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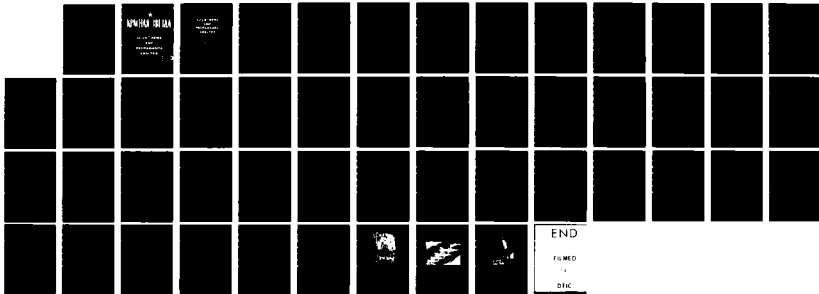
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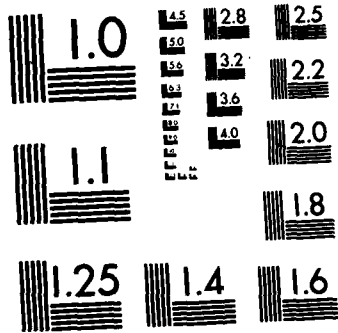
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

VOL. 2, NO. 12, 1982

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**SOVIET NEWS
AND
PROPAGANDA
ANALYSIS**

**BASED ON
RED STAR
(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)**

FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 DECEMBER 1982

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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-31 December 1982

Executive Summary

In December 1982, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda, the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated over 31 percent of its space devoted to international events and foreign affairs to the United States -this amount was an increase of ten percent from the previous month.

During the past 3-1/2 years, Soviet propagandists have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about actions and policies of the United States government. With unabated persistence, Soviet propagandists have stressed and headlined those topics and events that reflected the Reagan administration as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race. In December, the overall tone of Soviet rhetoric was significantly more severe than in previous months.

As in prior months, Soviet propagandists vividly underscored the topic that Reagan stubbornly insists on obtaining complete military supremacy over the Soviet Union. In December, Soviet rhetoric revived the propaganda theme that United States military plans call for a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. In addition, according to Moscow, the Pentagon continues to insist on the modernization and buildup of NATO military forces, so they will have the capability of conducting either nuclear or conventional war.

As part of a Soviet ongoing campaign of "misinformation" the Kremlin reported, in three separate feature stories, that the United States military command in Europe plans to move its headquarters from Stuttgart, Germany to England. This decision, according to the Soviets, has to do with the Pentagon's plans for limited nuclear war on the continent of Europe.

In December, Soviet propagandists repeatedly stressed topics and themes that pertained to "aggressive and provocative" U.S. military actions and activities. Russian propaganda dogmatically focused on the following themes:

- Washington's plans for limited nuclear war are exposed!
- Pentagon insists that NATO forces must have a first strike capability!
- Reagan insists on nuclear supremacy!
- U.S. Global adventurism-CENTCOM: a new command for the Middle East.
- U.S. Navy increases its offensive power and forces worldwide!

- U.S. deployed cruise missiles (in England) will be aimed at the Socialist Block!
- Washington demands that Japan speedup its military build-up.

Soviet propagandists and editors vigorously attacked the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, emphasizing that the CIA supports international terrorism against "progressive leftist governments and political groups." The Russians continued to emphasize "U.S. Army criminal experiments with chemical and biological weapons." In addition, Soviet rhetoric headlines and underscored that the "Reagan administration provides weapons and economic aid to repressive dictators all over the world."

In December, Soviet rhetoric about the arms race and arms limitation increased 11 percent from the previous month. Much of the additional coverage discussed arms limitation and reduction, as seen from the Soviet viewpoint. Moscow was dogmatic and unequivocal in blaming President Reagan for the continuation of the arms race, and the lack of progress in regard to arms control and reduction. The most influential Soviet military newspaper headlined that "Reagan is living in the past!" Soviet propagandists underscored that:

- Reagan is trying to revive the old days of American imperialism.
- U.S. has lost leadership and prestige in the world.
- Reagan is spending billions on defense while the U.S. economy suffers.
- Reagan believes that by obtaining military supremacy, America can regain its imperialist influence in the world.

The major focus given by Kremlin propagandists to American mutual security and military foreign assistance programs is based on selected foreign policy issues and/or events. In December, Soviet propaganda highlighted:

- Pakistan agrees to permit U.S. to send 60 military experts to Pakistan to build secret intelligence electronic stations to help U.S. military operations in the Indian Ocean.
- President Zia plans to have a military alliance with the U.S.
- Pentagon continues to supply Israel with sophisticated weapons.
- Reagan increases scope of military aid to Central American dictatorships.

- Pentagon discusses arrangements for more military bases in Portugal and Spain.
- U.S. and Western allies are secretly sending nuclear fuel to South Africa (to be used for nuclear weapons).

Soviet coverage of events and activities in Poland increased significantly in December 1982 -- it was 5.32 percent of the total foreign coverage. The principal focus of Soviet propaganda continued to stress two topics: (1) Polish government ends marshall law and (2) Washington continues its overt and covert anti-Polish campaign.

During the past five months, Soviet propagandists have exploited all aspects of the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon. In December 1982, the Soviet media headlined the following topics:

- Israeli army continues to reinforce its positions in Lebanon.
- Israel demands separate peace with Lebanon.
- Patriotic Lebanese attack Israeli forces.
- Israelis continue repression and terror against Lebanese.

Since the withdrawal of the PLO (from Lebanon), no mention has been made of PLO fighters--all military actions have been between Israeli forces and "patriotic Lebanese" and/or Syrian forces.

The overall coverage of Soviet domestic topics and events did not significantly change during December. However, Soviet propagandists initiated a major campaign directed to the domestic audience in support of the Soviet position of arms control and reduction. Soviet rhetoric emphasized:

"Two directions for peace policy! USSR supports peace through disarmament--U.S. does not. USSR wants to avoid any kind of nuclear war. USSR promised not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The USSR is willing to reduce strategic weapons by 25 percent. Andropov supported this position in his speech at the ceremony honoring the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. USSR will disarm its missiles aimed at European targets. USSR prefers detente, but U.S. and NATO must respond in kind to the Soviet proposal."

On December 6 Marshall Ustinov, in a major speech to the Moscow Military Region, emphasized the following topics:

- CPSU and the Soviet people are united in their support of Yuri Andropov.
- World public opinion strongly opposes U.S.-NATO military expansion.
- USSR supports peace, disarmament and detente.
- CPSU must improve its influence in Soviet armed forces.
- Major goals of the Soviet armed forces are: to improve military readiness, training, discipline and morale.

Finally, in December, Soviet military editors highlighted the following topics in regard to indoctrination, troop morale and discipline in the Soviet armed forces:

- Men must learn to obey orders and observe the rules!
- Soviet soldiers are for freedom, peace and international security!
- Communist officers must assume responsibility for discipline and morale!
- Young officers must learn to be strict!
- Komsomol must influence military and political training.

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for over three years -- June 1979 through December 1982. During this period, over 46,000 feature stories and news items were analyzed. However, the main purpose of this edition is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric, propaganda themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during December 1982.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda). With a circulation of several million copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Ministry of Defense. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In December 1982, slightly over 24 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. This amount of foreign coverage was lower than the previous month by two percent. As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. In addition, the amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is usually limited to 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in December 1982 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.)

TABLE 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Dec 1982</u>	<u>Nov 1982</u>	<u>June 79 thru Oct 82</u>
1	United States	42.82%	32.51%	28.14%
2	Cuba.....	5.27%	.80%	1.26%
3	Afghanistan.....	4.92%	5.55%	3.72%
4	Poland.....	4.35%	1.24%	4.33%
5	Israel.....	3.74%	5.18%	3.62%
6	Lebanon.....	2.59%	5.33%	1.92%
7	United Kingdom.....	2.27%	2.45%	2.16%
8	NATO.....	2.22%	4.10%	2.00%
9	Hungary.....	1.85%	.60%	1.42%
10	Greece.....	1.63%	.39%	.19%
11	Pakistan.....	1.45%	.06%	.80%
12	Japan.....	1.12%	6.37%	2.13%

GENERAL

The editors of Red Star, and other Soviet print and electronic media, have consistently underscored national anniversaries, significant political or military events, and "friendship visits" by foreign and Soviet dignitaries or delegations. December 21 was the 60th Anniversary of the establishment of the government of USSR; consequently, Soviet media emphasized and headlined the "Great Achievements of the (Soviet) People and the CPSU for the past 60 years." Almost the entire edition of Red Star for December 22, 1982 was devoted to events associated with the 60th Anniversary of the USSR.

At the Kremlin, Yuri Andropov, in his keynote speech at the "Grand Ceremony" emphasized Soviet support and desire for Peace and disarmament. He noted that the:

"USSR's highest priority is to avoid nuclear war in Europe or anywhere in the world. USSR wants both sides to decrease (by one-third) medium-range nuclear weapons. Reagan's position of the zero variant is both unfair and unreasonable. Yet, the USSR still believes in and wants a fair agreement. In addition, USSR supports an end of colonialism worldwide, and supports liberation movements aimed at ending colonialism and dictatorships."

The Russian leader also articulated that the Soviet government is especially concerned about:

- A peace settlement in the Middle East and

- The expansion of U.S.-NATO militarism.

Yuri Andropov insisted that:

- American attempts to obtain military supremacy over the USSR will be futile, and that
- Soviet military forces will remain strong and be ready to defend the USSR properly. But the USSR does not want war.

Another event that received high visibility in the Soviet press was the celebration of the anniversary of the Cuban Revolution. A variety of Red Star feature articles reviewed and dramatized the historical aspects of the Cuban revolution. The editors of Red Star, in December 1982, published 13 feature articles and/or news items pertaining to Cuba. Special and extended coverage was allocated to the friendship visit of a Soviet Navy flotilla to Havana. The editors of Red Star underscored that:

- Soviet-Cuban friendship is indestructible.
- Soviet-Cuban alliance is based on Socialist internationalism.

Red Star also emphasized that:

- For training Cuban military officers, the Voroshilov Military Academy was awarded the Cuban Order of Antonio Mased.
- Secretary General Andropov and Marshall Ustinov discussed Soviet-Cuban relations with the Cuban Defense Minister.
- Angola and Cuba agree that Cuban military presence is needed in Angola.
- Foreign Minister Gromyko, Marshall Ustinov and the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU met with the Cuban Defense Minister to discuss international issues and Angola.

Other headlines in Red Star pertaining to international affairs and events stressed the following topics:

- Talks are fruitful. King Hussein of Jordan meets with Yuri Andropov (December 2). They discussed and agreed on basic issues in the Middle East.
- Soviet Government Protests. Iranian demonstrations outside of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran, Iran. An unruly mob caused a disturbance and burned the Soviet flag.

- Greek Communist Party praises Soviet-Greek relations and condemns U.S.-NATO militarism.
- Soviet Pacific Fleet flotilla arrives in Bombay, India on a friendship visit.
- Hungarian military forces excel in training, leadership and performance of duties. The Hungarian military emulate and admire Soviet heroes of World War II.

UNITED STATES

In December 1982, the editors of Red Star allocated almost 43 percent of its space devoted to international events and foreign affairs to the United States - this amount is an increase of ten percent from the previous month. During the past 42 months, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States has been approximately 28 percent of the total coverage in Red Star for foreign news and international events (see Table 1).

During the past 3-1/2 years, Soviet propagandists have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the actions and policies of the U.S. Government. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda media have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States Government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony) and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race. In November 1982, the overall tone of Soviet propaganda was somewhat less severe than in previous months, but in December, Soviet rhetoric returned to its standard of caustic criticism of U.S. policies and actions.

In December, Soviet propagandists repeatedly stressed topics that pertained to "aggressive and provocative" U.S. military activities and actions. Russian propaganda dogmatically focused on the following themes:

- Washington's plans for limited nuclear war are exposed!
- Pentagon insists that NATO forces must have a first strike capability!
- Reagan insists on nuclear supremacy!
- (U.S.) Global adventurism--CENTCOM: a new military command for the Middle East.
- U.S. Navy increases its offensive power and forces worldwide!

- U.S. deployed cruise missiles (in England) will be aimed at the Socialist Block.
- Pentagon plans to deploy cruise missiles on 200 B-52s.
- U.S. demands that Japan speed-up military build-up.

In a series of feature articles Soviet propagandists continued to headline that "U.S. Intervention in the Middle East Continues!" The following topics were exploited by Soviet rhetoric:

- Washington supports Israeli aggression by supplying sophisticated weapons--all weapons used by Israel in the invasion of Lebanon, such as cluster bombs, were supplied by the U.S.
- U.S. primary interest in the Middle East focuses on oil and protection of U.S. oil supply.
- The Pentagon is deploying military forces and missiles in the Sinai, Lebanon and in Israel.
- U.S. is spreading misinformation and lies about the Soviet threat in the Middle East--Soviet threat does not exist.

Another topic headlined by the editors of Red Star was that the Pentagon is accelerating space activities! Several feature articles emphasized that:

"Reagan has accelerated the U.S. military build-up in space. The major focus continues to be anti-satellite systems, such as ASAT and miniature killer-satellites, ALSV'S (mini-shuttles), flying platforms which can launch mini-shuttles. Mini-shuttles will weigh nine tons and be 15.9 meters long. The first mini-shuttles will be unmanned and will reach any destination over planet Earth in less than 100 minutes. U.S. also plans to deploy orbiting stations in space."

"Space Communications Systems. Pentagon communications systems in space include AFSTACOM, MILSTAR and FLTSATCOM. MILSTAR consists of five geostationary satellites, three satellites in polar orbit are capable of transmitting to all regions on earth except the South Pole. FLTSATCOM satellites will maintain communications with tactical and mobile units of general task forces. AFSTACOM will function in the interests of command and control of nuclear forces."

As mentioned before, Red Star's news items and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist party and government; consequently, they reflect negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over three years, the United States has received an average of 56 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in December it was 80 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

TABLE 2
CRITICAL COVERAGE OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

<u>Country</u>	<u>December 1982</u>	<u>November 1982</u>	<u>June 79 - Oct 82</u>
1. United States.....	79.57%	59.20%	56.02%
2. Israel.....	7.19%	11.65%	7.77%
3. United Kingdom.....	2.94%	4.85%	3.90%
4. Pakistan.....	2.83%	----	1.54%
5. South Africa.....	1.42%	2.95%	2.32%
6. North Atlantic.....	1.39%	1.35%	2.05%
7. Sweden.....	1.08%	----	.12%
8. France.....	.78%	----	.44%
9. West Germany.....	.67%	1.24%	2.99%

Soviet propaganda about the United States continued to underscore three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony - as a threat to peace; (2) arms production and development of military technology - the arms race and (3) U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security programs - as a threat to the world. The propaganda tone and amount of space allocated to these three primary Soviet propaganda themes have remained uncompromisingly high and remarkably consistent for over three years.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

Table 3

<u>SOVIET PROPAGANDA</u> <u>THEME</u>	<u>1982</u>												<u>1981</u>	
	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>
US Military/ Political Hegemony	43%	40%	61%	50%	43%	42%	39%	20%	37%	41%	41%	40%	33%	48%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	41%	30%	23%	24%	37%	29%	30%	47%	40%	38%	37%	31%	39%	36%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	08%	17%	14%	22%	15%	24%	23%	31%	18%	17%	13%	23%	23%	10%
All Other	<u>08%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>13%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>02%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>04%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>05%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>05%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>08%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>02%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>05%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>04%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>09%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>06%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>05%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>06%</u> <u>100%</u>

The managing editor of Red Star uses every opportunity to exploit events and/or media issues in the international press in an effort to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination, and on the verge of triggering a nuclear holocaust. This is the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda. It is apparent from the data in Table 3 that the principal themes used to exploit and articulate this propaganda objective are U.S. military and political hegemony and the arms race.

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

In December 1982, 43 percent of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric about Washington exploited the subject of American military/political hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee imperialism) - this was a three percent increase in the amount of space allocated for this propaganda theme, as compared with the previous month (see Table 3).

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect geographical and country emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme - U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation - during a nine-month period. (Percent equals total coverage for this propaganda theme.)

TABLE 4

Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony	1982									
	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	
1. Europe	34%	31%	17%	18%	34%	10%	30%	32%	11%	
2. Indian Ocean and Middle East	30%	17%	06%	11%	09%	27%	24%	03%	31%	
3. World Wide	24%	18%	51%	38%	26%	39%	36%	14%	02%	
4. Asia/Pacific	08%	26%	09%	31%	03%	06%	04%	24%	28%	
5. Central America/Caribbean ..	04%	08%	00%	02%	18%	18%	06%	16%	28%	
6. Other	00%	00%	17%	00%	00%	00%	00%	11%	00%	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

United States Hegemony in Europe

As in previous months, Soviet propagandists vividly underscored the topic that the Reagan administration stubbornly insists on obtaining complete military supremacy over the Soviet Union. In December 1982, Soviet rhetoric revived the propaganda theme that the U.S. military plans call for a first nuclear strike (against the Soviet Union). In addition, according to Moscow, the Pentagon continues to insist on the modernization and build-up of NATO military forces, so they will have the capability of conducting either conventional or nuclear war.

As part of a Soviet ongoing campaign of "misinformation," the Kremlin claimed (in three separate feature stories) that the United States military command in Europe plans to move its headquarters from Stuttgart, Germany to England. This decision, according to the Soviets, has to do with the Pentagon's plans for limited nuclear war on the continent of Europe.

Abstracts of Red Star articles pertaining to this move reported that:

- December 12. United States plans to move its armed forces headquarters from Stuttgart, Germany to England. The Pentagon will begin deployment of Pershing II missiles to Europe soon.
- December 12. U.S. plans to move armed forces headquarters from Stuttgart to England. Europe fears that this decision has to do with U.S. plans for limited nuclear war.
- December 15. United States plans to relocate American military forces from headquarters in Stuttgart to England. Europe fears that this means U.S. accepts possibility of nuclear war.

The Russian press headlined:

- Reagan reaffirms importance of first nuclear strike.
- Pentagon plans to increase forces in West Germany--wants military supremacy over USSR.
- U.S. deployed cruise missiles will be aimed at Socialist Block countries.
- Reagan plans to deploy Pershing II missiles in Europe, in spite of growing protests.
- NATO gives in to pressure from Washington.

The following abstracts selected from Red Star reveal the overall tone and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to U.S. and NATO.

"Reagan is going to cause nuclear war! Washington again reaffirms the importance of being capable of conducting a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. U.S.-NATO insist on military supremacy. General Rogers says the U.S. will not promise to use nuclear weapons first, because the U.S. is obligated to defend Europe."

"U.S. wants military supremacy over the USSR." NATO continues its policy of military build-up in Europe and gives in to continuing pressure from the Reagan administration. Reagan sent Secretary of State Shultz to NATO meetings in Brussels to insure that U.S. policy would win."

"U.S. wants first strike capability. Each NATO member has increased its military budget. General Rogers insists that both conventional and nuclear forces be modernized and markedly increased. U.S. plans to increase and modernize its chemical weapons capability in Europe."

"NATO must have first strike capability. General Rogers, head of NATO military forces, says that NATO countries should permit immediate deployment of U.S. missiles, so NATO would have a first strike capability. Washington is not pleased by the delays in deployment of Pershing missiles."

The Soviet press was exceptionally hostile in regard to the subject of United States intervention in the internal affairs of Poland. Red Star headlined:

- Reagan continues campaign of slander against Poland.
- Polish government denounces U.S. for intervening in the internal politics and affairs of Poland.
- Poland breaks all scientific and cultural relations with the U.S. government.
- General Jaruzelsky condemns the U.S. for its anti-Polish intervention.
- Once again U.S. interferes in Polish internal politics. President Reagan delivers strong anti-Polish speech (December 11).

United States Intervention in the Middle East

As in previous months, Soviet propagandists repeatedly stressed the theme that the U.S. government (for several decades) has supported Israeli aggression in the Middle East. In regard to this theme, the editor's of Red Star headlined the following subjects:

- U.S. intervention in the Middle East has expanded.
- United Nations General Assembly condemns Israeli aggression and oppression--U.S. supports this aggression.
- Weapons used by Israel in the invasion of Lebanon were supplied by the Pentagon.
- United States is dependent on the oil reserves of the Middle East.

In a series of feature articles under the banner headline of "Global Adventurism," the Soviets repeatedly stressed that "Reagan has taken another step to expand U.S. military power and forces in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area." Red Star, in a series of feature articles, reported that the Pentagon has established a new military command (CENTCOM) with the responsibility for military forces and actions in the geographical area from Egypt to Pakistan. In this regard, Russian propagandists emphasized:

- The Pentagon is establishing a network of military bases in Middle East and Persian Gulf countries in order to confront the Soviet Union.
- The Central Command will control U.S. rapid deployment forces.
- CENTCOM sphere of influence will be the Middle East, Persian Gulf and East Africa.
- Each year military exercises in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area become larger and more threatening.
- Reagan desires military and economic hegemony in order to influence and control governments in the area.
- India is disturbed by United States military expansion in the area.
- U.S. military exercises in Somalia are a threat to the region. Pentagon is strengthening military relations with Israel, South Africa, Somalia and other expansionistic countries.

United States Imperialism in Asia - the Expansion of the U.S. Navy

Russian media and propagandists underscored that the Pentagon is expanding its military forces in Asia, especially the U.S. Navy. The Soviets stressed:

- Pentagon will increase its military forces and modernize its bases in Japan, Phillipines, Diego Garcia, Australia, Persian Gulf and South Africa.
- U.S. is increasing the strength of its forces in Thailand and South Korea.
- Pentagon is pressuring ASEAN countries to increase military forces.
- U.S. Navy and Air Force bombers will have access to all areas in the Pacific.
- U.S. has ravenous ambitions in Asia.

Other feature articles in Red Star highlighted that:

"The Pentagon is building more bases in Japan, and wants to build more in Northeast Okinawa. The U.S. is modernizing several air bases to accommodate B-52 nuclear bombers."

"Micronesia has become a major center for U.S. military expansion in the Pacific."

"The Pentagon will improve Navy communications systems, and increase the number of reconnaissance flights over the Pacific Ocean."

"U.S. demands that Japan increase its military budget by 10 to 12 percent annually. In addition, Washington is conducting economic warfare against Japan. U.S. wants Japan to lower tariffs on products imported to Japan. U.S. will change tariffs on foreign imports in order to discourage foreign competition with American products."

"Pentagon is increasing its military forces in Asia and increasing tension. Washington continues to strengthen counterrevolutionary movements in Afghanistan. U.S. and its allies have succeeded in getting the United Nations to discuss the Afghanistan problem."

"Over 150,000 demonstrate in Kabul against U.S. intervention in Afghanistan."

United States Hegemony World-Wide

Soviet propagandists and editors vigorously attacked the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, emphasizing that the CIA supports international terrorism against "progressive leftist governments and political groups." The Russians continued to emphasize "U.S. Army criminal experiments with chemical and biological weapons." In addition, Soviet rhetoric headlined and underscored that the "Reagan administration provides weapons and economic aid to repressive dictators all over the world."

Abstracts from Red Star that reveal the scope and focus of Soviet propaganda, pertaining to U.S. hegemony (imperialism) are presented below:

"Plot leads to CIA. Nicaraguan security uncovers plot to overthrow government. It is known that U.S. supports counterrevolution in Nicaragua."

"CIA is training and arming revolutionaries in Honduras to overthrow Nicaraguan government. Over 150 CIA agents are in Honduras and involved in this operation."

"New York Times published an article claiming that CIA launched massive operations against Nicaragua."

"Swedish newspaper claims that CIA is constantly engaged in collecting political, economic and military data on Sweden."

"An Afghanistan employee of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul is arrested for espionage. He collected sensitive military information for the U.S. and Pakistan."

"CIA supports terrorism against leftist groups. The CIA has over 10,000 agents in Italy working as employees of international firms. Washington is trying to ensure that Italy remains within the American sphere of influence. CIA is operating to destabilize left-wing groups and to establish support for Christian-Democratic groups."

"CIA has launched a massive covert operation against Nicaragua."

"Art Buchwald-type humor. The Mafia buys assorted missiles and bombs, threatens to blow up city if the U.S. government does not make it legal and give it the same status and power as the CIA."

"Bacteriological and chemical weapons experiments continue. The Pentagon has conducted barbaric experiments on unsuspecting people for years. In 1945-1963, the Pentagon tested radioactive radiation on one-half million people. They were sent into A-bomb test areas without protection. Most of them died or are suffering from cancer (today). Other experiments with bacteriological and chemical weapons are continuing."

"Reagan supports worst dictatorships in the world. America supports Chile and South Africa because they support U.S. policies. Washington is trying to organize SATO (South Atlantic Treaty Organization) similar to NATO. Israel and South Africa would be members of SATO—these countries have no respect for human rights. Reagan is also trying to destroy liberation movements in El Salvador, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, etc."

"U.S. is the primary cause for instability and violence in Central America. A group of U.S. senators send Reagan a letter criticizing him for sending military aid to dictatorships in Central America."

"President Reagan tours Latin American countries. Many demonstrations against U.S. policy in Latin America takes place in cities visited by Reagan. Many Latin American leaders state that the U.S. is conducting a destructive and tragic policy towards Central America. Reception of President Reagan in Columbia was very cold."

"Washington continues to support and train counterrevolutionary units in Florida and Honduras to overthrow Nicaraguan government. U.S. wants to control Central America."

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In December 1982, Soviet rhetoric about the arms race and arms limitation increased 11 percent (see Table 3). Much of this increased coverage (38 percent), discussed arms control and reduction, as seen from the Soviet viewpoint. Moscow was dogmatic and unequivocal in blaming President Reagan for the continuation of the arms race, and the lack of progress in regard to arms control and reduction. The most influential Soviet military newspaper headlined that "Reagan is living in the past." Soviet propagandists underscored that:

- Reagan is trying to revive the old days of American imperialism.
- U.S. has lost leadership and prestige in the world.
- Reagan is spending billions on defense while the (US) economy suffers.
- Reagan believes that by obtaining military supremacy, America can regain its imperialistic influence in the world.
- U.S. is avoiding disarmament so the Pentagon can continue to spend billions of dollars on the MX, Trident missile, B-1B bombers, Stealth aircraft, etc.

Selected headlines and abstracts from the December issues of Red Star, pertaining to the Pentagon's budget, weapons development and the expansion of military forces are presented below:

On expansion of the United States Navy.

"The Pentagon wants to obtain naval supremacy and control of the oceans. By 1990, the U.S. Navy will have 600 ships, new submarines and missile systems."

"The Pentagon is allotting huge sums of money to the repair, modification and re-equipping of old ships of the line, such as the New Jersey. Although they are obsolete, it is cheaper to modernize than build new ships. These ships will become the nucleus of a new type of surface assault group. They will be armed with Tomahawk missiles, Harpoon cruise missiles, three helicopters and modern radar equipment. Work on the New Jersey will cost \$326 million. The U.S. Navy will also rebuild the Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin." (December 16.)

"The U.S. Navy has completed modernization of the Battleship New Jersey. It cost \$326 million to modernize this ship." (December 30.)

"The U.S. Navy will go ahead with its plans to build 1,400 F-18s."

"The Pentagon has ambitious plans to expand naval forces in oceans all over the world."

On the MX and Cruise missiles.

"Reagan insists that the MX is vitally important to U.S. defenses. U.S. administration is pressuring Congress to approve its plan for MX deployment, Reagan has written letters to 435 members of the House."

"Senator from Vermont condemns Reagan's military programs. U.S. does not require the MX, America is already equal to the USSR in number of missiles, bombers, etc. In fact the U.S. is already superior to the Soviets in many areas."

"President Reagan announces on radio that the U.S. will guarantee world peace through modernizing strategic forces and deploying the MX."

"U.S. Senate approves allotment of \$980 million for MX. Funds cannot be used until Congress determines basing method."

"U.S. House of Representatives refuses to allot \$988 million to begin production and deployment of the MX."

On the military buildup.

"U.S. is a threat to peace! U.S. is increasing its military potential in Europe in both conventional and nuclear weapons."

"U.S. has no right to criticize other countries. The U.S. is the only country which has used nuclear weapons against civilian population. The Pentagon is currently the largest manufacturer of chemical weapons, nuclear bombs and missiles, etc."

"General Rogers, head of NATO in Europe, says NATO countries should permit immediate deployment of U.S. Pershing and Cruise missiles. NATO must have a first strike capability. Washington is not pleased by the delays in deployment of Pershing II."

"The Pentagon is focusing on building and increasing the assault (deployment) potential of its military forces in the 1980s."

"In 1983, the U.S. military budget will exceed \$232 billion."

With regard to arms control and reduction of international tension, the Soviet media underscored the following topics:

- U.S. and NATO have not responded (very well) to Soviet suggestions for arms reduction and disarmament.
- Vice-President Bush has discussed U.S. victory in a nuclear war.
- Reagan has launched a bitter campaign against international communism.
- Reagan has come up with zero variant disarmament, which is only favorable to the U.S.
- U.S. is increasing its military budget in 1983 to \$232 billion--over a six percent increase.
- Aggressive acts on the part of the U.S. include plans to deploy the MX, new Pershing missiles in Europe, more troops in West Germany, spy satellites in space, etc.

Selected abstracts of feature stories and news items that reflect the overall tone, focus and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to arms reduction and control are presented below:

"U.S. is not cooperating. Major issues are US-NATO buildup, detente, disarmament in Europe. USSR and socialist bloc support nuclear disarmament. USSR has suggested that military maneuvers do not have more than 50,000 men participating. Some of NATO maneuvers are gigantic and very intimidating to many socialist countries. Both sides need to trust one another, build up confidence and mutual trust. Unfortunately, Reagan does not want to cooperate."

"Disarmament talks continue in Vienna. Representative of Soviet delegation to Vienna stated at a press conference that the results of the talks are not constructive due to the obstructionist position of NATO. U.S. and NATO wants the USSR to disarm first and disarm more than NATO countries."

"Results of the 37th session of United Nations General Assembly. Soviet Union once again proved that it supports peace and nuclear disarmament. Unfortunately, U.S. policy supports arms race and militarism. The Soviet Union has frequently suggested that all testing of nuclear weapons stop, and the USSR suggested that production of nuclear weapons be frozen. 118 countries voted against military buildup in space. Every constructive resolution suggested by the USSR and supported by the majority of nations was opposed by the U.S. and its allies."

"According to Cyrus Vance and R. Hunter, both the USSR and the U.S. have so many nuclear weapons that a war would be too destructive--both sides should agree to disarm. Vance noted that the U.S. has violated certain areas of SALT agreement. SALT 2 should be ratified."

"Retired Rear Admiral Larock emphasizes that the USSR has some constructive suggestions for nuclear disarmament, and it is most unfortunate that Reagan does not want to cooperate with the USSR. U.S. zero variant is unfair."

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In December 1982, Soviet propagandists decreased significantly the amount of emphasis about United States military assistance and mutual security subjects.

and programs (see Table 3). The newspaper space allocated to this theme decreased nine percent from the previous month.

The geographical/country emphasis given to this theme by Moscow for the period May 1982 through December 1982 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5. It should be noted that the editors of Red Star have not mentioned or discussed any aspect of American military assistance or mutual security relations with China, since July 1982.

Table 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	Dec 1982*	Nov 1982*	Oct 1982*	Sep 1982*	Aug 1982*	Jul 1982*	Jun 1982*	May 1982*
1. Middle East	45%	12%	11%	67%	29%	81%	56%	13%
2. Asia/Pacific	25%	57%	70%	20%	48%	12%	09%	04%
3. Europe/NATO	25%	14%	18%	10%	06%	02%	15%	62%
4. Latin America	05%	17%	01%	03%	17%	02%	03%	02%
5. China	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	03%	17%	09%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.)

As stated in previous reports, the major emphasis and focus given by the Kremlin to American mutual security and military foreign assistance programs are based on selected U.S. foreign policy issues and/or international events. In December, Russian propaganda highlighted:

- Washington demands that Japan increase its military budget and the size of its armed forces.
- Pentagon continues to supply Israel with sophisticated weapons.
- Reagan increases military aid to Central American dictatorships.
- Pentagon discusses arrangements for more military bases in Portugal and Spain.
- U.S. and Western allies are secretly sending nuclear fuel to South Africa (to be used for nuclear weapons).

The visit of President Zia of Pakistan to Washington received moderate coverage in the Soviet press. Red Star headlined that:

- Pakistan will receive F-16s capable of carrying nuclear bombs.

- President Zia plans to have a military alliance with the United States.
- Pakistan receives generous U.S. military assistance in return for supporting U.S. policy in Afghanistan (\$3.2 billion of military assistance in the next five years).
- U.S. and Pakistan want to control Southwest Asia.
- Pakistan agrees to permit U.S. to send 60 military experts to Pakistan to build secret intelligence electronic stations to help U.S. military operations in Indian Ocean.
- Pakistan increases military forces with U.S. aid. President Zia is confident of continued American aid.

Again in December, the editors of the leading Soviet military newspaper, underscored those propaganda articles related to U.S. military assistance and mutual Security relations with Israel. The major focus of Russian propaganda emphasized that:

"Pentagon continues to supply weapons to Israel. Reagan totally supports Israeli activities in the Mideast. Washington also supports the Israeli invasion and presence in Lebanon. The Pentagon wants to strengthen its military position in the Middle East, and Israel is helping the U.S. to realize this goal. The Pentagon plans to double the number of military personnel in Lebanon. U.S. does not care if Israel remains in Lebanon."

"United States is responsible for Israeli aggression in Lebanon due to military support and aid being provided to Israel. U.S. has sent Israel billions of dollars in aid."

"U.S. Senate committee on congressional funds approves bill allotting Israel \$2.6 billion in aid."

Selected abstracts of feature stories and news items that reflect the overall tone, focus and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to U.S. military assistance and mutual security subjects are presented below:

"U.S. goal is to establish a powerful U.S.-Japanese military alliance in Asia."

"Pentagon continues to pressure Japan to increase military budget."

"U.S. and Japanese military forces conduct extensive joint maneuvers on Okinawa."

"U.S. permits Japan to manufacture many military products including attack helicopters."

"U.S. and South Korea military forces will conduct joint maneuvers in February and April 1983."

"U.S. and Egypt will conduct joint maneuvers (Bright Star 3) in August 1983."

"The new West German government intends to fully cooperate with the Pentagon. West Germany is second among NATO allies in military expenditures. Bonn may spend over 64 billion marks on the 1983 military budget."

"Pentagon plans to sell over \$110 million dollars worth of military weapons to Greece."

"The Prime Minister of Portugal visits Washington. He discusses Portugal's role in NATO with Secretary of Defense Weinberger."

"Pentagon will sell 84 F-18As to Spain."

"Columbia will receive over \$25 million dollars in military aid."

"U.S. Navy aircraft carrier Midway returns to port of Yukosuka, Japan. Local population protest the arrival of the Midway, they are concerned about U.S. military presence in Japan. American military frequently break the law and conduct criminal activities."

OTHER THEMES

Generally, the Soviet press tends to report only those events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the government and its institutions. During the past 17 months, an average of seven percent of the space in Red Star about the U.S. was allocated to "other themes"; in December it was eight percent.

"Minorities, especially blacks and indians, are mistreated in the United States. Equal rights does not really exist in the U.S. It is the black population that suffers the most due to unemployment."

"Crime is an epidemic in America--it is the number one problem in the U.S. Every third family in the U.S. has been a victim of crime. Crimes occur every 2.4 seconds. In addition, corruption, blackmail, bribery in government is widespread. The government refuses to limit the sale of guns. Every year 20,000 citizens die from bullet wounds. Certain members of the Reagan administration have ties with the Mafia. Many people want anti-gun legislation, strict enforcement of laws and more severe penalties, but nothing will be done."

"Miami again! Racial riots again occur in Miami ghetto. The reason for the riot is the brutal murder by the police of an innocent 21 year old black man. The riots are a protest against racism and police brutality."

Each month the Soviet military press publish a list of accidents that involve American military forces. In December it was reported that:

"U.S. Air Force F-16 crashes in West Germany."

"Army trailer carrying ten missiles crashes into a civilian automobile in Long-Sutton, England. No serious damage."

"U.S. Air Force F-111 crashes in Scotland."

"Two U.S. Navy atomic submarines crash 30 miles from San Francisco. Both are under repair."

"Two U.S. Air Force F-15 bombers crash in Okinawa, Japan."

"Testing of U.S. cruise missile in Utah ends in disaster, missile gets off track and crashes."

POLAND

Red Star's coverage of events and activities in Poland increased significantly in December 1982 -- it was 5.32 percent of the total foreign coverage (see Table 1). The principal focus of Soviet propaganda continued to stress three topics:

	<u>Dec '82</u>	<u>Nov '82</u>	<u>Oct '82</u>
(1) Polish domestic politics and internal security	55%	52%	64%
(2) Foreign intervention.....	41%	40%	17%
(3) Polish military establishment	04%	08%	19%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

In a long feature article, written by a Soviet military officer who recently visited Warsaw, the Soviet press headlined that "Poland's Future Looks Good." The article stressed:

- In Warsaw, the streets are quiet and the situation is calm--it is as if there is no marshall law.
- Aided by the West, underground groups persist.
- The battle for the hearts and minds of the Polish people continues--Party propaganda campaigns in factories and schools are being strengthened.
- Polish people focus on solving economic problems.
- The Polish armed forces are loyal to the government. Military personnel are well indoctrinated in political ideology.

The following headlines and abstracts from the Soviet press indicate the overall focus and tone of Russian propaganda pertaining to Poland:

- Polish parliament meets to discuss new economic laws and end of marshall law.
- Polish government ends marshall law on December 31.
- General Jaruzelsky and military council meet to discuss effectiveness of marshall law and military council.
- Reagan continues campaign of slander and lies against Poland.
- Polish government denounces U.S. for intervening in the internal affairs of Poland.
- Washington continues overt and covert anti-Polish campaign.
- General Jaruzelsky condemns U.S. for anti-Polish intervention, and support for anti-socialist elements in Poland.

- Poland will overcome and solve all of its problems the socialist way.
- United States interferes in the internal affairs of Poland.

LEBANON AND ISRAEL

During the past five months, Soviet propagandists have exploited all aspects of the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon. In December 1982, the editors of Red Star allocated less space to events in Lebanon than in previous months (see Table 1). Soviet rhetoric underscored and headlined the following topics:

- Israeli army continues to reinforce its positions in Lebanon.
- Israel demands separate peace treaty with Lebanon.
- Patriotic Lebanese attack Israeli forces.
- Israelis continue repression and terror against Lebanese.

Since the withdrawal of the PLO, no mention has been made of PLO fighters--all military actions have been between Israeli forces and "patriotic Lebanese" and/or Syrian forces.

An analysis of the amount of space (in Red Star) by general topics, devoted to Israel and Lebanon revealed the following:

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Amount of Space*</u>
(1) United States aid/interactions	33%
(2) Military actions and build-up	26%
(3) Israeli repression/terror	26%
(4) Withdrawal talks.....	15%
	<u>100%</u>

Abstracts and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda articles that reveal the overall tone and focus of Russian propaganda pertaining to Israel/Lebanon are listed below:

"Israel continues aggression in Lebanon, clashing with Lebanese patriots and/or Syrian troops."

*Represents percent of space (CM²) in Red Star for Israel/Lebanon as theme and/or other country.

"Israeli forces continue to strengthen positions in Lebanon. Armed clashes between Israelis and Lebanese patriots continue."

"Lebanese patriots attack Israeli army headquarters in Sidon. Israelis retaliate with arrests and harrassment of civilians."

"Lebanese patriots attack Israelis in central part of Sidon."

"Israelis continue to enforce Israeli law and order with violence and oppression in Lebanon."

"International media criticize Israelis for keeping prisoners in inhuman conditions in camps."

"Israeli army units continue to arrest and harass Lebanese and Palestinians."

"Israelis continue to terrorize and oppress population on the West Bank."

"Israel and Lebanon begin second round of talks in regard to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. Lebanon wants an immediate withdrawal. Israel wants a separate peace treaty with Lebanon, favoring Israel."

"United States is pressuring Lebanese government to give in to Israeli demands for separate peace treaty. Washington openly supports Israeli expansion into Lebanon."

"Israel refuses to withdraw troops from Lebanon. Situation in Lebanon remains very critical."

"U.S. is responsible for Israeli aggression in Lebanon due to U.S. military support of Israel for a long period of time."

"Reagan totally supports Israeli activities in the Middle East. Pentagon continues to supply Israel with weapons. Israel is helping the U.S. to strengthen military posture in the Middle East. U.S. does not care if Israel remains in Lebanon."

AFGHANISTAN

The amount of space allocated by the editors of Red Star to the Marxist government in Kabul decreased somewhat in December, however coverage of events in Afghanistan remained high, when compared with total coverage of foreign events. (See Table 1.) The main thrust of Soviet propaganda continued to underscore that: (1) the government in Kabul is independent and in control of the situation; (2) Afghanistan military forces are efficient and continue to defeat counterrevolutionaries; (3) the Afghanistan government and people appreciate the generous aid provided by the Soviet government and military and (4) Washington is fostering the counterrevolution movement in Afghanistan.

The following headlines reveal the overall focus of Russian propaganda related to events in Afghanistan:

- Afghanistan armed forces conduct successful operations against terrorist bands in Balkh (province).
- Defense of Afghanistan is in the capable hands of the army, which is aided by Soviet military.
- People of Afghanistan support government and April revolution.
- People are determined to fight the few who bloodily oppose a better way of life.
- People believe in the future. Thanks to the USSR, Afghanistan is being rebuilt - new schools, hospitals and factories are being quickly constructed.
- Victory of National-Democratic revolution in Afghanistan has released the people from imperialist control.
- Afghanistan is ready to establish peaceful relations with its neighbors such as Pakistan and Iran.
- Visit to Dzhangalak Region in Afghanistan. Socialist growth has brought stability and achievements to the region. The main factory (Ozhangalak Metal Works) has met its quotas on schedule. Other factories in Afghanistan have also improved production.
- Kabul is still under curfew--military stand guard.
- Over 2,000 workers in Kabul participate in communist subbotnik to honor the 60th anniversary of the USSR.
- Washington is building up military presence in region and increasing tension. Washington wants to strengthen counter-revolutionary movement.

- Large demonstrations in Kabul denounce United States intervention in Afghanistan.
- Afghanistan "Black Book" of counterrevolution, published in Kabul, exposes the counterrevolution movement.
- President of Afghanistan calls for unity between party and the people. He praises Soviet assistance.

JAPAN

For over three years the editors of Red Star have allocated an average of two percent of their coverage of foreign news to Japan - in December it was only 1.2 percent (see Table 1). The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda topics underscored the following:

Topic	<u>Dec '82</u>	<u>Nov '82</u>	<u>Oct '82</u>
1. U.S. military assistance	55%	31%	54%
2. Combined (U.S.-Japanese) military cooperation/training	34%	21%	21%
3. Japanese militarism and imperialism	11%	13%	20%
4. Chemical/biological warfare and other.....	<u>00%</u>	<u>35%</u>	<u>05%</u>
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The overall tone and focus of Russian propaganda pertaining to Japan are contained in the following headlines:

- Revival of Japanese Imperialism--Japanese armed forces patrol waters of Far East (for U.S.).
- Japanese Air Force is quickly rearming and modernizing. Air Force will soon have 138 F-15s.
- U.S. goal is to establish powerful U.S.-Japanese military alliance in Asia.
- Pentagon is building more military bases in Japan.
- U.S. is modernizing several Japanese air bases for B-52 nuclear bombers.
- Pentagon demands that the Japanese military budget be increased by 12 percent.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

For over three years China has been allocated an average of over three percent of the total foreign coverage. For the past six months, the editors of Red Star have not published a single article about the relations between the United States and China. Public criticism of China has ceased. In December three articles reported that:

- A new constitution is approved by the Chinese government.
- All-Chinese Assembly of People's Representatives finishes 5th session. New constitution was passed.
- All-Chinese Assembly of People's Representatives meet to discuss sixth 5-year plan.

Almost two percent of the foreign coverage (in Red Star) pertained to NATO. Soviet rhetoric underscored that NATO spent over \$273 billion in 1981, and is requesting an annual increase of the military budget of each member country of at least four percent. The main focus of Soviet propaganda with regard to NATO was concentrated on the following topics:

- NATO's nuclear planning group meets in Brussels to discuss U.S. decision to deploy MX, and the deployment of U.S. Pershing II missiles to Europe.
- NATO gives in to pressure from Washington. U.S. and NATO continues to increase forces and weapons, focusing on both conventional and nuclear buildup.
- NATO begins two-day session in Brussels. Agenda includes increasing NATO military budget.
- NATO wants the USSR to disarm more than NATO countries.

In regard to Great Britain, the Kremlin highlighted the following topics:

- Great Britain is modernizing its navy, increasing the number of nuclear weapons.
- Britain completes construction of new nuclear submarine.
- Britain plans to increase the size of its navy and land forces. Britain will obtain an additional 12 F-4J Phantoms, 24 Rapier missiles, Chinook helicopters, etc.
- Britain is still using the lesson learned in the Falklands war to build up and improve its armed forces.

- Britain will strengthen forces in the South Atlantic. Britain plans to replace all ships, planes and helicopters lost in the Falklands war and to build additional ships and planes.
- Rapier air defense missile system. There are three varieties of Rapier. The surface-to-air system is capable of hitting low-flying targets and is used by the British land forces. The missile weighs 43.5kg and is 2.25m long. It has a range of 1,500-3,600 meters straight up. Its speed is 680 meters per second. The disadvantages of the system are problems during low visibility and bad weather. Currently, the U.S. is working on modifying the system to be used at night and in bad weather.
- According to British defense officials, a policy of disinformation and lies is a good one to use during war. No one should get the facts, censorship of press should be permitted during war.
- British oppression and terror in Ireland. The corrupt system of capitalism is the reason for the long war and terror in Ulster.

In a feature article, Red Star criticized the sources in the West who are insinuating that Bulgaria played a part in the assassination attempt on the Pope. According to the Kremlin, the West seeks to blame its own social and criminal problems on someone else, and they want to cover up their own military psychosis.

South Africa continues to receive moderate coverage in the Soviet press. In December, the Kremlin underscored the following topics:

- U.S. and South Africa have secret agreement to deploy cruise missiles in South Africa. This is a serious threat to Africa.
- United Nations condemns Israeli and South African cooperation in building nuclear weapons.
- Organization of African Unity criticizes South African aggression against its neighbors.
- United States is the major supporter of Apartheid regime in South Africa. U.S. was the only country in the United Nations which refused to vote for resolution to save six South African patriots from death.
- United States and Western allies are secretly sending nuclear fuel to South Africa to develop nuclear weapons.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for December 1982, 76 percent was allocated to issues and comment in regard to domestic, military, political, economic and social topics in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 54 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union as they appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

Table 6

<u>SUBJECT/THEME</u>	<u>1982</u>												<u>1981</u>	
	<u>Dec</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>
Soviet Military	54%	45%	62%	57%	67%	62%	57%	50%	63%	54%	65%	64%	60%	51%
Domestic Politics ...	18%	27%	10%	03%	03%	05%	13%	16%	09%	04%	06%	04%	11%	10%
Economy/Technology ..	09%	09%	06%	11%	08%	10%	05%	15%	06%	15%	06%	07%	04%	09%
Society/Culture	12%	08%	08%	12%	09%	10%	10%	10%	09%	14%	11%	14%	09%	09%
Foreign Affairs	02%	06%	09%	09%	05%	07%	09%	04%	05%	07%	03%	02%	09%	15%
Other	05%	05%	05%	08%	08%	06%	06%	05%	08%	06%	09%	09%	07%	06%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

As noted above, in December major Soviet propaganda topics that received wide and consistent coverage in Red Star emphasized that:

- The world media and public opinion praise Yuri Andropov for continuing to support Brezhnev's pro-peace and disarmament policies; and that the
- USSR is concerned about the fate of mankind, wants to avoid nuclear war.

A selected list of headlines and abstracts from Red Star relating to the Soviet view of arms control and reduction are listed below:

"Media worldwide focus on the 60th anniversary of the USSR, and praise the Soviet Union for playing an important role in nuclear disarmament."

"USSR is prepared to reduce its nuclear weapons in a mutual disarmament treaty with the United States. USSR is celebrating its 60th birthday, and supports detente and disarmament. USSR calls for the elimination of all chemical weapons."

"USSR is concerned about the fate of mankind and wants to avoid nuclear war."

"Two directions for peace policy. USSR supports peace through disarmament--U.S. does not. USSR wants to avoid any kind of nuclear war. USSR promised not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is willing to reduce strategic weapons by 25 percent. Andropov supported this position in his speech at the ceremony honoring the 60th anniversary of USSR. The Soviet Union will disarm its missiles aimed at European targets. USSR prefers detente, but U.S. and NATO must respond in kind to the Soviet proposal."

Media worldwide continues to praise Soviet support and suggestions for nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union's latest suggestions are contained in an official announcement to parliaments, governments and people of the world."

"USSR supports disarmament and nuclear freeze. Andropov supports SALT talks, believe that the U.S. and USSR can come to a constructive agreement to disarm mutually."

In December 1982, the editor's of Red Star emphasized the topic of unity and nationalism in the armed forces and the USSR. Russian propagandists underscored the following:

- Unity and nationalism in the Army. The soldiers of a military unit are from different republics, but are good friends and comrades. Their unit excels in tactical training. They support CPSU and love country.
- Unity and nationalism in the Armed Forces. Lieutenant from Bashkiriya loves USSR and CPSU. Men from different republics are faithful to the Soviet Union.
- Multi-national military railroad construction unit works efficiently as a team. Many members of the unit are from all over the USSR, from different republics. They work together well, support CPSU and the USSR.
- Nationalism and unity in Armed Forces. Soviet military forces consist of multinational cadres. Men with different national backgrounds work together as friends and comrades to protect the USSR. They support the CPSU and Communism.
- Conference of friendship and fraternity of Peoples of USSR is held at the Frunze Central Army Club.

- An essay on the ideological basis of unity and nationalism of multinational USSR.
- People support CPSU. Moscow metro employee comments on feelings of nationalism, unity, loyalty of many nationalities of USSR.
- Soviet people are made of many different nationalities. All loyal to CPSU and USSR. They are all Soviets.
- People from all over USSR (from 35 nationalities) are working on the Tuyamuyun Hydroelectric Station, on the border of Turkmen, SSR and Uzbekistan. They support CPSU policies and are loyal to the USSR.

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline and morale received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

Table 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>1982</u>					<u>1981</u>			
					<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>
Military Discipline/Morale	48%	38%	42%	44%	47%	43%	44%	57%	51%	55%	45%	47%	43%
Soviet Military Training/Exercises	27%	37%	21%	29%	17%	31%	23%	11%	23%	21%	24%	24%	23%
Soviet History/WW II ..	14%	19%	24%	17%	21%	16%	13%	24%	14%	09%	18%	20%	22%
Military Logistics	04%	03%	05%	08%	11%	07%	10%	03%	06%	07%	06%	08%	06%
Arms Control	06%	02%	08%	01%	02%	01%	07%	03%	05%	06%	05%	01%	05%
Other Military	<u>01%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>03%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>01%</u>
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

On December 6, Marshall Ustinov, in a major speech to the Moscow Military Region, emphasized the following topics:

- CPSU and Soviet people are united in their support of Yuri Andropov.

- U.S. and NATO military buildup is opposed by world public opinion.
- USSR supports peace, disarmament and detente.
- CPSU must improve its influence in Soviet Armed Forces.
- Goals of Soviet Armed Forces are: improve military readiness, training discipline and morale.

The Soviet military political indoctrination mechanism (the political cadre) uses Red Star as the authority for daily lectures and indoctrination. Negative articles are frequently used as examples of "how not to perform." Generally, these negative articles contain an educational message for the audience - the correct and proper way for a good communist to perform.

Again in December 1982, over five percent of Red Star's space allocated to all Soviet military topics and subjects were critical and/or negative in tone in regard to individual and/or unit performance. Over nine percent of the total space (in Red Star) about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical in tone.

Potential psychological vulnerabilities within the Soviet military are evident from the consistent scope of topics and comment (in Red Star) critical in tone about selected Soviet military actions and activities of individuals, units and the bureaucracy. As in previous months, articles critical in tone continued to emphasize that:

- Military officers must master technical skills, weapons and be able to motivate their soldiers.
- Political and commanding officers must do better in order to improve troop morale and discipline.
- Party organizations must firmly and consistently follow the correct (CPSU) line in military service and training.
- Military commanders must be demanding, strict and set the example for correct behavior and discipline.
- All units must do better to conserve food, energy and other resources.
- Soviet officers and soldiers must be motivated to maintain the heroic standards established during World War II.

A selected group of abstracts of Red Star articles (from December 1982) that were, for the most part, critical in tone of Soviet military activities or performance are listed below:

Military Readiness and Training

"Share experience and expertise. Soviet armed forces begin a new training year. It is vital that those officers with experience share their knowledge and expertise with other officers and soldiers."

"Improve training and readiness. The Soviet Pacific Fleet submarine forces initiates new training competitions for 1983. Major goals are to improve military readiness and quality of training, and to conserve fuel and supplies."

"Experts must teach good habits and skills. Young military pilots must be trained so they can master military technology and weapons systems as quickly as possible. Commanders must spend more time organizing efficient tactical training, flight training and weapons training. Experts must teach the young pilots correct habits and skills."

"Military must support CPSU policies. The Soviet Defense Ministry and Main Political Directorate urges the Soviet armed forces to improve military readiness in order to properly defend the country. Military forces must excel during the new training year, and learn and support CPSU policies. Discipline and morale must be improved."

"Must work as a team. Ship's crew must learn to train and operate as a team. Men must look after each other and obey their officers. Officers must get to know their men in order to conduct better training and fulfill duties. Finally, political officers must maintain morale and the political awareness of men."

"Officers must know men. Commanders and unit officers must demand excellence from their men during all aspects of tactical training. They must be leaders and teachers."

"Learn from mistakes. Commanders and unit officers must learn how to organize tactical training. They must learn from their mistakes and they should not repeat mistakes. They need to work hard and efficiently and be innovative. Formal approaches bore men and allow complacency."

"A sergeant must be a good leader. Sergeants play an important role in all aspects of military training, and

they must provide a good example for the men to follow. A sergeant must be a good leader and communist. He must be loyal and patriotic, and he must know his men. Sergeants must also help during training exercises and daily routine."

"Master military technology. Officers must strive to master weapons technology and other military technology pertaining to their field. Only an expert can properly pass on military technology to others."

Indoctrination, Troop Morale and Discipline

"Obey orders and observe rules. In order to achieve an excellent state of military readiness, commanders and officers must excel. Every man must strive to excel in the field and master his military skill. Men must learn to obey orders and observe rules."

"Officers must care about their men. Proper feeding, clothing and housing of soldiers is a necessary part of their well-being and effects their military performance. Morale will suffer if the men are not fed on time or given comfortable quarters. Officers must focus on these details, and be concerned about the health and welfare of their men."

"Lieutenants must learn to interact. The first year of service for lieutenants is critical. They must be taught to be responsible, diligent, discipline, and learn to interact with their soldiers. They must be able to set the example and become leaders."

"Soviet soldiers are for freedom, peace and international security. Soviet armed forces are loyal to the USSR and CPSU, and dedicated to protecting the country. Soviet military have an excellent reputation all over the world. They stand for freedom, peace and international security."

"Happy men means better results. Officers must be sure that their men are happy and comfortable. This means that the men should have good warm quarters, nutritious food and good recreation facilities."

"Young communist organizations are responsible for morale. Komsomol organization helps military construction units to meet quotas on schedule. Komsomol organizations are responsible for morale and well being of the

men in the armed forces. They know the men and work closely with them. They are responsible for the ideological education, recreation and sports programs, etc."

"Communist officers are responsible. In the Soviet armed forces, the communist officers must conduct and foster CPSU policy in the armed forces. They must set good examples for the men to emulate. They must attempt to maintain discipline and morale. It is their responsibility to insure that training meets the rigid standards set by the CPSU."

"Take time for performance evaluation. Officer complains that the performance evaluations and records of new military college graduates are very often wrong and carelessly written."

"Check papers, before hiring. A military farm hired a civilian to manage the farm. He became assistant director. It was discovered that he took advantage of his position--he was dishonest and he would steal from the farm. He used his position to obtain an apartment, while others could not get quarters. Finally he was fired and thrown out of the part. It was later discovered that he was hired without papers and work book. Furthermore he had a record of drunkenness and other bad behavior."

"Punishment must fit the crime. Commanders and unit officers must create and control discipline and morale. They must be strict, demanding and enforce military regulations and rules. They must know and care for their men. They must be just--the punishment should fit the crime."

"Rules and regulations are important. Officer and men must know and respect military rules and regulations. Discipline improves when the men have proper respect for the rules and obey orders. It is important to constantly train men in military rules and regulations."

"Young officers must learn to be strict. Young officers should emulate older and experienced officers. They must learn strictness, dilligence, and discipline from older officers."

Komsomol must influence military and political training. Young communist organization plays an important role in military training, discipline and morale. Political training must be improved."

The editors of Red Star in a long editorial commented as to the function of military newspapers in the Soviet Armed Forces. It was noted that:

- Many military newspapers are not doing their job; and that
- They must analyze the activities of military (communist) party organizations more thoroughly, in order to focus on unresolved communist issues and activities of communist officers and CPSU policies.

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Political cartoons are used in print media to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. In most propaganda campaigns the cartoon is an important communication technique, because it attracts attention and generally is popular with the audience. During the past two years, the editors of Red Star have published four or five cartoons each month pertaining to the United States.

During December 1982, the editors of Red Star published three cartoons pertaining to the arms race and the deployment of Pershing II nuclear missiles to Western Europe.



Хоровод вокруг ракеты.
В котелках звенят монеты.
От восторга так легки
господа поставщики!

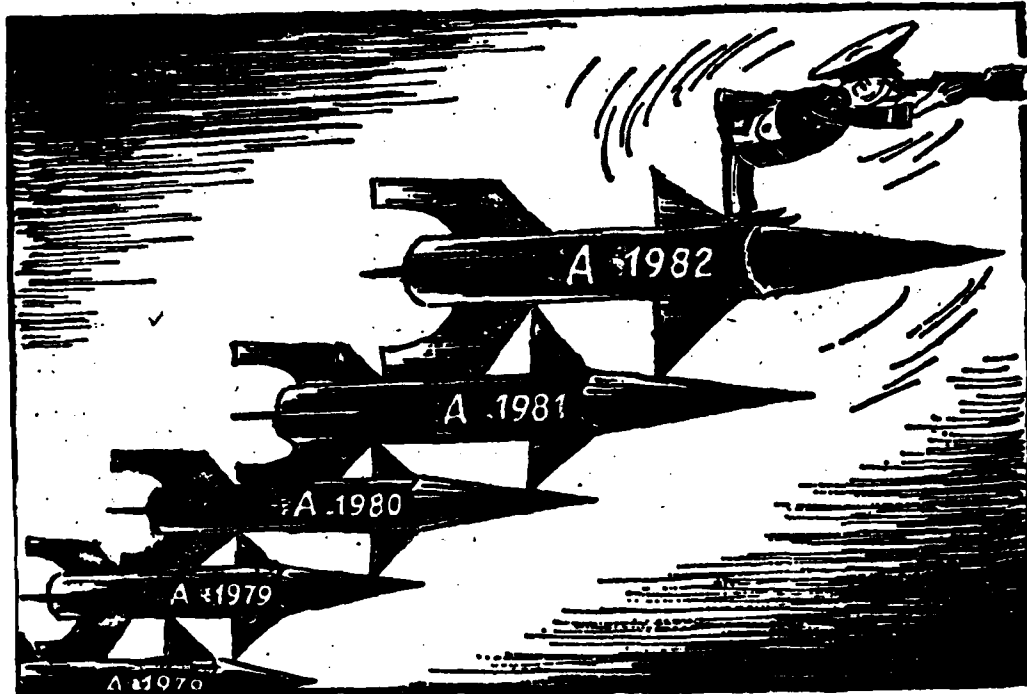
То ли будет, говорят,
этот проект наш утвердят,
пир такой устроим мы!
Не во время ли чумы!

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА. Стихи А. ЛЕОНТЬЕВА.

Dancing round the missiles, money is ringing into pots.
The suppliers are merry with delight.
If our bill is passed,

They say, we will prepare such a feast.
Whether its during the Black Plague or not!

Пентагон из года в год продолжает наращивать производство ракетно-ядерно
оружия. (Из газет).



ОПАСНАЯ ЭКВИЛИБРИСТИКА.

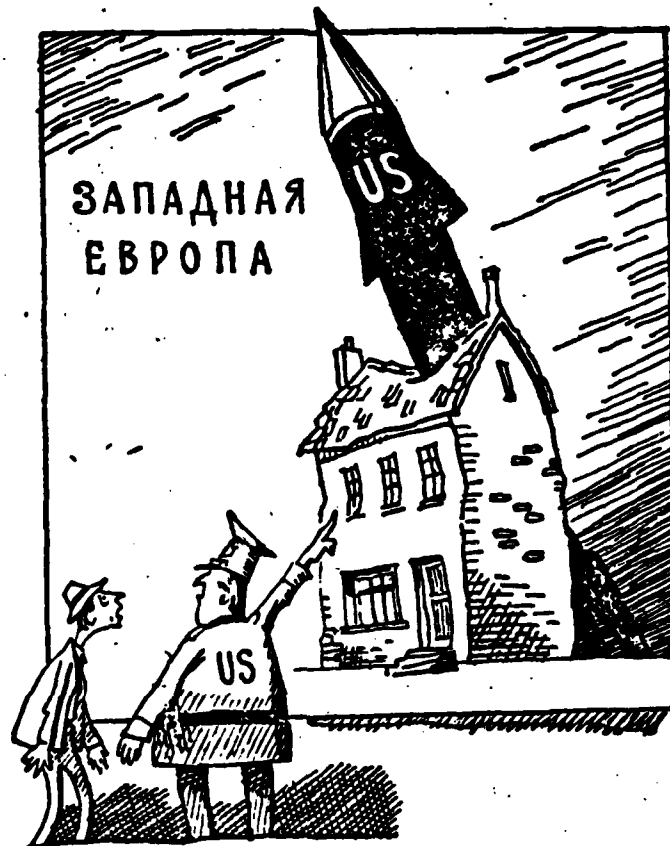
Рис. И. АБРАМОВА

A. From year to year the Pentagon is continuing to increase production of nuclear missiles.

C. A dangerous balance.

Размещение американских ракетно-ядерных средств
средней дальности в странах Западной Европы создаст
большую серьезную угрозу их безопасности.

(Из газеты).



— С такой подпоркой вы можете спать совершенно спокой-
но!

Рис. В. ШАХОВА.

The deployment of U.S. med-range nuclear missiles in W.
European countries would create a serious threat to their
security.

With that kind of support you can sleep real well.