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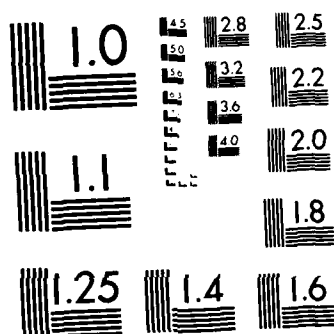
SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
(THE OFFICIAL NEWSP. (U) JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 1983

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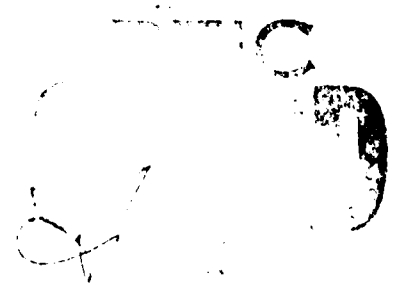
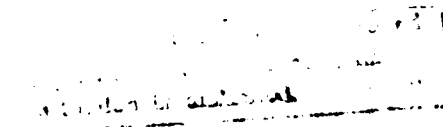


КРАСНАЯ ЗВЕЗДА

**SOVIET NEWS
AND
PROPAGANDA
ANALYSIS**

DTC FILE COPY

VOL. 3, NO. 7, 1983



SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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

FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 JULY 1983

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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-30 July 1983

Executive Summary

As in the past, in July 1983, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated over 26 percent of the total print space to international events and foreign news. Of this amount, almost 28 percent pertained to political/military activities of the United States. For over four years, the average amount of print space allocated to Washington (by Red Star) has been 29 percent of the total foreign coverage.

During the past fifty months, Soviet propagandists and news commentators have been monotonously consistent, tough and uncompromising in the tone of their rhetoric about the policies and actions of the government of the United States. With unremitting regularity, Russian editors and news commentators have selected those topics that reflected the overall aggressive and provocative nature of Reagan's foreign policy, and the military plans or actions of the Pentagon.

Repeatedly, Soviet spokesmen and news media have focused on those emotional topics dealing with nuclear war and U.S. militarism as a direct threat to the Soviet heartland. In July, the major focus of Soviet propaganda and commentary, pertaining to American hegemony, highlighted three primary topics: (1) Reagan increases U.S. military intervention in Central America; (2) the Pentagon's nuclear arsenal increases world tensions and (3) United States militarism is a threat to world peace. Soviet daily newspaper headlines asserted that:

- The United States is preparing to launch a massive military attack on Nicaragua. Reagan will launch the attack from Honduras.
- Near a dangerous line! U.S. adventurism in Central America is a second Vietnam.
- Pirate Actions! Washington prefers to use the word "quarantine" rather than "blocade." Reagan's objective is to destroy all liberation movements in Central America.
- South Korea - nuclear base of the Pentagon. There are over 700 nuclear weapons now located in South Korea.
- The U.S. and NATO have developed a military strategy for deep strikes into the USSR.
- The U.S. nuclear umbrella threatens the (North) Pacific Ocean region and the USSR.

As in preceding months, Soviet commentators and propaganda organs focused on the topic of American military exercises as being aggressive and provocative to "peace loving" nations. Russian propagandists assiduously exploited the topic that the Pentagon is preparing for war. For example, Russian journalists highlighted that:

- BRIGHT STAR 83 maneuvers are an important element of American imperialism in the Middle East. Many Arab countries protest U.S. military exercises in the region.
- BRIGHT STAR 83 exercises are intended to develop U.S. military intervention strategy for world hot spots.
- BRIGHT STAR 83 will be used by the Pentagon to rehearse for a large scale Middle East war. Rapid Deployment Forces will be tested.

In a series of feature articles, Soviet editors and commentators provided background reports and almost daily coverage about the military and political situation in Chad. The Russian media stressed the following topics:

- Escalation of intervention. The U.S. and its allies send more military aid to Habre.
- The West opposes the movement to liberate the people of Chad. The African people want the citizens of Chad to decide their own future.
- Update on Chad. U.S., France and other Western countries continue to aid Habre's government. Washington is sending weapons and money to Zaire which has troops in Chad.
- The Organization of African Unity demands that France and the U.S. stop interfering in Chad.
- Status of Chad. Fierce fighting continues between Habre's and Oueddei's forces. France and the U.S. continue to supply military aid to Habre.

The Soviets intensified all aspects of their rhetoric and propaganda pertaining to USSR support for peace and nuclear disarmament. Again, The Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, frequently criticized Reagan for spurring the arms race and increasing world tension. In an orchestrated propaganda effort, key Soviet leaders and commentators repeatedly emphasized that:

- Obstructed by the United States, the Geneva talks have been fruitless.
- Wisdom versus Madness. The entire world praises Soviet support for disarmament.
- The USSR has clear and constructive suggestions for disarmament--but Washington continues its criminal policy of military buildup, world aggression, and its strategy of anti-Soviet global opposition.

The Soviet Defense Minister, Marshall Ustinov, emphasized the following points in regard to the arms race and arms limitation:

- The U.S. and the USSR have military parity.
- The U.S. and NATO seek military supremacy, and the USSR will not allow this to happen.
- The USSR does not have a monopoly on medium-range nuclear missiles, as Reagan claims.
- The USSR does not have superiority in strategic nuclear forces, as the U.S. claims.
- Washington insists on nuclear superiority (not parity) over the USSR.

In July 1983, Soviet propaganda highlighted military assistance and mutual security arrangements between U.S.-NATO-Turkey. The major topics highlighted by the Russian media stressed the following:

- US-NATO military exercises in Turkey are very dangerous and provocative to the USSR.
- NATO is clearly trying to destroy Turkish-Soviet relations.
- Turkey's cooperation with U.S. and NATO adventurism is dangerous and can only increase tension.
- Washington intends to increase its military presence in Turkey.

In July 1983, the editors of the leading military newspaper continued to provide significant coverage of events and activities of Soviet military forces in Afghanistan. Abstracts and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda pertaining to Afghanistan are listed below:

- Soviet medics and military doctors successfully fight challenges in Afghanistan. They excel in their work and return wounded and sick soldiers to duty in a short time. Some of the medical challenges are: peritonitis, heat stroke, dehydration and combat wounds.
- Soviet helicopter units fulfill their international duties in Afghanistan. Helicopter crews and ground personnel are skillful professionals who excel in the performance of their duties.
- Soviet troops in Afghanistan not only fight counterrevolutionaries, but help to rebuild bridges, repair roads and drill wells for the people in the villages.
- Soviet engineering units use their equipment and knowledge to find water and drill wells.

Soviet sensitivity and anxiety in regard to anti-Soviet propaganda is evident by Moscow's unreasonable reaction to any form of criticism of the Soviet system and/or government. In this regard the Russians have no sense of humor. For example, Red Star headlines the following story:

The British press spreads anti-Soviet propaganda!
The British military magazine Soldier advertises the sale of T-shirts with slogans such as:

"DON'T MESS WITH THE BRITISH,"

"UP AGAINST THE WALL COMMIES," and

"PEACE THROUGH SUPERIOR FIRE-POWER."

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for over four years -- June 1979 through July 1983. During this period, almost 59,000 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 July 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 July 1983, slightly over 26 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. In general, 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 July 1983 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table also reflect Red Star's international coverage for June 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>July 1983</u> | <u>June 1983</u> | <u>June 79 thru May 83</u> |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | United States | 27.92 | 31.69 | 28.92 |
| 2 | West Germany..... | 5.59 | 3.56 | 2.49 |
| 3 | Hungary..... | 5.21 | ---- | 1.35 |
| 4 | Afghanistan | 4.14 | 5.15 | 3.77 |
| 5 | Chad..... | 4.11 | ---- | .05 |
| 6 | Israel..... | 3.56 | 4.84 | 3.65 |
| 7 | Poland..... | 3.35 | 2.12 | 4.08 |
| 8 | United Kingdom..... | 3.09 | .65 | 2.14 |
| 9 | France..... | 2.88 | 2.44 | 1.26 |
| 10 | Central America..... | 2.68 | .82 | .19 |
| 11 | NATO..... | 2.32 | 3.64 | 1.89 |
| 12 | Nicaragua | 1.96 | 1.99 | 1.01 |
| 13 | Cuba..... | 1.72 | .28 | 1.27 |
| 14 | Warsaw Pact..... | 1.66 | 6.32 | 2.68 |

UNITED STATES

During July 1983, almost 28 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. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was approximately 29 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news (see Table 1).

For over four years, Soviet commentators 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.

Again in July 1983, 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 topics that stressed U.S. policy for nuclear war, and deployment of advanced, high-technology weapons. Some examples of Soviet media headlines are:

- Undo pressure on partners. U.S. continues to pressure NATO allies to accept American policies on disarmament and deployment of nuclear weapons.
- South Korea - nuclear base of the Pentagon. Washington is reinforcing and increasing its military forces in South Korea, so the U.S. can control the Pacific Ocean area.

- America is upgrading and enlarging its network of military bases on both Pacific and Indian Ocean islands.
- The Pentagon has plans to fortify the Falkland Islands.
- The U.S. intends to deploy Rapid Deployment Forces and missiles to various islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.
- Escalation of Intervention - The U.S. and France want to maintain neo-colonial control over Chad.
- The U.S. steps up its military presence in East Africa.
- Bright Star - 83 is a provocative part of the U.S. strategy for military hegemony in the Middle East.
- The U.S. and NATO have developed a military strategy for a deep strike into the USSR.
- Washington's nuclear umbrella threatens the Pacific Ocean region near Asia - ships armed with long range nuclear cruise missiles threaten Soviet Asia.
- Reagan sends a huge armada into Central American waters for "blockade" maneuvers.
- Near a dangerous line. Reagan must get out of Central America. The public does not want a second Vietnam.

The War in Chad

Soviet propagandists and news commentators frequently exploit world events to reinforce their propaganda objectives that manifest the United States government as being the leader of international imperialism and a threat to liberation movements all over the world. In July, Soviet commentators exploited American intervention in the war in Chad. In a series of feature articles, Russian editors and commentators provided their audience with background reports and daily news coverage about the "very serious and critical" situation in Chad. Moscow stressed the following topics:

"Escalation of Intervention. The recent upheaval in Chad is the focus of world attention. The civil war in Chad has lasted for 17 years. In 1979 a new government headed by G. Oueddei assumed power, but the U.S. and its allies overthrew this government and placed Hissen Habre in power. Oueddei and his supporters regrouped in the North and are fighting to regain control. The U.S. and its allies have been sending military aid to Habre."

"The U.S. and France want to maintain neocolonial control over Chad."

"TASS Announcement! The situation in Chad has become very tense. France continues to pour military aid into Habre's government."

"The West opposes the movement to liberate the people of Chad. The African people want the citizens of Chad to decide their own future."

"Oueddei's forces in Chad call for the withdrawal of foreign troops."

"Qaddafi denounces France and the U.S. for intervening in Chad. France and other allies are pouring money and weapons into Habre's government."

"Update on Chad! U.S., France and other Western countries continue to aid Habre's government. The U.S. is sending weapons and money to Zaire which has troops in Chad."

"The President of Zaire goes to Washington to talk to Reagan about Chad."

"Update on Chad! Tense fighting continues. The U.S. and France continue military aid. Oueddei controls one-third of the country."

"The Organization of African Unity demands that France and the U.S. stop interfering in Chad."

"U.S., France and Zaire supply weapons and military aid to Habre's government."

"Update on Chad! Fierce fighting continues between Habre's and Oueddei's forces. France and the U.S. continue military aid to Habre."

As mentioned before, the Red Star's news and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist Party and Soviet government; consequently, they reflect negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over four years, the United States has received an average of 57 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in July it was nearly 61 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>July 1983</u> | <u>June 1983</u> | <u>June 79 - May 83</u> |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. United States..... | 60.72% | 61.67% | 57.36% |
| 2. Israel..... | 8.09% | 9.83% | 7.77% |
| 3. United Kingdom..... | 6.62% | 1.17% | 3.83% |
| 4. West Germany..... | 6.32% | 6.87% | 3.02% |
| 5. France | 3.74% | 2.48% | .56% |
| 6. Chad..... | 3.12% | ---- | .04% |
| 7. South Africa..... | 2.19% | 1.13% | 2.34% |
| 8. Turkey..... | 1.97% | 1.13% | 2.34% |
| 9. South Korea..... | 1.90% | ---- | 2.02% |

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 four 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>JUL</u> | <u>JUN</u> | <u>MAY</u> | <u>1983</u> <u>APR</u> | <u>MAR</u> | <u>FEB</u> | <u>JAN</u> | <u>DEC</u> | <u>NOV</u> | <u>1982</u> <u>OCT</u> | <u>SEP</u> | <u>AUG</u> | <u>JUL</u> | <u>JUN</u> |
|--|------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| US Military/ Political Hegemony | 50% | 47% | 46% | 62% | 76% | 58% | 42% | 43% | 40% | 61% | 50% | 43% | 42% | 39% |
| US Military Budget-Arms Race | 31% | 28% | 32% | 23% | 12% | 24% | 29% | 41% | 30% | 23% | 24% | 37% | 29% | 30% |
| US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty | 13% | 15% | 14% | 07% | 10% | 15% | 20% | 08% | 17% | 14% | 22% | 15% | 24% | 23% |
| All Other | 06% | 10% | 08% | 08% | 02% | 03% | 09% | 08% | 13% | 02% | 04% | 05% | 05% | 08% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

As in the past, the editors of Red Star and Soviet commentators use every opportunity to exploit events (such as the situation in Chad) and/or media issues appearing in the international press in their effort to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination. This is the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda.

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

As in previous months, the Soviet propaganda machine exploited the theme of American military, political and economic hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee Imperialism). In July, 50 percent of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric about Washington emphasized this theme (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

| <u>Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony</u> | <u>1983</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> |
| 1. Central America/Caribbean .. | 35% | 26% | 32% | 24% | 15% | 08% | 13% | 04% | 08% |
| 2. Europe | 24% | 34% | 11% | 22% | 34% | 18% | 29% | 34% | 31% |
| 3. Asia/Pacific | 20% | 02% | 14% | 23% | 10% | 08% | 20% | 08% | 26% |
| 4. Indian Ocean and Middle East | 09% | 02% | 01% | 05% | 05% | 25% | 28% | 30% | 17% |
| 5. World Wide | 06% | 35% | 36% | 25% | 35% | 41% | 10% | 24% | 18% |
| 6. Africa..... | 06% | 01% | 06% | 01% | 01% | 00% | 00% | 00% | 00% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

The major focus of Red Star articles and commentary about American hegemony highlighted three primary topics: (1) U.S. Increases Military Intervention in Central America; (2) Pentagon's Nuclear Arsenal Increases World Tension and (3) United States Militarism is a Threat to World Peace.

U.S. Increases Military Intervention in Central America

For over six months, Soviet propagandists have fully and assiduously exploited the political/military events and actions in Central America. Thirty-five percent of all space allocated (by Soviet propagandists) to the theme of U.S. military/political hegemony concerned Central America. The Soviet press headlined and emphasized the following topics:

- Reagan is escalating the military intervention in Central America. The U.S. is financing and aiding Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

- The U.S. is preparing for a massive military attack on Nicaragua. Reagan will launch the attack from Honduras.
- The American Congress denounces Reagan for the military intervention in Nicaragua.
- The Pentagon is expanding its aggression against Nicaragua. U.S. - supported guerrilla bands are increasing the number of attacks on Nicaragua (from Honduras).
- The CIA plans to mine three Nicaraguan harbors and sea ports.
- The U.S. Navy plans to conduct large-scale naval exercises in the waters off Central America and in the Caribbean. The Navy will conduct practice blockades of the major sea ports. Reagan is trying to intimidate Nicaragua.
- The U.S. sends a huge armada into Central American waters. The Nicaraguan people support the revolution, and are ready for any threat.
- Near a dangerous line. U.S. adventurism in Central America is a second Vietnam. Reagan supports dictatorships in the region in return for hegemony.
- Big Pine 2, is a provocative military exercise and a decidedly serious threat to Nicaragua.
- The U.S. is building and modernizing military facilities in Honduras for access to Nicaragua.
- Pirate actions. Washington prefers to use the word "quarantine" rather than "blockade". Reagan intends to destroy all liberation movements in Central America.
- The CIA intends to increase clandestine operations in Central America. The entire world is disturbed by U.S. intervention in the regions and wants Uncle Sam out!
- Honduras, under U.S. guidance, is preparing to attack Nicaragua.
- Washington is planning to wage a large scale invasion of Nicaragua. The attack will be launched from Honduras.
- The U.S. continues to plan large scale attack on Nicaragua. The CIA aids counterrevolutionary guerrilla bands to undermine the Nicaraguan government; Mexico and Grenada criticize American intervention.
- Reagan is escalating the military intervention in Central America. The Pentagon sends military aid to the Salvadoran government in order to suppress a popular revolution.

- The U.S. increases the amount of military intervention in Central America. The military alliances with Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica are to fight liberation movements in the region.

Pentagon's Nuclear Arsenal Increases World Tension

In July 1983, Soviet commentators continued to exploit the propaganda topic that Reagan's accelerated development and world-wide deployment of nuclear weapons can "only lead into dangerous adventurism and tension." The following headlines and abstracts underscore the tone and scope of Soviet propaganda on this topic:

- South Korea - nuclear base of the Pentagon! The Pentagon has over 700 nuclear weapons in Korea; yet, the U.S. is enhancing its nuclear potential in Korea so it can better control the Pacific Ocean.
- America plans to deploy neutron weapons in Europe. Reagan applauds the French military development and testing of neutron bombs. France plans to arm new Hades missiles with neutron warheads.
- The Pentagon accelerates plans to deploy 160 nuclear cruise missiles to England.
- The deployment of Pershing II missiles in West Germany will increase tension and the danger of nuclear war.
- Peace movements and the German people oppose plans to deploy nuclear missiles in Europe.
- Washington planned to use nuclear weapons in the Korean War. Although this did not occur, the Pentagon has over 700 nuclear weapons (today) in Korea.
- The U.S. nuclear umbrella threatens the Pacific Ocean region and the USSR. U.S. Navy ships near Japan will have 400 long range cruise missiles and many will be armed with nuclear warheads. The battleship New Jersey is a special threat to the region, but many Seventh Fleet ships will carry long range cruise missiles.
- Reagan wants nuclear supremacy over the USSR at any cost. The Pentagon plans to deploy long range cruise missiles to Japan and South Korea. U.S. Navy aircraft carriers and submarines carrying nuclear weapons will use Japanese ports.
- The U.S. and NATO have developed a military strategy for deep strikes into the USSR. A new technology is being developed for this purpose. New systems include the Jay Stars Radar System.

- The Pentagon upgrades plans to deploy new cruise missiles in Sicily. This US - NATO decision is a direct challenge (and threat) to African and Middle Eastern countries.
- The U.S. Air Force has made 20 illegal flights over North Korea (this month). The U.S. is a danger to the region.

United States Militarism is a Threat to World Peace

In the preceding months, Soviet commentators and propaganda organs focused on the topic of American military exercises as being aggressive and provocative. Russian propagandists assiduously exploited the topic that the Pentagon is "preparing for war." The following headlines and abstracts underscore the tone and scope of this Soviet propaganda theme:

- Syria condemns U.S. military decision to conduct Rapid Deployment Maneuvers (Bright Star 83) in four Arab countries.
- The U.S. is increasing its military forces in East Africa. Washington has military treaties with Kenya, Sudan, Egypt and Somalia. More military bases are being established in the region.
- Bright Star 83 maneuvers are an important element of American imperialism in the Middle East. Many Arab countries protest U.S. military exercises in the region.
- Bright Star 83 exercises are intended to develop U.S. military intervention strategy for world hot spots. Over 7,000 Rapid Deployment Forces will participate in Bright Star.
- The U.S. plans to deploy Rapid Deployment Forces and nuclear missiles to islands in the Pacific and Indian ocean.
- The Pentagon will conduct large scale military exercises in Egypt and work out U.S. desert strategy.
- Bright Star 83. The Pentagon plans to rehearse a large-scale Middle East war. The military theater will be Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Sudan. Rapid Deployment Forces will be tested. Maneuvers are a part of Reagan's military build up in the Middle East.
- U.S. increases tension in Korea. The Pentagon conducts continuous military maneuvers in Korea. Team Spirit 82 was the largest and most extensive military exercises ever conducted in Asia.
- The Pentagon expands and modernizes military facilities on Diego Garcia.
- Militarization of the Falkland Islands is beneficial to both the U.S. and NATO.

- U.S. - Thai military maneuvers have increased tension in Southeast Asia.
- The Pentagon plans to use West German civilian airports as forward bases for Rapid Deployment Forces.
- Cobra Gold 81. Provocative joint military exercises were conducted in the Gulf of Thailand - 30 ships and over 10,000 men participated. Exercises are a threat to Southeast Asia.
- New U.S. militarism in Asia. Secretary Schultz recently visited a number of Asian countries. Washington is increasing its military bases in Asia. New roads to military hegemony.
- Missiles, Mafia and Drugs. Since U.S. troops have been deployed to Sicily, Mafia activities have increased.
- The Mafia has ties with the CIA; it spies for the CIA all over the world.

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In July 1983, Soviet rhetoric and propaganda about the arms race and arms limitation decreased slightly as compared to the previous month. Communist media coverage allocated to this propaganda theme was 31 percent of the total coverage of foreign affairs (see Table 3).

The Kremlin continued to insist that Reagan is stubborn and determined to alter the strategic balance through his version of arms control that favors only America. The Soviets intensified all aspects of their rhetoric and propaganda pertaining to USSR support for peace and nuclear disarmament. Again, the Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, frequently criticized Reagan for spurring the arms race and increasing world tension. In an orchestrated propaganda effort, key Soviet leaders and commentators repeatedly emphasized that:

- Governments and media world wide praise the Socialist Bloc and the USSR for their support of nuclear disarmament, peace and detente.
- Obstructed by the U.S., the Geneva talks have been fruitless.
- Wisdom versus Madness. The entire world praises Soviet support for disarmament.
- The Soviet Union continues to favor disarmament in spite of US-NATO provocations; however, Soviet forces will be capable of defending the country.
- The USSR has clear and constructive suggestions for disarmament. But Washington continues its criminal policy of military build-up, world aggression, and strategy of anti-Soviet global opposition.

In a TASS interview, the Soviet Defense Minister, Marshall Ustinov, emphasized the following points in regard to the arms race and arms limitation:

- The U.S. and the USSR have military parity.
- The U.S. and NATO seek military supremacy. And the USSR won't allow this to happen.
- The USSR does not have a monopoly on medium-range nuclear missiles (as claimed by Reagan).
- The Soviet Union does not have superiority in strategic nuclear forces, as the U.S. claims.
- Washington (Reagan) insists on nuclear superiority over the USSR.

The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star reflect the overall tone and thrust of Soviet propaganda related to the arms race and arms control talks:

On missiles, new weapons and the arms race.

- The U.S. Air Force conducts tests of laser weapons at China Lake, California. Tests are successful.
- Pentagon military programs include MX, Midgetman Missile, Trident System and the B-1B Bomber. These systems will greatly improve U.S. nuclear capabilities.
- Due to the heavy pressure from U.S. defense industries, the U.S. Congress voted to produce 100 new B-1 bombers.
- Washington continues its military build-up. Livermore Laboratories tested new ray guns.
- The Pentagon has accelerated the production of new cruise missiles. Over 120 cruise missiles are currently deployed on B-52s. The Reagan plan is to deploy 12,000 cruise missiles in the 1980's.
- The Pentagon will deploy nuclear mines in West Germany.
- Peace-loving demagogery. Reagan insists that the missile build-up will ensure world peace - this is pure propaganda.
- The U.S. is the Number 1 weapons exporter. American industry makes billions in profits from the export of military weapons.
- The American arms industry has many joint contracts with foreign weapons firms. The expansion of such cooperation only leads to increased world tension.

- The U.S. Congress approved funds for the production of 27 MX missiles. Reagan wins again.
- Both Europe and the USSR will lose in a nuclear war. If the U.S. deploys Pershing II missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will deploy more nuclear missiles aimed at Europe. No one can win!
- The U.S. Navy completes its tests for the production of a new anti - ship missile system (RAM-ASMD). The system also can be used against low flying aircraft.
- Congress approved Reagan's 1984 military budget request - it is over \$280 billion. Programs include Midgetman missiles, MX, B-1 bombers, Trident submarines, 600 M-1 tanks, 36 F-15's and much more.
- Arms race continues! The Pentagon will spend over \$7.2 billion on military construction.

On Space War and Chemical Weapons.

- Pentagon launches into space. The U.S. will develop new anti-missile defense systems in space that will use lasers. This breaks a U.S. - Soviet agreement.
- Reagan wants to be able to win a first nuclear strike and plans to militarize space using the space shuttle, satellites and laser weapons.
- The military space budget is almost eight billion dollars.
- The U.S. refuses to negotiate with the USSR on limitation of chemical weapons.
- Reagan has increased the production of chemical weapons. Congress has allocated over \$130 million for the production of chemical weapons.
- U.S. lies - The Pentagon "smokescreens" its chemical weapons production with a propaganda campaign against the USSR. Reagan claims that the USSR is using chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Third World countries.
- The Pentagon prepares for Chemical warfare. Congress allocates \$130.6 million for binary weapons in 1984.

On the Geneva Talks and the Peace Movement.

- The Christian Science Monitor criticizes the U.S. government for its build-up of nuclear weapons and for ignoring the Geneva talks.

- The USSR has a clear and constructive plan for disarmament. But the White House is continuing its criminal policy of world-wide military build-up, and its strategy of anti-Soviet global opposition.
- The United States refuses to discuss nuclear disarmament until Pershing II missiles have been deployed in Europe.
- The Geneva talks have been fruitless because of U.S. obstruction tactics. U.S. disarmament programs favor Soviet disarmament and U.S. build-up.
- In spite of U.S. obstruction tactics the USSR continues to support disarmament and peace. However, Soviet forces will always be capable of defending the country.
- France and England continue to build-up nuclear weapons. They are a threat to the USSR and their missiles must be counted as part of the U.S. military nuclear threat.
- Over 9,000 Australians participated in anti-U.S. demonstrations. Australians, like many people all over the world, want nuclear disarmament and peace. They oppose the U.S. military build-up.
- The U.S. delays and obstructs Geneva talks. Reagan only wants a treaty that favors U.S. nuclear supremacy.
- Moscow supports nuclear disarmament, but will respond to any threat by Washington.
- Washington continues the arms race and the nuclear build-up in Europe. Reagan's military actions have inspired anti-war groups. Unfortunately, NATO allies continue to support the U.S.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In July 1983, Soviet commentators continued to give moderate emphasis to United States Military Assistance and Mutual Security subjects and programs. (see Table 3). The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period December 1982 through July 1983 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5, below.

Table 5

| Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security | 1983 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | July 1983* | June 1983* | May 1983* | Apr 1983* | Mar 1983* | Feb 1983* | Jan 1983* | 1982 Dec 1982* |
| 1. Europe/NATO | 45% | 24% | 29% | 08% | 11% | 14% | 29% | 25% |
| 2. Asia/Pacific | 41% | 46% | 43% | 57% | 46% | 41% | 20% | 25% |
| 3. Africa..... | 06% | 00% | 00% | 06% | 11% | 00% | 00% | 00% |
| 4. Middle East | 04% | 24% | 20% | 24% | 04% | 17% | 28% | 45% |
| 5. China | 03% | 01% | 00% | 00% | 00% | 05% | 00% | 00% |
| 6. Latin America | 01% | 05% | 08% | 05% | 28% | 23% | 13% | 05% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

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

In July 1983, Soviet propaganda emphasized military assistance and mutual security relations between the US-NATO-Turkey. The major topics highlighted by the Russian media stressed the following:

- US-NATO military exercises in Turkey are very dangerous and provocative to the USSR.
- NATO is clearly trying to destroy Turkish-Soviet relations.
- NATO is pressuring Turkey to permit the U.S. to build more military bases in Turkey.
- Turkey's cooperation with U.S. and NATO adventurism is dangerous and can only increase tension.
- Turkish defense ministry official supports U.S. anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. He attempts to justify Turkey's participation in NATO, based on the Soviet threat.
- Washington intends to increase its military presence in Turkey. In turn, Turkey will receive U.S. military assistance to strengthen its military forces.

Soviet spokesmen also highlighted the following topics in regard to military cooperation between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul:

- South Korea - nuclear base of the Pentagon. Washington is reinforcing its military bases in South Korea so it can control the Pacific Ocean.
- Washington plans to deploy cruise missiles and neutron weapons to South Korea. The Pentagon has over 700 nuclear weapons in Korea.
- The Pentagon is increasing its military aid to South Korea - Seoul will receive new tanks, Stinger missiles and F-16's.

- South Korea will increase its military cooperation with Japan. Over 30 percent of the Korean budget is allocated to the military.
- The Pentagon continues to modernize U.S. Air Force bases in Japan.
- Japan and the U.S. conducted provocative joint air maneuvers during July.
- Tokyo permits U.S. Navy ships carrying nuclear weapons to use Japanese port facilities.
- Tokyo has given the Pentagon the green light to build up its military forces in Japan.

Other selected abstracts of articles and headlines 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 Greek government ratifies new military treaty with Washington on U.S. bases in Greece. The Greek people want the U.S. military to leave."

"The Pentagon will give Taiwan a \$530 million arms package. It will include 384 Chaparrel missiles, 100 Sparrow missiles, spare parts, etc."

"Pakistan will receive over 100 F-16's plus spare parts."

"The U.S. and China completed talks in regard to the transfer of nuclear technology. No definitive agreement was reached."

"The Pentagon begins military aid to Habre in Chad. The U.S. is sending over \$10 million in military aid and equipment. France and Israel also support the Habre government."

"The U.S. and West Germany plan joint arms development and production programs. West Germany will purchase AT-2 missiles and MARS artillery for the Bundeswehr."

"West German and U.S. defense secretaries meet to discuss mutual security topics, including deployment of Pershing II missiles."

OTHER THEMES

Generally, the Soviet press tends to report only those non-military events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the U.S. government and its institutions. During

the past 17 months, an average of eight percent of the space in Red Star about the U.S. was allocated to "other themes"; in July, it was eight percent.

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

- Reagan's promises have all been broken. Social programs have been cut. Military spending has increased. Unemployment is at a record high level. The deficit is the largest in U.S. history.
- Racist court in Alabama finds John Harris guilty of crimes he did not commit. Harris fought for human rights.
- Unemployment is over ten percent. Reagan claims that the economy is improving, but many economic experts insist that the U.S. economy is in serious trouble.
- The Committee for Economic and Social Justice demands freedom for John Harris, imprisoned for many years for fighting against racism in the U.S.
- Blacks will not vote for Reagan. The president has ignored the problems of the blacks. Unemployment and misery is at an all time high for black Americans.
- U.S. Navy sailors on shore leave in Nairobi kill, rob and rape local citizens.
- Samantha Smith and family enjoy their tour of the USSR. She learns Russian and enjoys the trip. The family is overwhelmed by sights and Russian hospitalities.

WEST GERMANY

West Germany received 5.6 percent of the total coverage of foreign news (see Table 1). This increased coverage was due to the visit of Chancellor Kohl to Moscow. In spite of the visit of the German Chancellor, the majority of the Soviet media coverage was highly critical of the government in Bonn and events in Germany. A statistical analysis of the amount of space by general topic allocated to West Germany in July revealed the following:

| <u>General Topic</u> | <u>Amount of Space</u> |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Chancellor Kohl's visit to Moscow | 40 percent |
| 2. Nazi and Neo-Nazi Activities..... | 27 percent |
| 3. Geneva Talks and Peace Movement..... | 18 percent |
| 4. German Militarism..... | 15 percent |
| | 100 percent |

Abstracts and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda revealing the focus and tone of Russian commentary pertaining to West Germany are listed below:

- Yuri Andropov and Chancellor Kohl discussed the following subjects: (1) Soviet - West German relations; (2) arms race and nuclear disarmament, the Geneva talks and (3) NATO activities.
- Talks between Kohl and Andropov continue. Talks are friendly and productive. The USSR wants good relations with West Germany and successful results of arms talks.
- West German government's foreign policy is not conducive to nuclear disarmament or detente. Kohl supports NATO policies.
- The world press covered Kohl's visit to USSR. Unfortunately, Kohl supports U.S. policy in regard to disarmament.
- German peace movements oppose plans to deploy Pershing II missiles in West Germany. The missiles will increase the danger of nuclear war in Europe.
- The Bonn government will increase the military budget by 2.8 percent in 1984. The West German Air Force buys the new Hansa HFB320ECM aircraft.
- Chancellor Kohl and French President Mitterand discussed NATO issues and the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. Both governments support NATO and U.S. policy.
- Neo-Fascism is growing worldwide; most groups are in West Germany. Their growth is due to support from government and defense industries. The economic problems in the capitalist world add fuel to the growth of neo-facist groups.
- West German neo-facist groups become more aggressive, and demand the return of pre-World War II German territory.

AFGHANISTAN

In July 1983, the editors of Red Star continued to provide significant coverage of events and activities in Afghanistan (see Table 1). The following topics were highlighted:

| <u>General Topic</u> | <u>Amount of Space</u> |
|---|------------------------|
| (1) Activities of Soviet Units | 55 percent |
| (2) Afghanistan Government Amnesty and Activities of Afghanistan Army..... | 29 percent |
| (3) Afghanistan - Pakistan Talks..... | 10 percent |
| (4) Foreign Intervention..... | <u>06 percent</u> |
| | 100 percent |

Abstracts and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda pertaining to Afghanistan are listed below:

- Soviet medics and military doctors successfully fight challenges in Afghanistan. They excel in their work and return Soviet soldiers to duty soonest. (See Appendix B for a translation of this article.)
- Soviet helicopter units fulfill their international duties in Afghanistan. Helicopter crew and ground personnel are skillful professionals who excel in the performance of their duties.
- Soviet troops in Afghanistan not only fight counterrevolutionaries, but help to rebuild bridges, repair roads, and drill wells for the people in the villages. The Afghanistan people are very grateful.
- A Soviet engineering unit helps the people in a remote Afghanistan village to find water which is used to irrigate crops and fields.
- Thousands of counterrevolutionaries have returned and have been given amnesty by the Kabul government.
- Propaganda units of the Afghanistan Army conduct reeducation and indoctrination programs for returnees. Many of the former counterrevolutionaries form self-defense units and assist the Afghanistan Army.
- People support the revolution. The Afghanistan Army continues to defeat and eliminate counterrevolutionary bands.
- American and western allies continue their undeclared war against Afghanistan. They aid and supply weapons to counterrevolutionary bands.
- The Kabul government denounces the attempts by imperialists to interfere with the revolution.
- Afghan-Pakistan talks have been constructive. The two countries have agreed to continue the talks and try to solve mutual problems.

ISRAEL

During the past year, Soviet commentators have exploited events dealing with the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon. An analysis of the amount of space in Red Star (during June and July) devoted to Israel revealed the following:

| <u>General Topic</u> | <u>Amount of Space* (CM²)</u> | |
|---|--|------------------|
| | <u>July 1983</u> | <u>June 1983</u> |
| 1. Israeli Aggression and Hegemony..... | 61% | 36% |
| 2. Attacks (on Israeli troops) by Lebanese Patriots | 22% | 17% |
| 3. Israeli Repression of Civilian Population.. | 13% | 21% |
| 4. U.S. Military/Political Assistance..... | 04% | 26% |
| | 100% | 100% |

*Represents percent of space (CM²) in Red Star for Israel/Lebanon as theme and/or other country in June 1983.

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:

Israeli Aggression and Hegemony.

- Cult of cruelty and violence. Israelis are taught to hate Moslems and Arabs. They learn that Israel must expand from the Nile to the Euphrates, and any action is justified.
- Israeli military units shell Syrian positions and reinforce their units in Lebanon.
- The Israeli government demands complete annexation of the West Bank - there are 143 military settlements on the West Bank.
- The United Nations Security Council discusses the situation regarding the West Bank; Israelis build more settlements and oppress the Arab population.
- Evil Alliance. Israel is helping South Africa to develop nuclear weapons. Both countries are conducting joint experiments in chemical and bacteriological warfare. Both are racists and a threat to peace.
- The Israeli army continues to fortify its positions near Syria.

Attacks by Lebanese Patriots.

- Opposition grows. Lebanese patriots continue to launch successful attacks against Israeli troops in Lebanon.
- Cause extensive damage. Lebanese patriots clash with Israelis near Sidon and cause extensive damage.
- Win several victories. Lebanese patriots conduct successful anti-Israeli operations.

Israeli Repression of Civilian Population.

- Israelis increase their oppression and acts of terror against the Lebanese population.
- Israelis continue to oppress Lebanese civilians. They continue to reinforce military positions in Lebanon.
- The Israelis continue to oppress civilians in Lebanon and on the West Bank.
- Israelis oppress and put down Arab demonstrations on the West Bank. Several civilians are killed.

United States Assistance to Israel.

- Washington supports Israel so it can expand its military forces in the Middle East.
- Secretary Schultz visits the Mideast in an attempt to convince Arab allies to accept U.S. policy in the area.
- The U.S. supports the Israeli position to evict Syrian troops from Lebanon.

FRANCE

Soviet commentary and news coverage of activities/events in France continued to receive modest coverage in the Russian press. The principal focus of Soviet propaganda highlighted:

- France tests a neutron bomb on the Atoll of Mururoce on July 21. The French plan to arm their new Hades missiles with neutron warheads. The U.S. welcomes French nuclear weapons.
- The French Navy acquires its first thermonuclear warhead for its M-4 missiles.
- The Somalian defense minister visits Paris to discuss the sale of modern weapons to Somalia.
- France continues to aid Habre's government in Chad. Paris sends weapons and French troops to Chad.
- France continues to pour military aid into Habre's government.

- The French defense minister visits Denmark to discuss military cooperation. NATO and the U.S. subsidize military research and other programs in Denmark.
- The French government supports NATO - U.S. military policy for Europe.

UNITED KINGDOM

In July 1983, the editors of Red Star continued to provide significant coverage of events and activities in Great Britain. (See Table 1.) The following topics were highlighted:

- The Thatcher government will construct a huge air defense complex to protect U.S. military facilities in Great Britain.
- Reagan plans to deploy 160 cruise missiles in England.
- Great Britain plans to increase its military presence in the Persian Gulf - Thatcher will deploy 12 ships to the Persian Gulf.
- British press spreads anti - Soviet propaganda. The British military magazine Soldier advertises the sale of T-shirts with slogans such as: "Don't Mess With the British", "Up Against the Wall Commies," and "Peace Through Superior Fire - Power."
- Britain will increase its nuclear arsenals. The Royal Navy will arm its submarines with Trident 2 missiles.
- The Royal British Navy will modernize its fleet of aircraft carriers based on experiences obtained during the Falklands War.
- Great Britain in militaristic orbit. London is permitting the U.S. to deploy more nuclear weapons to England. Next to Washington, Britain has the largest military budget. Britain will increase its nuclear arsenal.
- The U.S. has between 64 and 100 military bases in Great Britain. England is a huge logistical base for the Pentagon. These military facilities are very dangerous to the civilian population.

JAPAN

For over four years the editors of Red Star have allocated an average of two percent of their coverage of foreign news to Japan; however, in July it was only one percent. The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda topics underscored the following:

| <u>Topic</u> | <u>July '83</u> | <u>June '83</u> | <u>May '83</u> | <u>Apr '83</u> |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Japanese militarism and imperialism..... | 39% | 69% | 16% | 50% |
| 2. Combined (U.S.-Japanese) military training..... | 32% | 16% | 02% | 40% |
| 3. U.S. military assistance and..... | 14% | 12% | 75% | 10% |
| 4. Other..... | 15% | 03% | 07% | 00% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

The focus and tone of Russian propaganda content pertaining to Japan (other than U.S. military assistance) are contained in the following headlines and abstracts:

- Japan's military lobby insists on increased military spending. The lobby wants the 1984 military budget to be increased by 6.8 percent.
- NATO officials visit Japan to discuss Tokyo's role in NATO operations.
- Washington pressures Japan to increase the military budget. Tokyo decides to increase military spending by 6.8 percent.
- The new nuclear aircraft carrier, Carl Vinson, will participate in joint U.S. - Japanese Navy training exercises.
- The Japanese press reveals more information about Unit 731 - the unit which tested chemical and biological weapons on live POW's during World War II.
- The Japanese Navy visits Manila for the first time since World War II.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Events in Poland received modest and ordinary coverage in the Soviet press. The Russians highlighted the following topics:

- Polish parliament meets to discuss changes in the constitution and new laws. Martial Law ended on July 22.
- Many celebrations and festivals honor the anniversary of Soviet-Polish friendship during World War II.
- Celebrations are held in Moscow to celebrate and honor the 30th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland.
- Soviet Defense Minister congratulates Polish Defense Minister Jaruzelsky and the Polish Armed Forces on the 39th Anniversary of the rebirth of Poland.

China received token coverage in the Soviet military press during July 1983. Most of this coverage was brief and neutral in tone. The topics covered were:

- U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger will visit China (in October). The purpose of the Weinberger trip is to expand U.S. - Chinese ties.
- The U.S. and China discuss transfer of nuclear technology. No agreement was reached.
- The Chinese foreign minister visits Islamabad. The discussion between Pakistan and China will focus on problems in Afghanistan.
- The recognition of two Chinas is offensive to Mainland China.

Red Star's coverage of political and military events in Central America continued at a moderate to high level of attention. As already noted, the principal focus of Soviet propaganda and commentary focused on the United States intervention and imperialism in Nicaragua and El Salvador. The following topics were also headlined.

- Victory for the patriot fighters is inevitable. The patriots (in El Salvador) are dedicated fighters and they will win.
- Salvadoran revolutionaries have recently had many military successes against the dictatorship. The situation in El Salvador is ripe for social revolution.
- Salvadoran patriots have many successes in their courageous struggle against army units.
- Salvadoran revolutionaries conduct successful operations against government forces. The government continues to terrorize and brutalize the population.
- The threat of open military intervention by the U.S. is becoming very real every day.
- Honduras, under U.S. guidance, is preparing to attack Nicaragua. Washington wants to undermine the Nicaraguan government.

OFFICIAL VISITS AND PROTOCOL

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. The following events and/or activities were highlighted in July 1983.

Hungary

The expanded media coverage (see Table 1) allocated to Hungary was due to the state visit of President Kodar of Hungary to the USSR. The Hungarian delegation was given full honors including:

- A CPSU official greeting at the Moscow airport.
- A welcome parade at the Kremlin.
- A CPSU Soviet government state dinner.
- Chairman Andropov awarded the Order of Lenin to President Kodar.

The major topics discussed during the visit were stated to be as follows:

- The USSR's strong support for disarmament and Soviet peace programs.
- The U.S. - NATO military build-up and deployment of Pershing II missiles to Europe.
- Soviet - Hungarian relations.
- Current policies of the CPSU.

Soviet commentators headlined that world public opinion applauded the Soviet - Hungarian talks in support of world peace and nuclear disarmament.

Cuba

The 30th Anniversary of the Cuban revolution was celebrated in Moscow on July 18. The Soviet press headlined that the Russian people are proud of the great success of the Cuban revolution. Marshall Ustinov congratulated the Cuban defense minister on the 30th anniversary of Castro's national uprising. Red Star published a series of background articles on the Cuban revolution.

Czechoslovakia

Early in July, the Czechoslovakian Minister of Defense visited the USSR on an official friendship visit. He was hosted by the Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshall Ustinov. During his visit, General Dzur was awarded the Order of Lenin for World War II heroism and contributions to the Soviet - Czechoslovakian military fraternity. Besides detailed discussions with Marshall Ustinov, the Czechoslovakian Minister of Defense discussed Soviet-Czechoslovakian relations, disarmament and party affairs with the Soviet Chairman of the Council of Ministers, N.A. Tikhonov.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for July 1983, almost 74 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 59 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>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> | <u>OCT</u> | <u>SEP</u> | <u>AUG</u> | <u>JUL</u> | <u>JUN</u> |
| Soviet Military | 59% | 58% | 65% | 62% | 61% | 74% | 65% | 54% | 45% | 62% | 57% | 67% | 62% | 57% |
| Society/Culture | 15% | 12% | 11% | 12% | 22% | 10% | 13% | 12% | 08% | 08% | 12% | 09% | 10% | 10% |
| Economy/Technology .. | 10% | 06% | 06% | 08% | 04% | 06% | 10% | 09% | 09% | 06% | 11% | 08% | 10% | 05% |
| Domestic Politics ... | 06% | 14% | 08% | 08% | 05% | 02% | 05% | 18% | 27% | 10% | 03% | 03% | 05% | 13% |
| Foreign Affairs | 05% | 05% | 06% | 05% | 04% | 03% | 02% | 02% | 06% | 09% | 09% | 05% | 07% | 09% |
| Other | 05% | 05% | 04% | 05% | 04% | 05% | 05% | 05% | 05% | 08% | 08% | 06% | 06% | 05% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Again and again, the Soviet press and media have emphasized that the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries fully encourage and support peace movements and nuclear disarmament. In contrast, according to Moscow, the U.S. and NATO are "unwilling to come to any constructive agreement about nuclear disarmament."

Starting in April 1983, the Soviet government launched a major, orchestrated propaganda campaign to highlight, to the domestic and foreign audiences, that the Soviet government and people fully support nuclear disarmament. This propaganda campaign continued in July.

Selected headlines (from July) that indicate topics and the scope of the propaganda concerning disarmament and peace are listed below:

- World governments and media praise the Socialist Bloc and the USSR for their support of nuclear disarmament, peace and detente.
- The USSR wants to avoid nuclear war. The Socialist Bloc supports the Soviet policy of peace and disarmament.
- Soviet soliders praise the Soviet support of nuclear disarmament; condemn U.S. military build-up.

- World public opinion applauds Soviet support of nuclear disarmament and blames the U.S. and NATO for preventing progress.
- The Geneva talks have been fruitless; they have been obstructed by the U.S.

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

| MILITARY/SUBJECT | JUL | JUN | MAY | 1983 | | | | DEC | NOV | 1982 | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | APR | MAR | FEB | JAN | | | OCT | SEP | AUG | JUL |
| Military | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Discipline/Morale | 39% | 47% | 44% | 43% | 40% | 42% | 42% | 48% | 38% | 42% | 44% | 47% | 43% |
| Soviet Military | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training/Exercises | 27% | 19% | 21% | 21% | 28% | 20% | 28% | 27% | 37% | 21% | 29% | 17% | 31% |
| Soviet History/WW II .. | 23% | 22% | 24% | 20% | 18% | 25% | 18% | 14% | 19% | 24% | 17% | 21% | 16% |
| Military Logistics | 05% | 04% | 04% | 05% | 11% | 04% | 05% | 04% | 03% | 05% | 08% | 11% | 07% |
| Arms Control | 04% | 07% | 06% | 11% | 03% | 05% | 07% | 06% | 02% | 08% | 01% | 02% | 01% |
| Other Military | 02% | 01% | 01% | 00% | 00% | 04% | 00% | 01% | 01% | 00% | 01% | 02% | 02% |
| | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Letters to the Editor -- Criticisim and Complaints.

A significant indicator that can be used to assess the mood of the Soviet military is the content of "letters to the editor" printed in Red Star. In recent years, the Party has regarded letters as an important safety valve, and a way of allowing public opinion a legitimate and quasi-independent outlet. Red Star sends reporters to investigate typical grievances. The letters actually printed represent those topics and problems that are significant and important to the Soviet military elite. By law, Red Star reporters can subpoena and inspect official records pertaining to allegations made in "letters to the editor."

In July, Red Star received 9,206 letters. Most of the letters discussed: (1) the CPSU Central Committee Plenary Session, (2) summer tactical training, (3) support for USSR disarmament policy and (4) experiences of World War II

veterans. A sample of the content of letters critical of individuals and activities in the Soviet military are presented below:

"Red Star criticizes officers who sold armed forces equipment on the black market. In addition, many officers knew about this theft and kept quiet. All of these men are guilty and still remain unpunished."

"Red Star criticizes the accounting committee and people's inspectors of a military region. Three automobiles were sold above the official price - the difference was pocketed by the sales person. This incident happened once before at the same place. Red Star insists that steps must be taken to prevent a repeat."

"An Army officer excelled in his work, but neglected his men; a soldier wrote a letter to Red Star and complained about the officer. Red Star reports showed the letter to the officer, and he learned a lot from the letter. However, military Communist Party workers should have helped the officer, before the complaint letter was written."

"An officer complained that when he returned from leave, his papers were not stamped on time - so that it appeared he was late for duty. Red Star investigated the complaint and confirmed that the officer returned on time. Red Star exhorts the command to process papers on time."

"An officer complained that military families often do not leave their government quarters in good condition for the new tenants. They leave holes in the walls and other damage. Red Star exhorts all military members to have more respect for government property."

"Innovation and Stagnation. Red Star praises a military unit for using video tapes to critique training. The videotapes and TV programs were a great success. Unfortunately, those who originated the TV studio and programs were transferred, and the new men did not have the technical knowledge to continue the program."

"Red Star reprimands Army officers for neglecting their troops and their duties during field training competitions."

"An Army unit commander and his officers are criticized by Red Star for neglecting the morale, well-being and comforts of the troops and their families."

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 the past, ten percent of Red Star's space, allocated to Soviet military topics, has been critical and/or negative in tone, in regard to individual officers and the performance of Soviet military units. However, in July 1983, only five percent of the space was critical in tone. The major thrust of Red Star articles about military topics, critical in tone, is summarized in the paragraphs below:

- A tank regiment did not meet goals for winter training. A Red Star investigation revealed that technical training and the repair of equipment were neglected. The men did not receive proper technical training.
- Sailors on long-distance cruises must follow orders and learn team work. The sailors must be trained in political ideology as well as military skills. Also, they must learn how to meet their goals on schedule.
- Master new technology. Military commanders must select the best training methods to permit the assimilation of new weapons and technology. Modern automated training equipment and computers should be used.
- New officers must learn from experienced officers; mistakes should be promptly corrected and new goals set.
- Know your men. Officers must know their men and help them to master realistic training goals. Officers should help soldiers reach their training goals.
- Rapid assimilation of new technology. All military colleges must concentrate on new technology and develop modern methods for teaching new technology.
- Military pilots must know safety rules. They must know and have confidence in their aircraft.
- Must use skills. Officers complain about the assignment of trained specialists to positions where they cannot use their special skills.
- Discipline is the foundation of military readiness and political awareness. Officers must maintain discipline, but they must set the example.

- Commanders must be able to control and influence their men. Discipline and morale are important to military readiness. Violations of military discipline must be punished justly.
- Watch your fellow communist. Military Communist Party members must watch each other, to make sure that they set a good example. When someone slips and becomes a bad example, a fellow party member must correct him and help him. Self criticism also helps.
- Sounds ugly and disrespectful. A Soviet Navy captain criticizes a new fad among sailors to shorten the titles of officers to abbreviations in conversation. This sounds ugly and it is disrespectful.
- Improve morale, discipline, and military readiness. Officers should help individual soliders to overcome their weak points. They should teach soldiers to be responsible, work hard, be loyal, and value team-work.
- Commanders must constantly work with their men to prevent friction and enmity. Military commanders are responsible for team-work; friction should not exist. However, if it does, it must not interfere with military duties.
- A military commander is a master psychologist. He worked closely with a selfish and disobedient solider and got him to change his attitude and become a good solider.
- Officers must work hard and set the example. There is a difference between academic training and military application. To be successful with troops, officers must know their job and not only the books.
- Communist Party must have more influence on tactical training, morale, discipline and military readiness. Tight control is essential in order to meet goals set at the June meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

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 July 1983, the editors of Red Star published twelve cartoons pertaining to the following propaganda themes:

| <u>Theme/Topic</u> | <u>Cartoon No.</u> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Arms Race | 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 |
| U.S. Imperialism (Hegemony) | 3, 5, 6 |
| Anti-Soviet Propaganda | 1, 7 |
| Revival of Nazism | 11, 12 |

Недавно в Лондоне на совещании 22 консервативных партий из 19 стран Запада был создан международный блок правых политических сил. Этот «черный интернационал», получивший громкое название «международный демократический союз», ставит своей целью проведение широкой антисоветской и антикоммунистической кампании.



Шабаш правых в замке прошлого. Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

Twenty-two conservative parties from 19 countries of the West recently attended meeting in London to create an international block of right political forces. This "black internationale", called "International Democratic Union", aims to conduct large anti-soviet and anti-communist campaign.



Pentagon launches into space.

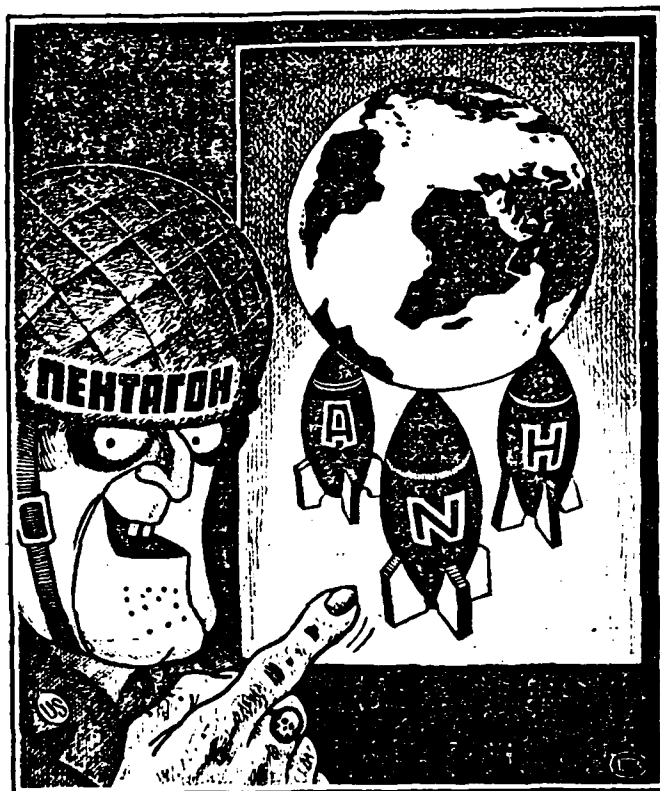


U.S. tames the British Lion



— Задача наших новых ракет, как видите, «поддерживать мир» в Западной Европе...
Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

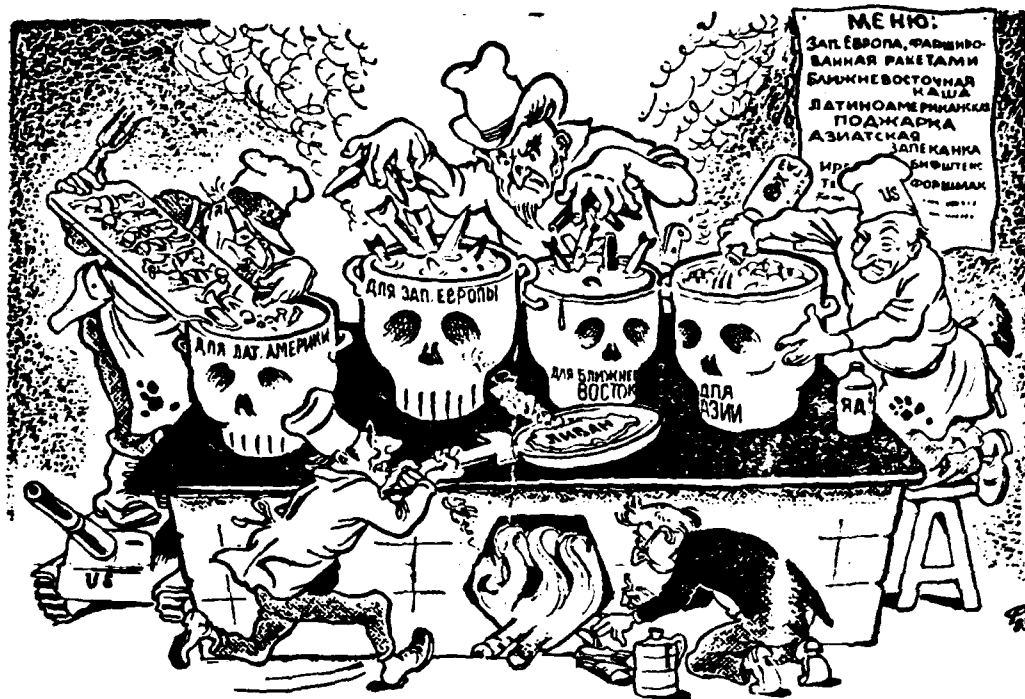
The purpose of our new missiles, as you can see, is "to maintain peace" in Western Europe.



Три «кита» Пентагона.

Рис. В. СТУПИНА.

Pentagon's three whales.



В США горячая пора —
адской кухни мастера
замышляют разным
зельем
уничтожить нашу землю.

Но истории уроки
к поварам таким жестоким.

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.
Стихи А. ЛЕОНТЬЕВА.

U.S. Kitchen, where chefs are cooking up all kinds of dangers to the world. Menu consists of things like Middle East cereal, Latin American roast, Asian baked pudding, West European stuffed missiles.

Такая вот реклама в моде у НАТО...

BEFORE

CUSTOM GRAFFITI

PRESENTS

A HUMOROUS AND ORIGINAL RANGE OF MULTI-COLOURED SCREEN-PRINT T-SHIRTS AND SWEATSHIRTS DESIGNED BY CUSTOM GRAFFITI.
A MUST FOR EVERY SOLDIER'S WARDROBE! EXPOSE YOURSELF

| DESIGN S1 <small>ADULTS SIZES ONLY</small> | DESIGN S2 <small>ADULTS SIZES ONLY</small> | DESIGN S3 <small>ADULTS & CHILDREN SIZES</small> |
|---|---|---|
| <p>DON'T MESS WITH THE BRITISH</p> | <p>UP AGAINST THE WALL</p> <p>COMMIES</p> | <p>PEACE THROUGH SUPERIOR FIREPOWER</p> |

THE GARMENTS

Order form

NATO Fashion - Anti-Soviet Propaganda



A. U.S. Pressure on Western Europe

К накопленным в Западной Европе горам ядерного оружия Вашингтон намерен добавить еще почти 600 единиц новых ракетно-ядерных средств средней дальности — крылатых ракет и «Першингов-2». (Из газет).



ОПАСНОЕ НАГРОМОЖДЕНИЕ

Рис. В. СМОТРОВА

B. Dangerous pile-up

Глава американской администрации провозгласил 1983 год
«годом библии в Соединенных Штатах».

(Из газеты).



Библия по-вашингтонски...

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

Chief of U.S. Administration proclaims 1983 is the
"Year of the Bible in U.S."

Washington's Bible



Этот невинный СУДЕТСКИЙ утренник разрешен австрийскими властями.

Austrian authorities permitted this "harmless matinee" for southern German revanchist group.

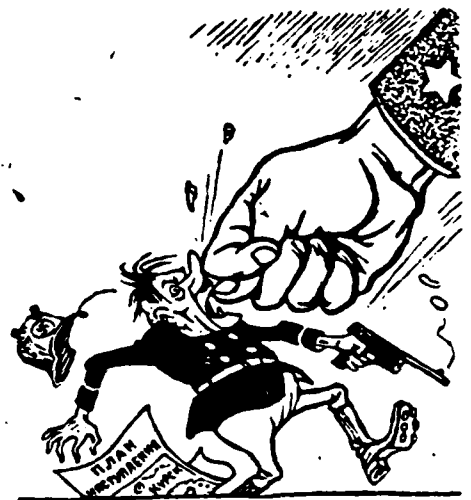
ОРУЖИЕМ САТИРЫ



Курские соловьи и Берлинские вороны...



ЖАРКО!
НЕПОДХОДЯЩИЙ КЛИМАТ ДЛЯ ФАШИСТСКОГО
"ТИГРА"



— Накось, выкуси!

Kursk sparrows and Berlin crows.

An unsuitable climate for the fascist tiger.

Beat em up!

APPENDIX B

In Afghanistan

Translation of Red Star article (page 2, July 17, 1983) on Soviet Medics in Afghanistan.

After the searing-hot desert, this small green island in the orange-grey immensity of sand and dunes covered with a cruel blanket of camel thorns, seems like it's out of a fairy tale. Short, branchy pines form shady alleys; lawns around the pavillions are the source of the ethereal smell of flowering, the flower beds smell sweetly of roses. One of the medical units of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is deployed here. N. Gerontidi is the commanding officer.

It has been said more than once, it doesn't seem that there are any sick people here, nature itself is helping their recovery. But no matter how miraculously the smells of the flowers, the greenness and coolness have helped, the main reason for their rapid recovery is, of course, the professional skill of the medical officers and their attitude towards work.

It's not hard for the uninitiated to imagine what it means to set up a hospital facility which meets the strictest requirements in a short period of time on a totally bare spot. . . or what it means to move an unlimited amount of water in the desert, to cover an entire area, literally, with road metal so that there will be no dirt piled up in bad weather on roads. This is not usually taken into consideration in medical work. And yet, I began my story about the medical officers with such "unimportant" details, because they are very tightly connected with the success of healing. This is quite evident; this year the medical officers decided that they would obtain the title of outstanding unit and during the spring inspection have already obtained excellent results.

Medical officers labour selflessly in difficult conditions of nature, weather, in a situation where even heat and high altitude, and the shortage of water, are not the worst evils. Its quite a feat when a man fights for a patient's life at the operating table for 8 hours straight without weakening for one second. Two surgeons, Captain A. Denisenko and Lieutenant V. Gerasimenko, returned a man to life in 8 hrs. They beat the problem.

Perforated stomach ulcers, peritonitis - all these life-threatening illnesses befell Private F. Borovstey when he was located far from base. He was brought into the reception area in serious condition. Everything was sped up in order to get the man out of his critical condition. When he needed blood, his donors became the doctors and nurses themselves.

The undeclared war, which imperialism is waging, the Afghan counterrevolution against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, its people, are obstructing the young government in its development of public health

services. The bandits have destroyed half the hospitals - which weren't plentiful in pre-revolutionary Afghanistan-only one bed per 3000 people. Soviet medical officers believe their international duty lies in helping the local population. They go to villages and set up outpatient clinics and carry out hospital treatments.

Nine-year old Nadzhibullu, who was close to death, was operated on 6 times by Capt. A. Denisenko. Soviet doctors took about 3 months to treat him. The doctor (Captain Denisenko), who misses the boy immeasurably, now discusses the boy as if he were his own. Nurses A. Gryaznova, N. Vasilieva, remember him with affection. And, indeed, the young, cured Afghan boy also remembers them gratefully.

The name "Men of Mercy" is given to those who wear the white coat, the symbol of humanism and fearlessness. These words are most accurate in describing the people who are fulfilling their professional and international duty in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

END

FILMED

DATE