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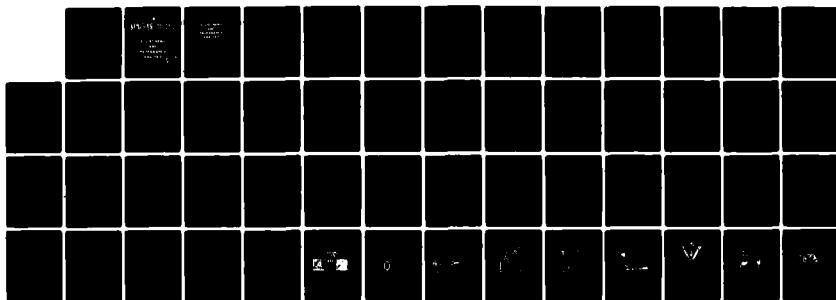
SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
(THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER) JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 1983

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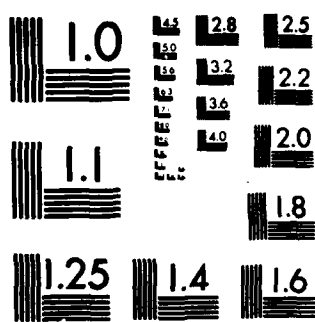
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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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 MARCH 1983



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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-31 March 1983

Executive Summary

In March 1983, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated over 27 percent of the total print space to international events and foreign affairs. Of this amount, 40 percent was allotted to political/military activities of the United States. This vast amount of propaganda about America was the highest in over 44 months. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to Washington was 28 percent of total foreign coverage.

For almost four years, Soviet propagandists have been consistent and determined in their tough and hard rhetoric about actions and policies of the government in Washington. In March, the Soviet "propaganda machine" repeatedly stressed those topics that reflected the overall aggressive and provocative nature of Reagan's foreign policy and military actions/plans. Soviet news media and propaganda organs dogmatically and repeatedly focused on deeply emotional and highly tense topics. Some examples are:

- Pentagon believes U.S. can win and survive a nuclear war.
- Pentagon plans to use space for nuclear war.
- Washington accelerates preparations for prolonged nuclear war.
- CIA against the USSR! CIA conduct secret war against the Soviet Union.
- CIA protects and employs former Nazi war criminals.
- Reagan intensifies his crusade and propaganda campaign against the Socialist Bloc.

Soviet propagandists repeatedly headlined and underscored the topic of nuclear war in Europe. The Russians emphasized that the United States desires direct confrontation with the USSR, and Reagan is accelerating preparations for a prolonged nuclear war. To add credibility to Soviet propaganda, the editors in Moscow published a series of articles that exploited the contents of the Pentagon's Single Integrated Operations Plan (SIOP-5P). In this regard, one feature article headlined:

"Strategy for Nuclear Madness! U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff are responsible for American war strategy. Red Star has obtained a copy of SIOP-5P plan--details obtained from the German magazine Spiegel. . . . Together with other plans, this single integrated plan calls for the coordinated launching of SLBMs, ICBMs and U.S. bombers against targets in USSR. . . ."

As in previous months, Soviet propaganda and rhetoric were used to vehemently attack the activities of U.S. intelligence agencies, particularly the CIA. In March, Moscow emphasized that:

- The CIA will stop at nothing to undermine the Soviet government.
- The CIA controls anti-Soviet radio propaganda stations such as VOA and Radio Liberty.
- If the U.S. media and CIA did not support Soviet dissidents, their cause would go unnoticed.
- (U.S.) National Security Council and CIA are out to defeat the USSR and international communism.

Again in March, Soviet propagandist and news editors headlined all aspects of U.S. military training exercises and maneuvers conducted in foreign countries. Moscow continued to portray U.S. and allied military exercises as "provocative and extremely dangerous" to world peace. Particular attention was given to military exercises in the Republic of Korea--Team Spirit-83. The Russians headlined:

"Evil Games! North Korea is disturbed about the scale and proximity of these (Team Spirit-83) exercises. The scope is unprecedented--over 190,000 U.S. and South Korean military personnel are involved. Even worse, every year Japan is becoming more involved. . ."

The Kremlin portrayed Reagan as hard-nosed, critical, and determined to alter the strategic balance through arms control proposals that favor America. The major thrust of the Soviet propaganda effort was to convince the Soviet audience (and the world) that Reagan's plan to modernize U.S. military forces is an unwarranted (and dangerous) initiation of the arms race. Soviet propagandists go on to say that an arms race could lead to a shooting war and this could escalate into a nuclear war in which all civilization would be destroyed; consequently, the American people (and the world) must reject any increase in (U.S.) defense expenditures.

In a long feature article, based on a Pravda interview with Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader emphasized that:

- Reagan continues to support a military build-up and the arms race.
- Pentagon still plans to deploy new nuclear missiles to Europe--U.S. has thousands of nuclear missiles in Europe.
- U.S. does not lag behind the USSR in military potential.

- Reagan has colored his facts--it is not true that the USSR would not observe a nuclear freeze.
- Reagan claims that USSR foreign policy is aggressive, but the Pentagon has military bases all over the world, and is actively engaged in aggression.
- The USSR strongly supports mutual nuclear disarmament.

Soviet news agencies and propaganda organs continued to attack Reagan's "psychological warfare campaign" against the USSR and socialist block countries. The primary thrust of the Soviet effort was to convince the Russian audience that Washington has reinstituted the cold war and Reagan is determined to increase international tension and pressure on the USSR.

The Russian media reacted instantly and violently to the Pentagon's new publication of Soviet Military Power. The Soviet military press reported that:

- This edition, like the first, contains manipulated data about U.S. military weakness.
- Lies. All data are manipulated and misleading.
- The Pentagon attempts to justify its sharp increases in U.S. military spending based on the Soviet threat.

Soviet coverage of events and activities in El Salvador increased significantly in March 1983. The principal focus of Soviet propaganda about Latin America stressed the following topics:

- Reagan is pressuring Salvadoran and Honduras governments to form a military alliance.
- Reagan is applying the domino theory in order to justify more military aid to El Salvador.
- Like Vietnam--U.S. sends more military advisors and aid to El Salvador.
- Washington is escalating military involvement in El Salvador.
- Salvador--the will of the patriots cannot be broken! In spite of massive U.S. military aid to a bloody government in El Salvador, patriots continue to fight.

The activities of Soviet military forces in Afghanistan is a subject that is treated cautiously by Soviet editors. In March, several feature articles reported the following in respect to Soviet military activities in Afghanistan.

- Heroism of Soviet officers killed in Afghanistan--they died for their country and the principles of international socialism.
- Men in Soviet military transport units risk their lives every day in order to deliver food to needy villages in Afghanistan.
- Soviet military units train alongside Afghanistan Army units.
- Mail to Soviet troops in Afghanistan. It is important that mail delivery to Kabul be efficient and fast. Troop morale depends on fast mail.

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

- Improve work discipline and productivity.
- Officers must be strict and demanding.
- Mismanagement and theft (of government funds) must cease.
- Housing shortage--military billeting officers need to improve organization and management.
- Political cadre must do better.
- Punishment should fit the crime.
- Political cadre must keep their word.

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for well over three years -- June 1979 through March 1983. During this period, over 48,200 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 March 1983.

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 March 1983, slightly over 27 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 is the same as the previous month (February 1983). 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 March 1983 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table below also reflect Red Star's international coverage for February 1983 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for the selected countries since June 1979.

TABLE 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Mar 1983</u>	<u>Feb 1983</u>	<u>June 79 thru Jan 83</u>
1	United States	39.51%	39.17%	28.40%
2	West Germany.....	3.55%	5.50%	2.49%
3	Israel.....	3.51%	4.14%	3.63%
4	Afghanistan.....	3.40%	6.33%	3.76%
5	Japan.....	2.92%	3.74%	2.22%
6	El Salvador.....	2.73%	1.14%	.80%
7	Warsaw Pact.....	2.49%	1.63%	2.67%
8	East Germany.....	2.35%	.36%	2.53%
9	Lebanon.....	2.18%	3.58%	1.98%
10	India.....	2.17%	.70%	1.55%
11	France.....	2.14%	.50%	1.25%
12	Bulgaria.....	1.81%	.44%	1.26%

GENERAL

The editors of Red Star, and other Soviet print and electronic media, regularly emphasize national (communist) anniversaries, significant political or military events in friendly communist countries; Soviet media also underscore friendship visits by foreign and Soviet dignitaries and/or delegations. During March 1983, a minimum amount of coverage was given to anniversaries and friendship visits, but those events which were featured by the Soviet press are described below.

Mozambique

Soviet media featured the friendship visit of the Mozambique President to Moscow. Red Star headlined the following events:

- President of Mozambique visited Moscow. He was given a formal reception at the airport--CPSU elite were present.
- Marshall Ustinov and the President of Mozambique discussed subjects of mutual interest and concern.
- General Secretary Andropov and CPSU leaders meet with the President of Mozambique (S. M. Mashel). They discussed Soviet-Mozambique relations, international affairs and the situation in Afghanistan. The talks were warm and productive.
- Soviet government and CPSU Central Committee hosted a state dinner to honor the visiting President of Mozambique.

India

In March 1983, the Soviet print media published a series of feature articles "backgrounding" the Seventh Conference of Non-aligned Countries in New Delhi; according to Red Star, the major topics of the conference were: (1) nuclear disarmament, (2) the Iran-Iraqi war, and (3) the end of colonialism and imperialism. In regard to the non-aligned countries, the Soviet rhetoric emphasized that:

- The West has taken a negative stand towards India as head of non-aligned countries.
- The West prefers that India not be neutral, and not support disarmament.
- The U.S. claims that India has caused the non-aligned block to adopt more leftist policies.
- India takes a dim view of the U.S. military build-up in the Indian Ocean area and the Middle East.

East Germany

In regard to East Germany, the Soviet press headlined and featured the following events and activities:

- The East German Army celebrated its 27th anniversary.
- The East German Army is professional and well-trained in military skills; they are loyal, disciplined communists, and have a strong military fraternity with Soviet military forces.
- The Soviet military units in East Germany conduct civic action programs and help the civilian population. Soviet soldiers are loved by the German people and are warmly treated.

Libya

Russian media featured the friendship visit to Moscow of the commander-in-chief of the Libyan armed forces--Brigadier A. Yu. Jaber. The military delegation from the People's Socialist Libyan Arab Republic was provided the normal degree of protocol due such a delegation. Marshall Ustinov hosted the delegation. According to the Soviet media, military subjects of mutual interest were discussed during the visit.

UNITED STATES

During March 1983, almost 40 percent of Red Star's total space devoted to international events and/or foreign affairs concerned (or was related to) activities of the United States government. This vast amount of Soviet propaganda about the United States was the highest in over 44 months. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was approximately 28 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news (see Table 1).

For almost four 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. With the increased coverage of the United States (in March) Soviet media content reflected a very tough posture.

The Soviet "propaganda machine" repeatedly stressed those topics that reflected the overall "aggressive and provocative nature" of Reagan's foreign policy and military plans. Soviet news media and propaganda organs dogmatically and repeatedly focused on deeply emotional and highly tense topics. Some examples are:

- Strategy of nuclear madness--the (U.S.) Joint Chiefs of Staff Single Integrated Operations Plan (SIOP-5P).
- The U.S. believes it can win and survive a nuclear war.
- The Pentagon plans to use space for nuclear war.
- Washington is accelerating preparations for prolonged nuclear war.
- The CIA against the USSR! CIA conducts secret war against the Soviet Union.
- The CIA protects and employs former Nazi SS agents.
- Reagan increases subversive and espionage activities in Nicaragua.
- Syria denounces U.S. military presence in Lebanon.
- The Pentagon will deploy nuclear cruise missiles in Japan and South Korea.
- The Kampuchean government criticizes American program of public diplomacy.
- Reagan intensifies his crusade and propaganda campaign against the Socialist Bloc.

American Hawks Believe the U.S. Can Survive and Win a Nuclear War

For over a year, Soviet propagandists have underscored that American hawks and the Pentagon believe that the United States can survive and win a nuclear war. To support this theme, Moscow published a series of feature articles about the "DoD unique plan for U.S. strategic nuclear forces." This strategy, according to the Soviets, is "dangerous and most threatening." The editors of the leading Soviet military newspaper headlined that the U.S. SIOP plan is a:

"Strategy for nuclear madness! U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff are responsible for American war strategy. Red Star has obtained a copy of the SIOP-5P plan--details were obtained from the German magazine Spiegel. This U.S. single integrated strategic plan is used to coordinate all elements of strategic nuclear assault forces."

"Together with other plans, this single integrated plan calls for the coordinated launching of ICBM's and U.S. bombers against targets in the USSR. Both nuclear and conventional weapons would be used to destroy industrial targets in the Soviet Union. Of course, in order to carry out this plan, the Pentagon demands more and bigger nuclear weapons and the faster the better. In the next 10 years, the Pentagon will build over twenty new nuclear Trident submarines and hundreds of new nuclear missiles."

"DoD has developed a unique plan for integrating the employment of its strategic nuclear forces. The plan includes the coordinated launching of missiles against the USSR from U.S. aircraft and submarines located in the North Sea and Pacific Ocean."

Global Diversion -- USIA and the Pentagon Accelerate its Anti-Soviet Propaganda

In a series of feature articles, Red Star emphasized that the USIA and other American propaganda organizations are increasing the scope and intensity of anti-Soviet propaganda. The Russian media reacted instantly and violently to the Pentagon's new publication on Soviet Military Power. The Soviet military press reported that:

- On 9 March, the Pentagon announced the publication of its 2nd Edition of a propaganda brochure on Soviet Military Power. This edition, like the first, contains manipulated data about U.S. military weakness. All the data are manipulated and misleading.
- Pentagon publishes another propaganda brochure--Soviet Military Power. This publication claims that the U.S. lags behind the USSR and claims that the Soviet Union is a threat. At the same time, Weinberger continues his propaganda campaign against the USSR. The Pentagon at-

tempts to justify its sharp increases in U.S. military spending, based on the Soviet threat.

- The U.S. lies about Soviet use of chemical weapons. There is no evidence of Soviet use of chemical weapons in Indochina. In fact, the CIA has sent special teams into Indochina to fabricate evidence of chemical weapons (used against local population).
- Reagan claims that communism is the source of all evil in the modern world. His speech is dotted with severe cold war rhetoric. Reagan uses the Soviet threat to justify an increase in U.S. military build-up.

As mentioned before, the 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 March it was nearly 68 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>March 1983</u>	<u>February 1983</u>	<u>June 79 - Jan 83</u>
1. United States.....	67.79%	66.63%	56.50%
2. Israel.....	6.17%	7.28%	7.78%
3. West Germany.....	5.33%	6.87%	2.96%
4. El Salvador.....	3.40%	.86%	1.00%
5. South Africa.....	2.97%	1.85%	2.33%
6. France.....	2.90%		.45%
7. Japan.....	2.68%	5.62%	3.69%
8. South Korea.....	2.40%	1.42%	.71%
9. Guatemala.....	1.38%	.24%	.16%
10. United Kingdom.....	.82%	.47%	4.02%

Soviet propaganda about the United States continued to underscore three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony -- 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 -- 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

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1983							1982						
	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB
US Military/ Political Hegemony	76%	58%	42%	43%	40%	61%	50%	43%	42%	39%	20%	37%	41%	41%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	12%	24%	29%	41%	30%	23%	24%	37%	29%	30%	47%	40%	38%	37%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	10%	15%	20%	08%	17%	14%	22%	15%	24%	23%	31%	18%	17%	13%
All Other	<u>02%</u> 100%	<u>03%</u> 100%	<u>09%</u> 100%	<u>08%</u> 100%	<u>13%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%	<u>04%</u> 100%	<u>05%</u> 100%	<u>05%</u> 100%	<u>08%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%	<u>05%</u> 100%	<u>04%</u> 100%	<u>09%</u> 100%

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 March 1983, 76 percent of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric about Washington exploited the subject of American military/political hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee Imperialism) - this is an 18 percent increase in the amount of space allocated for this propaganda theme, compared with the previous month (see Table 3), and is the highest coverage in over three years.

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	1983					1982			
	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul
1. World Wide	35%	41%	10%	24%	18%	51%	38%	26%	39%
2. Europe	34%	18%	29%	34%	31%	17%	18%	34%	10%
3. Indian Ocean and Middle East	05%	25%	28%	30%	17%	06%	11%	09%	27%
4. Asia/Pacific	10%	08%	20%	08%	26%	09%	31%	03%	06%
5. Central America/Caribbean ..	15%	08%	13%	04%	08%	00%	02%	18%	18%
6. Other	01%	00%	00%	00%	00%	17%	00%	00%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Deployment of Nuclear Weapons and First Strike

Again in March, Soviet propagandists repeatedly headlined and underscored the topic of nuclear war in Europe. The editors of Red Star emphasized that the United States wants direct confrontation with the USSR, and Reagan is accelerating preparations for a prolonged nuclear war. To add credibility to the Soviet propaganda, Red Star published a series of articles exploiting the contents of the Pentagon's Single Integrated Operations Plan (SIOP-5P). In addition, Moscow headlined:

- The Pentagon has mobile (airborne) command centers to control communication for nuclear war.
- Reagan believes the U.S. can survive and win a nuclear war.
- The Pentagon is increasing its military forces all over the world.
- West Germany cooperates with U.S. war plans in Europe.
- Europe is a hostage of the United States.
- The U.S. and NATO insist on military supremacy over the USSR.

The following abstracts from Red Star reveal the overall tone and scope of Soviet rhetoric and propaganda pertaining to the topic of deployment of nuclear missiles to Europe and U.S. preparations for nuclear war in Europe.

"DoD is organizing for nuclear war. The Pentagon will spend over 18 million dollars for a complex system of strategic communications to support nuclear war plans."

"U.S. is a threat to peace. The Pentagon plans to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles to Europe. Washington continues to strengthen its military ties with Japan and Australia in its efforts for global hegemony."

"U.S. believes it can survive a nuclear war. DoD has developed an operational plan to integrate its strategic nuclear forces. The plan includes the coordinated launching of missiles against the USSR from sites all over the world."

"The Pentagon has started to implement a secret six year plan of deploying anti-ballistic missiles to West Germany. This operation will cost over 750 million dollars; it is a violation of the 1972 SALT Treaty."

"Danger of World nuclear war. American scientists insist that Reagan's nuclear policy will not guarantee U.S. security but will endanger the world with nuclear war. In addition, the U.S. is not inferior to the Soviets in nuclear weapons. Reagan claims that the Soviet Union is a threat, but the USSR is interested in the control of nuclear weapons."

"U.S. is threat to peace. The Pentagon deploys Patriot missiles near Hissen, West Germany. The U.S. Army plans to build twenty more missile sites. The Pentagon will deploy more troops and missiles to Europe."

"Europe is U.S. Hostage. The Pentagon plans to deploy additional troops and nuclear missiles to Europe. These troops will be responsible for maintaining and employing nuclear missiles."

"The U.S. and NATO, ignoring the Netherlands position on nuclear missiles, have started to implement plans to deploy cruise missiles in the Netherlands."

U.S. Government Supports Nazi War Criminals

Soviet propagandists portrayed the U.S. Government as an aggressive state that supported and protected international criminals, including former Nazi officials. This is a highly emotional topic for the Soviet audience. In March, Russian propagandists published a lengthy series of articles dealing with the CIA and Nazi criminals. Red Star headlined that:

- Over 400 former Nazis live in the U.S.
- The CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies used Nazi criminals as spies in return for freedom.
- The CIA protects former Nazi SS agent G. Mertens. He is an arms merchant in Virginia and deals with South Africa.
- Barbie was not the only Nazi whom the U.S. protected; he was a cowardly murderer of women and children. He was recruited by U.S. intelligence, paid and protected in return for his services to spy on the USSR. From the U.S. he went to Bolivia. So much for the U.S. defense of democracy and human rights.
- The U.S. and West German intelligence agencies are responsible for protecting many SS and Nazi criminals--some still work for the governments.
- The USSR denounces America for protecting and paying Barbie to spy on the Soviet Union. In fact, the USSR has closely followed international laws on punishing Nazi criminals. But, while the U.S. broadcasts propaganda on human rights, the U.S. pays and protects Nazi criminals who spy.

CIA Against the USSR

As in previous months, Soviet propaganda and rhetoric were used to vehemently attack the activities of the U.S. intelligence agencies in general, and the CIA in particular. In March, the Russians emphasized that:

- The CIA will stop at nothing to undermine the Soviet government.
- The CIA controls anti-Soviet radio propaganda stations such as VOA and Radio Liberty.
- If the U.S. media and CIA did not support Soviet dissidents, their cause would go unnoticed.
- The CIA infiltrated various workers' unions in Poland and exacerbated that tense situation.
- The (U.S.) National Security Council and the CIA are out to defeat the USSR and international communism.
- The CIA conducts a secret war against the USSR which includes intelligence collection, psychological warfare, infiltration and sabotage.

The harsh tone and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to the topic of U.S. intelligence agencies, is abundantly illustrated by the following Red Star abstracts.

"Over 150 CIA agents are in the area. Since Reagan has become president, the CIA has increased subversive activities and espionage in Central America. Nicaragua is the target of much of this activity."

"The U.S. and NATO intelligence agencies have organized a special espionage system against the USSR and socialist bloc countries; the West German Special Forces will be part of this system as will USAF AWACS aircraft. Of course, NATO continues its activities against Poland."

"Terrorist invasion of Laos. James Gritz and his commando team returned from their terrorist attack in Laos. The CIA gave Gritz twelve targets in Laos. Of course, the CIA denies any connection with the operation."

"In the summer of 1981, the CIA had a plan to overthrow the legal government in Grenada. The CIA intended to create chaos in the economy and generally cause trouble but the U.S. Congress intervened and stopped this action."

"Peace Corps missionaries are known to have links with the CIA. They have the mission to spy on the governments of Third World countries. Funds for the Peace Corps are increasing."

"The U.S. is conducting a propaganda campaign against Grenada. Grenada's military forces have been put on alert status because the government says that the U.S. is planning to conduct a covert attack on Grenada."

"The CIA continues to provide military training and weapons to Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries. Afghan outlaws and bandits are instructed in terrorist operations against peaceful Afghan villages and people."

"The CIA is arming and training mercenaries and counter-revolutionaries in Honduras for a counterrevolution in Nicaragua. They have already killed many innocent Honduras peasants."

"Polish underground organizations continue to be aided by the CIA and NATO. The Voice of America and other radio stations continue to bombard Poland with anti-socialist propaganda--calling for the people to support counter-revolutionaries."

United States Military/Political Provocation

Again in March, Soviet propagandists and media editors vigorously headlined and attacked all aspects of U.S. military training exercises and maneuvers conducted in foreign countries. The Soviets continued to portray the U.S. and allied military exercises as "provocative and extremely dangerous" to world peace. In regard to this topic, Russian rhetoric was very tough and emotional.

Some examples of headlines and feature articles are listed below:

Team Spirit-83

"The Pentagon is conducting dangerous U.S. Marine Corps maneuvers on Okinawa. Thousands of U.S. military troops, along with F-16s, A-6s and U.S. Navy ships are involved in this provocative exercise. The maneuvers will move to South Korea and become part of Team Spirit-83."

"Evil Games! The Red Star criticizes Team Spirit-83 maneuvers. North Korea is disturbed by the scale and proximity of these military exercises. The scope is unprecedented--over 190,000 U.S. and South Korean military personnel are involved. Even worse, every year Japan is becoming more involved in the Team Spirit Exercise. The U.S. is also increasing its military aid to South Korea."

"The U.S. and South Korean forces continue to conduct large scale joint military maneuvers--Team Spirit-83. Over 50 ships and many thousands of U.S. soldiers are deployed to Korea for this large exercise. The U.S. military presence is a serious threat to Asia."

"U.S. Air Force and Korean aircraft entered North Korean air space on March 16 during the large scale Team Spirit 83 Maneuvers."

"North Korea criticizes the U.S. military presence in South Korea."

Latin America and the Caribbean

"The Pentagon is increasing its military presence in the Caribbean Basin. Over 15,500 U.S. soldiers are deployed in the Caribbean, and this does not include those deployed in Puerto Rico, Honduras and Panama."

"A conference of Non-Aligned Governments denounces U.S. provocation and military deployments in El Salvador and Nicaragua."

"The U.S. military has organized large scale military operations against Nicaragua. The U.S. Army and the CIA have trained and armed counterrevolutionaries in Honduras. They have invaded Nicaragua and harassed the people. Nicaraguan troops are successfully countering such attacks."

"Reagan's intervention! U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean is based on a policy of intervention. Washington continues to attempt to influence the governments in these areas with military aid, blackmail, and political/military pressure. The U.S. policy is criticized by fifty members of the United Nations."

"Over 77 U.S. Navy ships participate in large scale maneuvers in the Caribbean Ocean."

The Slandorous Psychological Warfare Campaign Continues

As noted above, Soviet news agencies and propaganda organs continued to attack Reagan's "psychological warfare campaign" against the USSR and socialist bloc states. The thrust of this Soviet effort was to convince the Soviet audience that the U.S. has reinstituted the cold war and Reagan is determined to increase international tension and pressure on the USSR. Russian propaganda headlined and stressed the following topics:

- Global diversion. USIA invests more money and effort in an anti-Soviet campaign. Two-hundred thousand dollars are going into research supporting U.S. military policies against the USSR.
- The U.S. increases its slandorous propaganda campaign against socialist bloc.
- The U.S. representative in Madrid attacks the socialist bloc with slanderous propaganda.
- Weinberger continues his propaganda campaign against the USSR.
- The U.S. State Department continues its slander and lies about the Soviet use of chemical weapons in Indochina.
- The admission by the Turkish neofascist who tried to kill the Pope is pure slander. Claims that he was aided and backed by the Bulgarian, Sergei Antonov are pure propaganda invented by the U.S. and NATO.

- The Reagan administration is conducting a crusade against the socialist bloc. The U.S. is conducting a policy of open pressure and blackmail against Poland.
- The Pentagon published another series of misleading brochures on the subject of Soviet Military Power -- Pure propaganda.
- Reagan's speech at the Evangelist Association meeting contains severe cold war rhetoric. He says that communism is the source of evil in the modern world. He justifies U.S. military build-up with propaganda about the Soviet threat.

Additional abstracts and headlines from the March issues of the Soviet military newspaper Red Star, pertaining to the propaganda theme of U.S hegemony (imperialism) are presented below:

"The government of Afghanistan strongly denounces U.S. imperialism and colonialism."

"Syrian radio denounces U.S. military presence in Lebanon. Reagan approves of Israeli aggression against Lebanon and Syria. U.S. and Israel are plotting aggression against Syria."

"Oppose U.S. intervention. More and more refugees from Afghanistan are returning home--they realize that they have been betrayed by imperialist lies and propaganda. They oppose U.S. intervention in Afghanistan."

"The Afghanistan government criticizes the U.S. for its military intervention in countries where there are national liberation movements. The Pentagon and the CIA are arming and training Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan."

"The U.S. military intervention in El Salvador and Nicaragua is strongly condemned by non-aligned governments. The U.S. must stop its military aggression."

"An unknown plane violates Ghana air space. Ghana military forces have been placed on alert status. The government believes that the U.S. is behind such actions."

"The Pentagon is increasing its military bases and strength in South Korea. The U.S. Air Force has started to deploy two squadrons of F-16s to Korea, other expansion plans also are being carried out."

"The U.S. continues to pressure ASEAN countries to form a military alliance. The military budgets of ASEAN countries have increased dramatically as has the degree of U.S. influence and involvement in the area."

"The Philippine government is reluctant to allow the U.S. to deploy nuclear weapons to its military bases."

"U.S. military presence causes tension in Central America. U.S. Army and CIA personnel train Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries on military bases in Honduras, as well as in the states of Texas and Florida."

"The U.S. wants to undermine Nicaraguan government. Nicaragua denounces U.S. military aid to Somoza supporters; these bandits are armed and trained in Honduras."

"The Pentagon is arming and training Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. The Nicaraguan Air Force discovers and attacks secret counterrevolutionary airport."

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In March 1983, Soviet rhetoric and number of articles about the arms race and arms limitation decreased significantly -- probably due to the very high coverage given to U.S. Hegemony and Imperialism (see Table 3).

The Kremlin portrayed Reagan as hard-nosed, critical and determined to alter the strategic balance through arms control proposals that favor only America. In a long feature article, based on a Pravda interview with Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader emphasized that:

- Reagan continues to support a military build-up and the arms race.
- The Pentagon still plans to deploy nuclear missiles to Europe--U.S. has thousands of nuclear missiles in Europe.
- The U.S. does not lag behind the USSR in military potential.
- Reagan has colored his facts--it is not true that the USSR would not observe a nuclear freeze.
- Reagan claims that USSR foreign policy is aggressive, but the U.S. has military bases all over the world and is actively engaged in aggression.
- The USSR supports mutual nuclear disarmament.

The major thrust of the Soviet propaganda effort was to convince the Soviet audience (and the world) that the U.S. determination to modernize its military

forces is an unwarranted (and dangerous) initiation of an arms race, which disrupts the peace of the world. Soviet propagandists go on to say that an arms race could lead to a shooting war and this, in turn, could escalate into a nuclear war in which all civilization would be destroyed; therefore, the American people (and the world) must reject any increase in (U.S.) defense expenditures.

Selected headlines and abstracts from the March issues of Red Star, pertaining to the Pentagon's budget, weapons development and the Soviet view on disarmament and arms control are presented below:

On missiles, new weapons, and space war.

- The Pentagon claims that the B-52 is inferior to Soviet strategic bombers, but the U.S. has started to place modern cruise missiles on B-52 aircraft.
- The Pentagon continues to test Tomahawk missiles in the Pacific Ocean--one missile goes off course and lands near a town in California.
- The U.S. is turning the Pacific Ocean into a major test range for cruise missiles.
- Reagan continues in his mad military build-up! Weinberger's directive indicates that the Pentagon will deploy 100 MX missiles by 1986 and new Trident II long range missiles by 1989. All military services will be vastly upgraded.
- The Pentagon plans to use space for nuclear war.
- A New York Times article criticizes Reagan's plans to create an anti-missile system in space. This will start a new arms race and bring new dangers to the world.
- In the next five years, the Pentagon plans to launch 450 military space vehicles--space stations, laser weapons and spy satellites. The U.S. plans on fighting a space war.
- The space shuttle program is military oriented and will become a Pentagon system.
- The Reagan administration is directing scientific research to support military goals. It gives money to many colleges and universities for military projects.
- Navy Secretary John Lehman is a hawk who opposes SALT and anything to do with disarmament. He claims that the U.S. can survive and win a nuclear war. He promotes the ideas of U.S. Naval supremacy and isolating the USSR. The Pentagon plans to increase the Navy on a priority basis--38 percent of the 1983 budget goes to the Navy for Trident missiles, Ohio-class submarines, to a 600 ship navy.

On chemical weapons.

- The Pentagon will spend 140 million dollars on Bigeye 155mm binary chemical weapons in 1984. This is only a small part of U.S. plans which increase its chemical arsenals.
- Pentagon development of new chemical weapons is based on experiences of its use of chemical weapons in Korea and Vietnam. Over 40 percent of the forest and agriculture areas were destroyed in Vietnam. It will take over 100 years for the land to recover.
- The Pentagon maintains large chemical arsenals in the U.S. and Europe-- still the U.S. wants to increase its supply of chemical weapons.
- The Pentagon is accelerating the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons. Reagan is pressuring congress to allow 140 million dollars for deployment of new chemical weapons. The Pine Bluff installation is planning to add a new complex in order to increase its production of chemical weapons.
- Reagan dares to criticize the USSR and other states for supposedly using chemical weapons in Asia. The facts are that the U.S. is the greatest threat to the world in the development of chemical weapons.
- The Pentagon is developing new chemical weapons in order to obtain military supremacy over the USSR.

On the Pentagon's military budget, and disarmament.

- By the year 1988, DoD wants over 455 billion dollars for defense. The U.S. should decrease military spending to help balance the budget and stop its huge deficits.
- Reagan will not negotiate on disarmament unless it is an advantage to the U.S. Reagan still supports zero option--nothing has changed in his approach to disarmament.
- The seventh Conference of Non-Aligned Countries support peace and disarmament. They denounce the U.S. for its military build-up. The U.S. is a major threat to world peace.
- Many former Pentagon officials work for U.S. defense firms. This leads to conflict of interest, since these defense firms receive large contracts from the Pentagon.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In March 1983, Soviet propagandists decreased the emphasis on United States Military assistance and mutual security subjects and programs by approximately five percent (see Table 3), as compared to the previous month. The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period August 1982 through March 1983 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5, below.

Table 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	Mar 1983*	Feb 1983*	Jan 1983*	Dec 1982*	Nov 1982*	Oct 1982*	Sep 1982*	Aug 1982*
1. Asia/Pacific	46%	41%	20%	25%	57%	70%	20%	48%
2. Latin America	23%	23%	13%	05%	17%	01%	03%	17%
3. Middle East	04%	17%	28%	45%	12%	11%	67%	29%
4. Europe/NATO	11%	14%	29%	25%	14%	18%	10%	06%
5. Africa.....	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. China	00%	05%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

The major emphasis and focus given by the Kremlin to American mutual security and military foreign assistance programs are usually based on selected U.S. foreign policy issues and/or international events. In March, Russian propaganda highlighted:

- The Pentagon is training Salvadoran soldiers at Fort Bragg.
- In order to gain military influence and control all over the world, the Reagan foreign policy relies heavily on arms exports.
- The U.S. military presence and aid in Southeast Asia is a direct danger to Indochina.
- The U.S. intervention in Afghanistan and military aid to Pakistan is criticized by non-aligned governments.

Again, Soviet propaganda emphasized the topic of U.S. military assistance and security relations with Japan and Other Asian countries. (See Table 5.) Selected abstracts of feature stories and news headlines that reflect the tone, focus and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to Asia are presented below:

"An essential part of U.S. military strategy is to increase U.S. military forces in Southeast Asia. Reagan

also plans to increase military assistance and aid programs to all of its allies in Southeast Asia. The Pentagon will supply over 100 million dollars in weapons and military supplies to the Philippines, Thailand, South Korea and other customers in Asia."

"Dangerous plan: The Japanese public is disturbed in regard to the U.S. plan to deploy cruise missiles to Japan and South Korea."

"USAF F-16s will be deployed to Misawa Air Base, whether Japan approves or does not approve of the deployment. Nuclear weapons will soon be deployed to Japan."

"The Pentagon plans to increase its naval forces in the Far East and turn Japan into a giant military base. The Seventh Fleet will use the Port of Sasebo for its ships. The Japanese government is cooperating with the plans of the Pentagon."

"U.S.--Japanese military alliance. Prime Minister Nakasone has promised to support U.S. military policy in the Far East. Japan is an unsinkable aircraft carrier for the Pentagon. Japan has been assigned to patrol an area 1,000 km from the coast of Japan. What is the U.S. going to demand of Japan next?"

"Japanese and U.S. firms cooperate in military production."

"The Pentagon plans to increase military aid to Southeast Asian countries--this aid is being provided on an emergency basis."

"Australian scientists criticize The U.S. military build-up in the area. Military bases are a clear danger to the local population."

In regard to U.S. military assistance and mutual security topics about Central America, Russian propaganda headlined:

- The Pentagon is training a special punitive corps in El Salvador to conduct operations against the patriotic forces and the civilian population.
- The U.S. is escalating military involvement in El Salvador. Each year, the amount of military assistance to El Salvador is larger.

- Reagan requests \$110 million in emergency military aid for El Salvador.
- The Pentagon is doubling the number of U.S. military advisors in El Salvador.
- Reagan continues to send military aid to the Salvadoran government. This year the aid will be over 300 million dollars. The U.S. Congress opposes this assistance.
- Salvadoran soldiers at Fort Bragg are being trained to fight patriots in El Salvador.
- The Pentagon sends more military advisors to Honduras. Washington is turning Honduras into its gendarme in Central America.
- The Pentagon will send two patrol boats to Columbia--a new military alliance.

Additional abstracts of articles from Red Star that reflect the overall tone and focus of Soviet propaganda pertaining to U.S. military assistance and mutual security topics are presented below:

"The Pentagon plans to deploy more missiles in Europe. In addition, the U.S. is increasing military forces and arsenals in NATO countries."

"The Pentagon plans to deploy cruise missiles in Norway and Denmark."

"President Reagan and the Dutch Prime Minister discuss NATO issues, detente and the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. Holland supports U.S. military plans."

"The Danish Defense Minister visits the Pentagon to discuss military bases in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans."

"Great Britain supports U.S. military build-up. The English Minister of Defense tours Greenham Common, shows reporters where the U.S. will deploy 96 cruise missiles."

"The Pentagon is increasing the military power in Pakistan. The U.S. will sell Pakistan F-16s and a large number of M-60 tanks."

"India strongly opposes the U.S. military alliance with Pakistan and takes a dim view of the U.S. military build-

up in the Indian Ocean and Middle East. India opposes the U.S. military alliance with South Africa and Israel."

"The Pentagon may deploy cruise missiles in Zaire. A U.S. military delegation visits Zaire to discuss military co-operation."

"The Pentagon strengthens military ties with Morocco."

"The Pentagon increase the number of arms sales; favorite customers are Israel, Pakistan, El Salvador and other pro-U.S. dictatorships."

"South Africa plans to buy a military satellite system from the U.S.."

"A threat to peace and to Africa. The U.S. and South Africa signed a treaty permitting the U.S. to test cruise missiles in South Africa."

"The South African Police Chief and associates visit U.S. and they discuss police problems with representatives of the U.S. State Department."

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 March, it was two percent.

The major thrust of Soviet propaganda on topics other than military emphasized the following subjects:

- The American public has less faith in Reagan. Over 52 percent of those who voted for Reagan are disappointed in his performance. Many disapprove of his military programs.
- Police brutally oppress rioters. Miami race riots flare up again. Police and blacks clash.
- Approximately 1.3 million American workers lost their jobs in 1982 due to the depression.
- NASA again postponed the launching of the Challenger Space Shuttle due to minor problems detected in the communications satellite to be launched from the shuttle.

- A U.S. Air Force B-52 lost a wing while on the ground at an air force base in California. No one was hurt.
- The American public and press criticize Reagan's cold war tactics and economic pressure on the USSR. American allies refuse to support Reagan's economic war on the USSR. Sanction on the gas pipe line did not work.

AFGHANISTAN

In March 1983, the editors of Red Star focused an average amount of media attention to events and activities of Soviet military forces in Afghanistan. (See Table 1). The main thrust of Soviet propaganda stressed:

- The Afghanistan people support the revolution and the new life.
- The CIA continues to provide modern weapons and training to counter-revolutionaries.
- The Afghanistan people are tired of war and death.
- The People are grateful to the USSR for military and economic aid.

The following Red Star headlines and abstracts reveal the major focus of Russian propaganda related to the situation and events in Afghanistan:

"Soviet Army helps people. Russian military transport units risk the danger of land mines and attacks from bandits in order to deliver food to several villages. Soviet soldiers perform their international duty with valor."

"Soviet military units and Afghanistan Army elements work together in harmony and fraternity."

"Many refugees elect to return to Afghanistan. They return because they realize that they have been betrayed by imperialist lies and propaganda. The people oppose U.S. intervention."

"Washington continues to arm and train counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan."

"The CIA continues to provide weapons and train counter-revolutionaries. They are being trained in sabotage and terrorist operations."

"The people support the April Revolution and will obtain victory over outside interference."

"Afghanistan refugees must overcome the evil influences of anti-Afghanistan propaganda that they receive while in Pakistan. U.S. military advisors in the refugee camps conduct propaganda and training."

"Over 100 Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries surrender after the government offers them amnesty."

WEST GERMANY

For over three years, the editors of Red Star have allocated an average of 2.5 percent of foreign news coverage to events and activities in West Germany--in March it was 3.55 percent (see Table 1). The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda underscored the following topics:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Neo-Nazi Activities World War II and West German militarism | 59% (percent of total space allocated to W. Germany) |
| 2. West German domestic politics..... | 33% |
| 3. West German military activities..... | 08% |

The overall tone and focus of Soviet propaganda pertaining to West Germany are contained in the following Red Star headlines and abstracts:

- Outrageous insult to the memory of millions killed by Nazis in World War II. Munich honors the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Stalingrad by issuing medals honoring German soldiers who fought between 1939-1945.
- Klaus Barbie was not just a Nazi soldier. He was a cowardly murdered of women and children, a sadist who tortured and killed innocent victims. He was responsible for sending many thousands of people to death camps. His victims included Dutch, French and Slavic people.
- Nazis framed communists. Nazis falsely blamed the communists for burning the Reichstag in the '30s. Actually, Goering was responsible for the act.
- West German intelligence agencies protected many ex-Nazis after World War II. In fact, German intelligence agencies protected many SS and Nazi war criminals; many work for the government today.
- The West German Navy receives another group of Tornado aircraft.

- The West German arms industry grows--supports NATO and supplies weapons to many NATO countries.
- Revanchist groups in Germany are gaining in strength. These imperialistic groups claim Polish territory as German. Revanchist groups are gaining in influence in the government. Helmut Kohl stated that he is willing to talk with Revanchist leaders. These groups want the government to change policy in regard to East-West relations--want Germany to become more militant. This could result in considerable increased tension. This is a step back from detente.
- Polish veterans denounce territorial claims of Revanshist groups in West Germany.
- The Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Socialist Union received 48.8 percent of the vote--gain 244 seats in Parliament. They oppose deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe.

ISRAEL AND LEBANON

During the past eight months, Soviet propagandists fully exploited events dealing with the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon. However, in March 1983, the editors of Red Star decreased their coverage of Israeli activities and actions in Lebanon (see Table 1). An analysis of the amount of Red Star space devoted to Israel and Lebanon, by general topic, revealed the following:

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Amount of Space*</u> <u>March</u>
1. USSR Supports Palestinian Cause	46 percent
2. Israeli Harassment, Repression, Terror.....	25 percent
3. Israeli Military Preparations/Actions.....	18 percent
4. Military Actions of Lebanese Patriots.....	<u>11 percent</u>
	100

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

Abstracts and/or headlines of Russian propaganda articles indicating the overall focus and tone of Soviet propaganda strategy pertaining to Israel and the political/military problems in the Middle East are listed below:

- Goals of PLO. The 16th Session of the "National Council of Palestine" convenes in Algiers. Discussion focussed on the future goals and activities of the PLO. A major topic was the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, which has weakened the PLO movement.
- A major challenge to the Palestinian cause is the U.S. expansion in the Middle East and U.S. support of Israel.
- The USSR supports the Palestinian people and their just cause--return to their homeland and autonomy.
- Many United Nations members support the Palestinian cause.
- Israel supports force and terrorism. In order to force all the Palestinians to leave Lebanon, Israel is conducting systematic terror--there are over 600,000 Palestinians in Lebanon.
- Israelis continue interrogations and mistreatment of the people of Lebanon.
- Israelis arrest and torture many Lebanese demonstrators.
- Israelis continue to harass, arrest and interrogate civilians in occupied Lebanon.
- Lebanese patriots continue to resist Israeli occupation--they fire on an Israeli patrol in the Sidon-Tyre area.
- The strength of the Lebanese patriot movement against the Israeli occupation increases. Patriots bombed a bridge in Sidon and attacked Israeli positions. Violence continued in several regions of Lebanon.
- Lebanese patriots continue to resist Israeli occupation. They attacked an Israeli patrol in the Sidon-Tyre highway area.
- Israel continues military preparations in Lebanon for war against Syria. Israel continues to build-up military positions in Lebanon.
- The Israeli Army attacks Syrian positions in Bekaa.
- The Israeli Army continues to strengthen and increase military forces throughout occupied Lebanon.
- The Lebanese Communist Party denounces U.S. support of Israel. Lebanese patriots continue to fight Israel; troops in occupied Lebanon.

- Israelis continue to disrupt (put down) demonstrations of Arabs in occupied territory. Massive demonstrations are met with military actions by Israelis. The population in Arab territories are suffering from hunger and lack of housing.
- The Soviet government criticizes Israeli aggression and occupation in Lebanon. The Soviet government emphasizes that Israel is a threat to the entire area and there is no justification for Israeli military actions or presence in Lebanon. The U.S. support of Israel only exacerbates the situation.

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 March it was 2.9 percent (see Table 1). The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda topics underscored the following:

Topic	Mar '83	Feb '83	Jan '83
1. Japanese militarism and imperialism	50%	38%	66%
2. U.S. military assistance	10%	38%	18%
3. Combined (U.S.-Japanese) military cooperation/training	40%	24%	11%
4. Other.....	00%	00%	05%
	100%	100%	100%

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

- Japanese brutality--something the Southeast Asia countries will never forget. The military build-up of Japanese forces disturbs the countries of Asia.
- Washington wants Japan to be its policeman in the Far East -- a revival of Japanese imperialism.
- Revival of Japanese Imperialism. ASEAN countries are a target of Japanese imperialism. Important trade routes to Japan go through ASIAN countries.
- U.S. and Japanese forces conduct more combined military exercises. In a nuclear war Japan would suffer.
- Dangerous plans. The Japanese public is disturbed by U.S. plans to deploy cruise missiles in Japan and South Korea.

- The U.S. Navy nuclear aircraft carrier USS Enterprise docks at Sasebo. The U.S. refuses to inform the Japanese government whether ship has nuclear weapons or not. The Japanese public strongly protests U.S. nuclear weapons in Japan.
- The Japanese people demonstrate against the docking of U.S. Navy ships (Enterprise) which carry nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, the Japanese government supports U.S. imperialism.
- Japan continues to increase its military forces. The Japanese military is building an air base for F-15s on Iwo Jima.

EL SALVADOR AND LATIN AMERICA

Red Star's coverage of events and activities in El Salvador increased significantly in March 1983--it was almost three percent of the total foreign coverage (see Table 1). The principal focus of Soviet propaganda about Latin America stressed the following topics:

El Salvador

- Reagan is pressuring Salvadoran and Honduras governments to form a military alliance. This would enable them to fight the revolutionaries more effectively (under U.S. guidance).
- The Honduras Army assists Salvadoran troops in their bloody mission against the people of El Salvador.
- The Pentagon is sending more military advisors and aid to El Salvador. Reagan is applying the domino theory in order to justify more military aid.
- Like Vietnam--The U.S. sends more military advisors and aid to El Salvador.
- Reagan continues his militaristic policies toward El Salvador. Meanwhile, the government of El Salvador is responsible for the killing of thousands of innocent women and children.
- The U.S. is escalating military involvement in El Salvador. Military aid increases and the Pentagon will double the number of military advisors in El Salvador.
- Revolutionaries win many victories. Salvadoran revolutionary forces clash with government forces in many areas of the country.

- El Salvador--the will of the patriots cannot be broken. In spite of massive, U.S. military aid to the bloody government of El Salvador, patriots continue to fight the government. In the last three years over 43,000 innocent people have been the victims of punitive government operations.

Nicaragua

- The Pentagon and CIA have organized a large military operation against Nicaragua. The U.S. has armed and trained counterrevolutionaries in Honduras. Nicaraguan troops are successfully countering attacks.
- Reagan has increased subversive activities and espionage in Central America. Nicaragua is the target of much of this activity.
- The U.S. is arming and training mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries in Honduras to attack Nicaragua. They have already killed many innocent people.
- The UN Security Council discusses the explosive situation in Central America. Tension is caused by U.S. military actions and support of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. The United Nations denounces U.S. (CIA) intervention.

Honduras

- Washington wants Honduras to be its gendarme in Central America. U.S. military advisors (and aid) flock into Honduras.
- The U.S. is arming and training Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries in Honduras.
- Reagan is pressuring the Salvadoran and Honduras government to form a military alliance to fight revolutionaries.

Guatemala

- A State of military siege exists in Guatemala. Military forces are indiscriminately arresting and mistreating the civilians.
- The Guatemalan government murders four employees of an International Development Organization--government troops shot them and dumped their bodies into the river.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for March 1983, 73 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 61 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>1983</u>							<u>1982</u>						
	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</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>
Soviet Military	61%	74%	65%	54%	45%	62%	57%	67%	62%	57%	50%	63%	54%	65%
Domestic Politics ...	05%	02%	05%	18%	27%	10%	03%	03%	05%	13%	16%	09%	04%	06%
Economy/Technology ..	04%	06%	10%	09%	09%	06%	11%	08%	10%	05%	15%	06%	15%	06%
Society/Culture	22%	10%	13%	12%	08%	08%	12%	09%	10%	10%	10%	09%	14%	11%
Foreign Affairs	04%	03%	02%	02%	06%	09%	09%	05%	07%	09%	04%	05%	07%	03%
Other	04%	05%	05%	05%	05%	08%	08%	06%	06%	05%	08%	06%	09%	09%
	<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>

The activities of Soviet military forces in Afghanistan is a subject treated cautiously by Soviet editors. In March, several feature articles reported the following in regard to the activities of Soviet forces in Afghanistan:

- A Soviet Army division in Afghanistan reflects on the heroism of several officers that were killed in Afghanistan. These men died for their country and the principles of socialist internationalism.
- A Red Star reporter visited Soviet military transport units in Afghanistan. The commanding officer is a brave, capable man who misses his family, but loyally performs his duty. Men of military transport units risk their lives to transport tons of food to needy villages in Afghanistan.
- Soviet military units train alongside Afghanistan military units. They hold regular meetings and have frequent competitions and exercises (with Afghan units).
- Mail to the troops in Afghanistan. It is important that mail delivery to Kabul be efficient and fast. Troop morale depends on fast mail.

Again in March, the Soviet press and media emphasized that the USSR and its allies continue to support peace and nuclear disarmament. In contrast, according to Moscow the United States and NATO continue to increase tension and go forward with the arms build-up and the deployment of dangerous nuclear missiles in Europe. In a series of articles under the banner headline "NATO UNDER U.S. CONTROL," the Soviet media emphasized the following topics:

- Reagan does not support nuclear disarmament, but openly supports an arms build-up, especially in Europe.
- The United States demands military supremacy over the USSR.
- NATO supports the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe--deployment will begin in December (1983).
- Reagan has pressured NATO countries to accept his aggressive policies.
- European public opinion supports nuclear disarmament.
- The Pentagon has prepared plans for a prolonged (limited) and prolonged nuclear war.
- Europe is a hostage to U.S. military policy, and would be a certain loser in a nuclear war.

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>MAR</u>	<u>1983</u>					<u>1982</u>						
		<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</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>MAY</u>
<u>Military</u>													
Discipline/Morale	40%	42%	42%	48%	38%	42%	44%	47%	43%	44%	57%	51%	55%
<u>Soviet Military</u>													
Training/Exercises	28%	20%	28%	27%	37%	21%	29%	17%	31%	23%	11%	23%	21%
Soviet History/WW II ..	18%	25%	18%	14%	19%	24%	17%	21%	16%	13%	24%	14%	09%
Military Logistics	11%	04%	05%	04%	03%	05%	08%	11%	07%	10%	03%	06%	07%
Arms Control	03%	05%	07%	06%	02%	08%	01%	02%	01%	07%	03%	05%	06%
Other Military	<u>00%</u>	<u>04%</u>	<u>---</u>	<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>
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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.

In March 1983, nine 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 13 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 emphasized 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.

The number of articles and amount of space about Soviet military training increased by eight percent in March (see Table 7). The major thrust of Red Star articles pertaining to training emphasized the following topics:

- Improve military technology. New technology must be introduced and assimilated rapidly in the Soviet armed forces. Military readiness depends on effective, new military technology.
- Better training for pilots. Pilots need to be experts. They must be able to fly aircraft in all-weather conditions. They must be quick but careful. They must know safety rules and procedures and follow them. They cannot afford to forget the rules or become rusty at flying.
- Better training for combat engineers. Army engineering units must be able to perform their tasks no matter what the situation is during field training. These tasks include river crossings, location of land mines, camouflage, etc.
- Poor training plans. An army captain criticizes poor training plans. Units must do better in preparing training plans and allocating training facilities.
- Military knowledge must be shared. Good military officer should share their knowledge and experience. More good officers should become instructors in order to improve overall military readiness and the training process.
- Military readiness requires better planning. It is important that all military commanders participate in training to ensure better efficiency in training. Commanders should be able to analyze each day's training and apply lessons learned.
- Tank unit performs poorly in training exercise. The reasons for the poor performance are that the unit's officers did not master the necessary skills, team work was lacking, and the preparations for the exercise were insufficient.
- Better analysis of training. It is essential that military party (communist) organization help all officers in the analysis of the results of training. Party organizations must be involved in all activities on military bases. They must influence discipline, morale and military readiness.

- Carelessness can be fatal. An army major criticizes himself and his comrades for indifference towards and negligence of military training duties. All soldiers must be conscientious and demanding towards themselves and their comrades.

The following abstracts of Red Star articles (from March 1983) were, for the most part, critical of Soviet troop indoctrination, discipline and morale:

"Improve work discipline and productivity. Military construction units hold meetings and discussions to introduce new methods to improve discipline and productivity."

"Improve quality and meet quotas. Military construction units must improve the quality of their work and meet quotas on time. Some military construction units performed poorly last year and they are expected to do better this year."

"Housing shortage. More money is being allotted to build and renovate troop and family housing. There are shortages now, but the future looks better. Military construction units will build much of the new housing. Billeting offices need to improve their organization and management."

"Management problem. The Red Star criticizes officers for poor management of construction programs. One project was delayed for years and then constructed poorly due to lack of funds and supplies."

"Must do better on conservation. The Red Star harshly criticizes officers who do not enforce fuel conservation measures. Many military units are guilty of all kinds of wasteful habits. The CPSU requires effective and well-organized conservation programs. Military officers who have neglected conservation, must start now to do better on conservation."

"Officers must be strict and demanding. Soviet soldiers must learn to respect authority and obey regulations. Officers should not be rude or look the other way when discipline is violated. All officers must be strict and demanding with their troops."

"Mismanagement and theft. The Red Star criticizes a commanding officer for mismanagement and theft of government funds. He juggled the books so others were blamed for his shortages of funds. Even worse, local party officers failed to investigate the situation."

"Who else can fight evil but police and military? An officer rescued a lady from two purse snatchers and during the conflict, he received a black eye. Several officers in his unit accused him of a drunken brawl, and his life was made difficult due to rumors. The Red Star condemned those who did not believe the officer. After all, who else can fight evil except the police and military? If an officer's reputation is at stake because of a black eye, he may not (in the future) fight evil and we may all suffer."

"Takes a long time to regain trust. A commander of a military base is praised by the Red Star for maintaining high morale and encouraging educational and other useful activities on the base. He is a very conscientious and hard-working officer. His units excelled in training. However, he made one mistake--he covered-up for an auto accident, in which the vehicle was used illegally. As a result, the commander suffered and base morale was poor. It will take a long time for him to regain the trust of his men."

"Officers must do better. Military officers must use time wisely, be efficient, demanding and work hard. The lack of these characteristics can be very detrimental to the unit and military readiness."

"Political cadre must do better. Officers and political workers (especially members of the communist party) must take more time to organize classes and discussions on current events. All Soviet soldiers must know about international affairs and policies of the CPSU."

"An officer is punished for indifference (wrong attitude), failure to perform duties, laziness and complacency."

"Commanders and the law. Military commanders must know military regulations and Soviet laws. They cannot be careless in regard to punishment and the law."

"Answer the mail. An area of particular concern is correspondence. Political officers and military (communist) party organizations must read and respond to all letters, whether they are complaints, opinions or questions. The answers must be researched properly and be correct."

"Wrote a bad letter. An officer wrote a letter reporting that another officer did not fulfill his duties properly."

Upon investigation, the officer was exonerated. The officer that wrote the bad letter had a grudge against the officer."

"Punishment should fit the crime. Commanders should have few problems with their men if they are consistently demanding and strict. If an officer is not consistent his men will not respect him. If punishment is too severe, morale will be poor, and his men will not respect him. Every small violation deserves proper attention."

"Political cadre must keep their word. Military (communist) party organizations have always been encourage to be efficient and influential. They must keep their word, and should organize and influence military training, morale and discipline in the Soviet armed forces. It is the job of the (communist) party to analyze and assess weaknesses, problems and mistakes (in the military)."

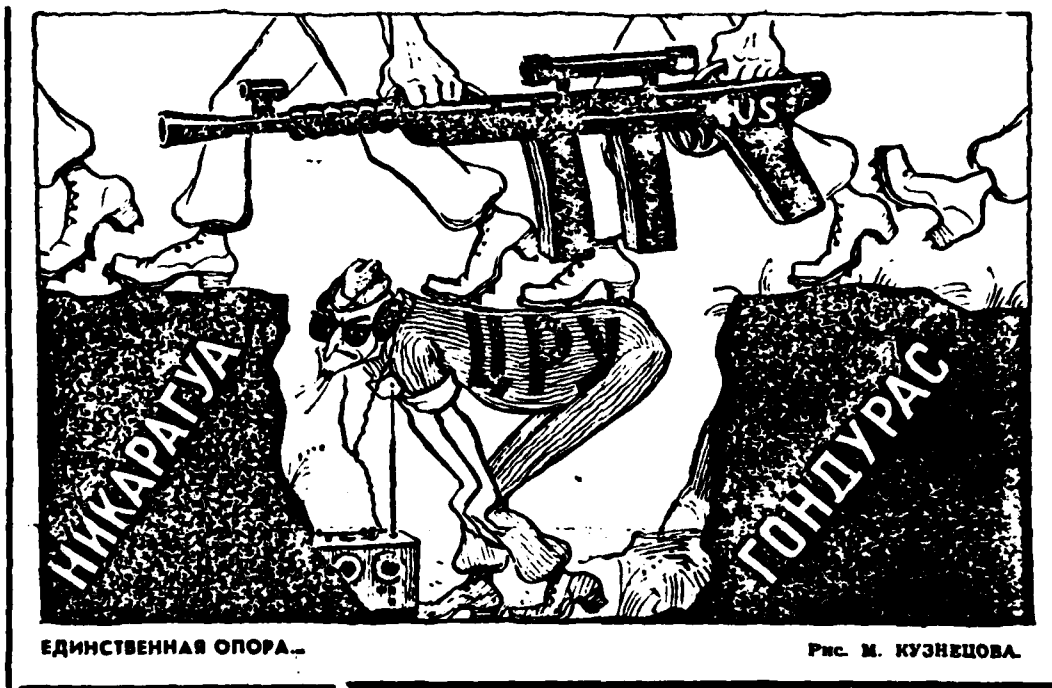
APPENDIX A

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 foreign affairs.

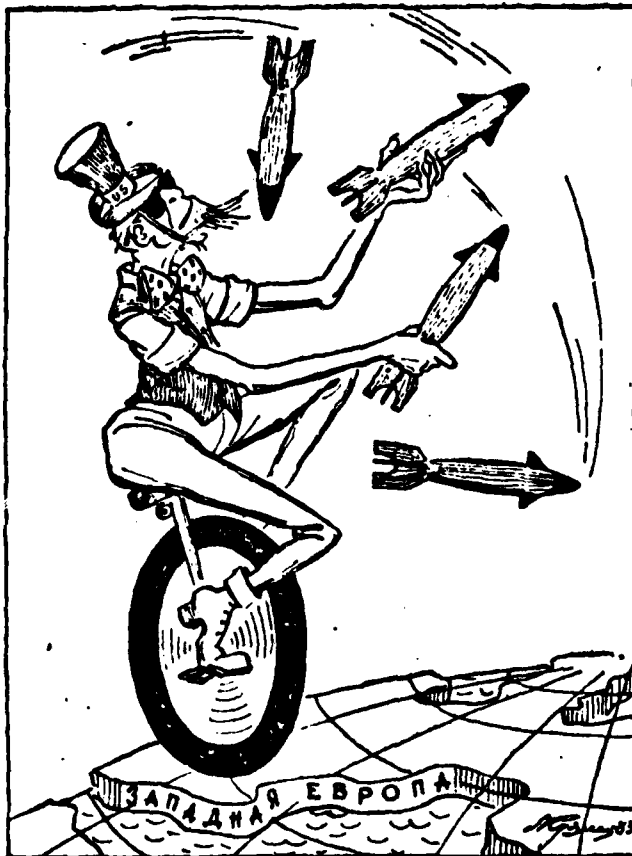
During March 1983, the editors of Red Star published nine cartoons pertaining to the following propaganda themes:

<u>Theme/Topic</u>	<u>Cartoon No.</u>
Arms Race	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7
Japanese-U.S. Imperialism	5
Revival of Nazism	8
U.S. Imperialism (Hegemony)	1, 4, and 6
Military Assistance	5 and 9
CIA	1



The only foothold!

Добиваясь размещения своих ракет средней дальности на территории Западной Европы, Вашингтон играет судьбами ее народов.
(Из газет).



РАКЕТНЫЙ «ТРЮКАЧ».

Рис. М. КУЗНЕЦОВА.

Washington is playing with lives of peoples in Europe by obtaining a goal of deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

Missile trick

США предлагают так называемый «нулевой» вариант по ядерным ракетам средней дальности, который не учитывает их ядерное оружие, размещенное на бомбардировщиках, подводных лодках и авианосцах, находящихся в Западной Европе и у ее берегов.
(Из газет).



ИХ «НУЛЕВОЙ» ВАРИАНТ.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

The U.S. is suggesting a so-called "zero option" regarding medium-range nuclear missiles which does not take into consideration the nuclear arms deployed on U.S. bombers, submarines and carriers located in or off the coast of Western Europe.

Their Zero Option

Правящие круги США и Великобритании, стремясь стянуть в свои разбойничьи агрессивные планы как можно больше стран, сколачивают под своей эгидой новые блоки — в Южной Атлантике (САТО) и Центральной Америке.

(Из газет).



Забыв истории уроки,
Они сколачивают
блоки.

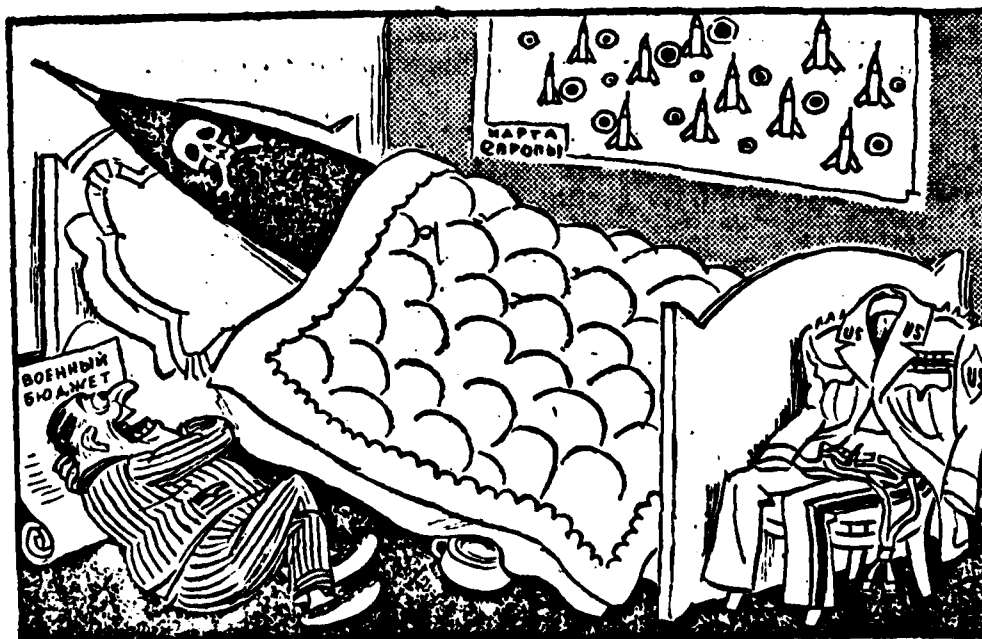
Но не избежит блок
любой
От наказания за разбой.
Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.
Стихи А. ЛЕОНТЬЕВА.

Conservative circles of the U.S. and Great Britain, which are trying to drag as many countries as possible into their pirate-like aggressive plans, are scraping new military blocks together in the South Atlantic (SATO) and Central America.



— Генерал, вулкан начинает действовать!
Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

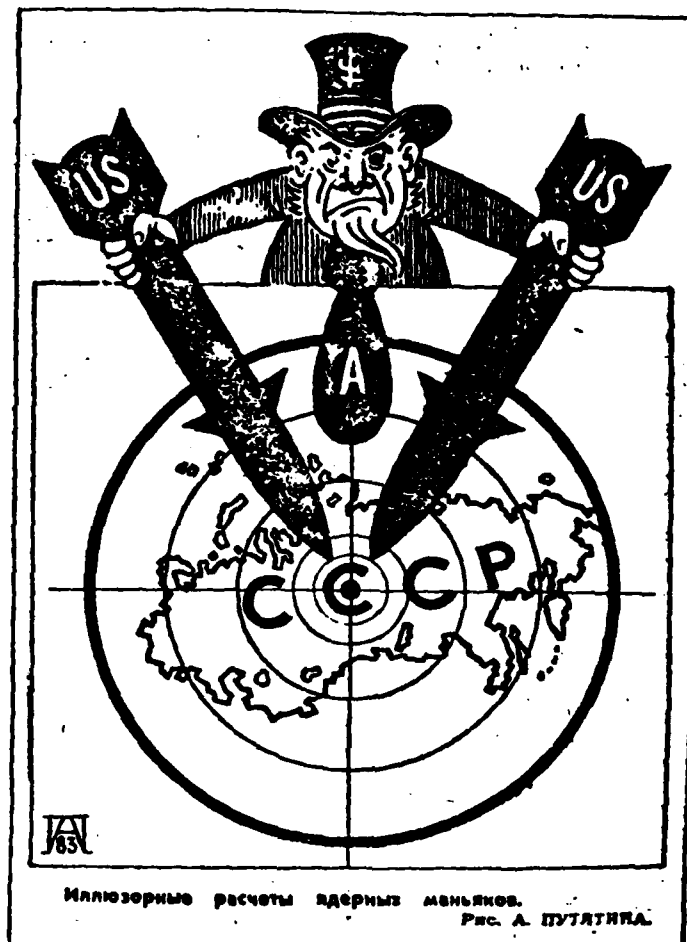
General, the volcano is becoming active!



Любимое дитя американского генерала...

Рисунок Н. ЛИСОГОРСКОГО.

The U.S. general's favorite "baby".



Illusory calculations of nuclear maniacs.

Финансовое ведомство Штутгарта (ФРГ) удовлетворило просьбу так называемого товарищества солдат-эсэсовцев из «лейб-штандарта Адольф Гитлер» о признании этого товарищества «общественно полезным», а значит, и имеющим право на налоговые льготы.

(Из газет).



«Полезные» эсэсовцы...

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

The Financial Department of Stuttgart approved the request of the so-called Society of SS Soldiers from "Leibstandard of Adolph Hitler" for recognition of that society as socially useful. This means that members have the right to tax benefits.

"Useful S.S.'ers"

Только в нынешнем финансовом году Израиль получит от США военно-экономической помощи на сумму более чем 2,5 млрд. долларов. (Из газет).



ВАШИНГТОНСКИЙ АВТОМАТ.

Рис. М. КУЗНЕЦОВА.

In just this fiscal year alone, Israel will receive over 2.5 billion dollars of military-economic aid from the U.S.

Washingtonian automat.

MED
8