socialist neighbors," according to a lengthy NEUES DEUTSCHLAND editorial transmitted textually by ADN.

Disarmament Talks:

Area sources unanimously welcome the Disarmament Commission resolution, described by PAP, CTK, and the Prague radio as a setback for the United States which, they claim, had tried to avoid discussion of disarmament in the General Assembly.

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Bloc Relations:

Czech and Polish sources report the conclusion of the fifth session of the Polish-Czechoslovak economic cooperation committee and announce that a Czechoslovak party-government delegation headed by President Antonin Novotny will visit Poland in September. According to ADN, the bloc countries have agreed to abolish visas for bloc citizens traveling on official business within the bloc and traveling on tours arranged by travel bureaus or youth tourist organizations.

East German Affairs:

East German sources continue to report harvest difficulties, but maintain that the harvest in the GDR is far ahead of that in West Germany. Deutschlandsender commentator Radmann reports that Soviet soldiers and soldiers of the National Peoples Army are helping with the harvest. According to ADN, the FDGB central executive has issued a statement demanding more freedom for West German trade unions and "freedom for GDR citizens kept under arrest in West Germany." The GDR and Indonesia will establish consular relations, ADN reports.

Polish Affairs:

A PAP-reviewed Catholic weekly article explains that the Polish church could not send a delegation to the Munich eucharistic congress because it feared attendance might be taken as "silent consent" to Chancellor Adenauer's policy. The agency reviews a GLOS PRACY article accusing the Vatican of attempts to use the Olympic games for anticommunist propaganda.

Rumanian Affairs:

AGERPRES and the home service report the Rumanian request that discussion of improvement of relations between neighboring European states be placed on the General Assembly agenda. Sources report the closing of the Third Congress of Working Youth.

Yugoslav Affairs:

A long article, published both in ZERI I POPULLIT and BASHKEJI and broadcast by Tirana radio, accuses Tito of systematic persecution and repression of communists opposed to the Yugoslav ideology, of maintaining concentration camps on the Nazi order, and of accepting dollars to support his "counterrevolutionary terror."