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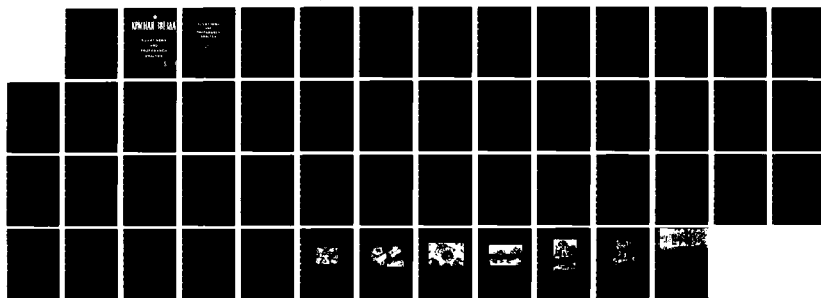
SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
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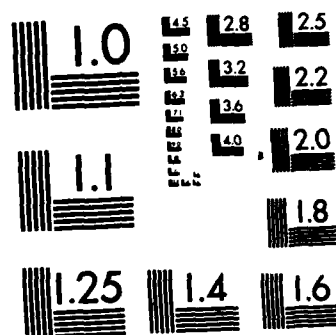
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

VOL. 3, NO. 8, 1983

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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 AUGUST 1983



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

Executive Summary

In August 1983, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated 27 percent of the total print space to international events and foreign news. Of this amount, almost 41 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-one 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 August, the major focus of Soviet propaganda and commentary, pertaining to American hegemony, highlighted three primary topics: (1) United States espionage and psychological warfare directed at the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact countries; (2) Reagan's military intervention in Central America, and (3) American militarism as a threat to world peace.

In regard to American sponsored psychological warfare, Russian commentators and the Soviet press highlighted the following topics:

- Project Democracy is Reagan's plan of diversion against all socialist countries. The United States is attempting to coordinate the actions of all anti-socialist forces (in and out of socialist countries).
- The United States launches an extensive anti-Soviet propaganda campaign aimed at blocking the spread of socialism and its influence.
- Washington initiates a massive anti-Soviet propaganda campaign to justify the U.S. position in regard to the Geneva talks.
- Wolf at the microphone. The United States anti-Soviet propaganda campaign is conducted over the many stations of the Voice of America.

In a series of feature articles, Soviet editors and propagandists provided almost daily coverage about the military and political situation in Chad. Moscow stressed the following topics:

- Reagan is clearly attempting to strengthen U.S. and NATO military and political influence in the heart of Africa.

- Reagan has increased military aid to Chad; France has become more involved due to U.S. pressure.

For over seven months, Soviet propagandists have assiduously exploited political/military events in Central America. In August 1983, 27 percent of all space about American military/political hegemony concerned Central America. The Kremlin headlined and emphasized the following slogans and topics:

- Washington's Big Stick--Big Pine 2.
- The Pentagon is preparing to invade--U.S. Navy flotilla threatens Nicaragua.
- Cowboy Diplomacy. American press and government officials criticize "Reagan's Central American policy."
- Reagan insists on the overthrow of the Nicaraguan revolution.
- Hands off Nicaragua. The Soviet people want the U.S. out of Central America.

In August 1983, Soviet commentators continued to exploit vigorously those propaganda topics about the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons and Reagan's militarism as serious threats to world peace. The Kremlin provided extensive coverage of U.S. military exercises, the activities of American Marines in Lebanon, and the deployment of cruise and Pershing II nuclear missiles. The tone and scope of Russian propaganda highlighted:

- Bright Star-83 - a repetition of military adventures. Reagan wants to expand the U.S. military presence in the region.
- Bright Star-83 is a dangerous and provocative exercise and is a threat to Libya.
- Eastern Wind-83. U.S. Marines, aircraft and helicopters conduct provocative military exercises in Samolia.
- Autumn Forge-83. Each year these maneuvers become larger and more provocative.
- The Mediterranean is not an American lake. The U.S. can close access to the Mediterranean to socialist governments.
- The U.S. has virtually taken over Greenland. The Pentagon will modernize and expand military facilities in Greenland.
- The Pentagon accelerates the deployment of cruise missiles to Great Britian.

- Pakistan has become the center of Afghanistan counterrevolutionary activities.
- The Indian Government is concerned over the U.S. military expansion in the Indian Ocean region.
- The West German people oppose the deployment of Pershing II missiles.

The Soviet press and media continued to emphasize that the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries fully encourage and support world peace movements and nuclear disarmament. In contrast, according to the Kremlin, the U.S. and NATO are unwilling to come to any constructive agreement about nuclear disarmament. Again, the Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, frequently criticized Reagan for spurring the arms race and increasing world tension. In an interview with Pravda, the Soviet leader: (1) criticized Reagan's position which would maneuver the USSR into having zero missiles while NATO has zero cut backs; (2) noted that NATO is not ready for drastic arms reductions, therefore it must be accomplished one step at a time; (3) insisted that progress at Geneva depends on Reagan - the ball is in his court, and (4) wants a fair treaty; both sides must disarm equally.

In an orchestrated propaganda effort, key Soviet leaders and commentators repeatedly emphasized the following topics:

- The USSR is opposed to the military use of space, and wants space declared a zone of peace.
- Prevent militarization of space--A new initiative by the USSR.
- Voice of reason. The USSR is a staunch supporter of nuclear disarmament.
- Reagan's military policies have violated U.S.-Soviet trust and the disarmament process.

In August 1983, the editors of Red Star received 7,271 letters from its readers. Most of the letters discussed: (1) inefficiencies in military services and housing; (2) the poor performance of the Soviet military bureaucracy; (3) political/ideological guidance, and (4) experiences of World War II veterans.

In a series of feature articles, the leading Soviet military newspaper highlighted the urgent need to improve political/ideological training in the Soviet armed forces. In particular, the Kremlin stressed the following topics:

- Political officers and (communist) party organizations in the armed forces have a duty to expand their influence and involvement in military and political training.

- Political officers must actively help to improve military readiness, discipline and morale in all Soviet military forces.
- Political officers are encouraged (directed) to conduct classes on ideology as an important part of "building the communist soldier."
- They must walk the way they talk. The Communist Party demands that party workers and political officers be diligent and creative. They must master skills related to making decisions and the realization of goals. They must walk the way they talk, keep their commitments and meet their quotas. They must be leaders.

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for more than four years--June 1979 through August 1983. During this period, almost 60,000 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, slogans, themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during August 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 August 1983, slightly less than 27 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 limited to 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in August 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 July 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>Aug 1983</u>	<u>July 1983</u>	<u>June 79 thru June 83</u>
1	United States	40.83%	27.92%	28.96%
2.	Chad.....	7.12%	4.11%	0.05%
3.	France.....	4.26%	2.88%	1.28%
4.	NATO.....	4.20%	2.88%	1.88%
5.	Israel.....	4.09%	3.56%	3.67%
6.	Nicaragua.....	3.74%	1.96%	1.03%
7.	Afghanistan.....	3.38%	4.14%	3.80%
8.	Lebanon.....	2.25%	1.60%	2.03%
9.	Central America.....	2.19%	2.68%	0.20%
10.	South Africa.....	1.95%	0.99%	1.10%
11.	West Germany.....	1.77%	5.59%	2.51%
12.	Japan.....	1.65%	0.96%	2.27%

UNITED STATES

During August 1983, almost 41 percent of Red Star's total space devoted international events and/or foreign affairs concerned (or was related 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 more than 51 months, 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.

Once again in August 1983, the Soviet "propaganda machine" repeatedly stressed those topics that reflected the overall "aggressive and provocative nature" of Reagan's foreign policy and military programs. Soviet news media and propaganda organs dogmatically and repeatedly focused on topics that expressed U.S. hostility and aggressiveness toward the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Some examples of Soviet media headlines and slogans are:

- Reagan insists on military supremacy over the USSR.
- The U.S. military build-up can destroy all progress toward peace.
- The Pentagon expands development and deployment of chemical/biological warfare weapons.
- The U.S. prepares to test anti-satellite weapons.

- Voice of reason--The USSR is a staunch supporter of nuclear disarmament.
- NATO is showing a dangerous interest in Greenland.
- Reagan continues to increase the military intervention in Chad.
- Washington's Big Stick--Big Pine-2 maneuvers threaten Nicaragua.
- Washington's Big Stick over Africa. The Pentagon expands its military presence in Africa (Chad).
- Bright Star-83--A repetition of military adventures.
- Reagan continues anti-Afghan propaganda theme--The U.S. is stirring up the Afghan "fire."
- Ideological diversions of imperialism--This is the battle for the minds and hearts of the people.

The War in Chad

Soviet propagandists and the official Russian press consistently exploit military and political events that manifest the United States government as being the leader of international imperialism and a threat to liberation movements. Consequently, as in July, Soviet commentators continued to headline American and French intervention in the war in Chad. In a series of feature articles, Russian editors exploited the following topics:

- Reagan is clearly attempting to strengthen U.S. military and political influence in the heart of Africa.
- The Pentagon is becoming more involved in the war in Chad.
- The United States is conducting an extensive anti-Libyan propaganda campaign.

An analysis of Soviet coverage in regard to Chad indicated the following propaganda emphasis:

"Military aid to Chad. The U.S. and its allies continue to pour military aid into Chad. The Pentagon will send anti-air missiles to Habre; France plans to send more air defense weapons."

"Tass denounces the U.S. and France for their military involvement. The U.S. Navy's Sixth Fleet attempts to intimidate Libya. The USSR condemns these actions."

"Reagan increases military aid to Chad and France becomes more involved--due to U.S. pressure."

"Update on Chad. Military clashes occur in the North. The U.S. sends AWACS aircraft and eight F-15s to the area."

"The U.S. is intervening in Chad--which is strategically important due to its position near Sudan, the Red Sea and Saudi Arabia. Reagan will help Habre as long as necessary. Washington will commit more military aid to assist Habre's regime."

"The World press and public opinion criticize the U.S. military intervention in Chad."

"The U.S. attempts to increase NATO involvement in Chad."

"France sends thousands of troops and Mirage fighters into Chad."

"Washington conducts an anti-Libyan propaganda campaign--it claims Libya is involved in the fighting in Chad."

As mentioned before, 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 more than 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 August it was nearly 67 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>Aug 1983</u>	<u>July 1983</u>	<u>June 79 thru June 83</u>
1. United States.....	67%	61%	57%
2. France.....	8%	4%	1%
3. Israel.....	7%	8%	8%
4. NATO.....	4%	---	2%
5. South Africa.....	4%	2%	2%
6. West Germany.....	3%	6%	3%
7. Japan.....	2%	1%	4%
8. Guatemala.....	1%	1%	---
9. Pakistan.....	1%	---	2%

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 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

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1983											1982			
	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	
US Military/ Political Hegemony	53%	50%	47%	46%	62%	76%	58%	42%	43%	40%	61%	50%	43%	42%	
US Military Budget-Arms Race	28%	31%	28%	32%	23%	12%	24%	29%	41%	30%	23%	24%	37%	29%	
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	10%	13%	15%	14%	07%	10%	15%	20%	08%	17%	14%	22%	15%	24%	
All Other	<u>09%</u> 100%	<u>06%</u> 100%	<u>10%</u> 100%	<u>08%</u> 100%	<u>08%</u> 100%	<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%	

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 August, 53 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>1982</u>
	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>
1. Central America/Caribbean ..	27%	35%	26%	32%	24%	15%	08%	13%	04%
2. World Wide	19%	06%	35%	36%	25%	35%	41%	10%	24%
3. Indian Ocean and Middle East	17%	09%	02%	01%	05%	05%	25%	28%	30%
4. Europe	14%	24%	34%	11%	22%	34%	18%	29%	34%
5. Africa.....	13%	06%	01%	06%	01%	01%	00%	00%	00%
6. Asia/Pacific	10%	20%	02%	14%	23%	10%	08%	20%	08%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The major focus of Red Star articles and commentary about American imperialism and hegemony highlighted three primary topics: (1) U.S. espionage and psychological warfare (propaganda); (2) Reagan's military intervention in Central America, and (3) American militarism as a threat to World Peace.

United States Espionage and Psychological Warfare

During the past year, Soviet propagandists have steadfastly insisted that the United States has a vast military espionage and political spy network in Europe and throughout the world. In a series of feature articles, Russian commentators emphasized the following topics:

- Washington is accelerating the activities of its special and secret services in Western Europe.
- More than ten separate spy agencies gather intelligence for the United States. The CIA is the largest, with over 200 collection points in West Germany.
- American spy agencies conduct survey and opinion polls in Western Europe about the military policies of United States allies.
- The CIA supports violent and extreme right (neo-Nazi) political groups which are intended to discredit peace and prodismament groups. U.S. intelligence agencies consistently spy on anti-American groups and organizations.
- An East German court sentences a U.S. intelligence agent to 15 years in prison for espionage.

- American and British spy planes conduct regular flights over Sweden.
- He worked for the CIA. Soviet security police arrest A. V. Ivanov for espionage.

Again in August, in regard to American psychological warfare, the Soviet media headlined that Reagan is (1) conducting a massive anti-soviet propaganda campaign and (2) that Washington is spreading lies about the Soviet threat, and the alleged Russian monopoly of missiles.

In particular, Russian commentators headlined and repeatedly stressed the following topics:

- Project democracy is Reagan's plan of diversion against all socialist governments. The U.S. is attempting to coordinate the actions of all anti-socialist forces (in and out of socialist countries).
- Ideological diversions of imperialism--the battle for the hearts of the people.
- The U.S. launches an extensive anti-soviet propaganda campaign aimed at blocking the spread of socialism and its influence.
- Washington initiates a massive anti-soviet propaganda campaign to justify the U.S. position about the Geneva talks.
- The U.S. increases funds for psychological warfare. Reagan will provide propaganda support and aid for any anti-socialist force.
- Wolf at the microphone. The U.S. anti-soviet propaganda campaign is conducted over the many stations of the Voice of America. Propaganda cannot hide the true facts about U.S. aggression.
- Who is stirring up the Afghanistan "fire?" The West continues its anti-Afghanistan propaganda campaign and continues to arm and finance the counterrevolution.
- U.S. and NATO officers are drilled in anti-sovietism and anti-communist principles. Everything they read contains anti-soviet and anti-communist ideology. Many maneuvers and tactical exercises include fighting Russian or Communist enemies.

U.S. Increases Military Intervention in Central America

For over seven months, Soviet propagandists have fully exploited the political/military events and actions in Central America. In August, 27 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:

- Washington's Big Stick--Big Pine-2. The U.S. continues to threaten Nicaragua. More than 11,000 American and Honduran troops are engaged in military exercises. Some maneuvers are only five kilometers from the Nicaraguan border.
- The Soviet people express support for the Nicaraguan people and their revolution. They denounce U.S. involvement in Central America and attempts to undermine the revolution.
- Reagan continues to support Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. The Pentagon plans to invade Nicaragua by using the Honduran army to back U.S. military forces.
- The Pentagon is preparing to invade. The United States is increasing its military involvement in Central America. The U.S. obtains important strategic minerals from Latin America that are needed for defense industries. Reagan will not tolerate an anti-U.S. government in the region. The U.S. Navy flotilla threatens Nicaragua.
- More American propaganda. The U.S. claims that liberation forces in Central America are aided by Moscow. Reagan will use military action to destroy liberation movements in the region.
- The Pentagon increases its military forces in Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and the waters off Central America. The Big Pine-2 maneuvers are intended to intimidate Nicaragua.
- Cuba and the USSR have announced their solidarity with the people of Nicaragua. Cuba wants peace. The USSR has called for an end to U.S. aggression.
- Reagan wants to intimidate Nicaragua. The U.S. Navy flotilla maneuvers off the coast of Nicaragua.
- The U.S. uses military power to solve political problems in Central America. More than 11,000 troops participate in the U.S.-Honduras Big Pine-2 maneuvers. A U.S. Navy task force is in the region.
- The U.S. begins a new stage of aggression against Nicaragua; U.S.-aided counterrevolutionaries continue to invade.
- The CIA will spend between 60 and 80 million dollars on diversionist activities against Nicaragua--the money will be used to train and finance Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- Reagan insists on the overthrow of the Nicaraguan revolution. The U.S. plans to form a Central American military bloc to overthrow Nicaraguan government. The people support the revolution.

- Hands off Nicaragua. The Soviet people want the U.S. out of Central America. The Soviet people oppose a U.S. military presence in Central America and the American aggression against Nicaragua and Cuba.
- The Reagan administration plans to increase its military presence in Central America. The Pentagon will establish a network of military bases in Honduras.
- To fight the U.S. threat--thousands of volunteers sign up for the Nicaraguan army. The U.S. has sent an armada of ships into the region to scare Nicaragua.
- Cowboy diplomacy. American press and government officials criticize Reagan's Central American policy.
- The U.S. is a threat to Nicaragua. The Reagan plan calls for a military attack on Nicaragua, but the revolution will win. The Pentagon continues to pour troops into the region.
- The Nicaraguan army defeats U.S.-supported counterrevolutionary bands.
- Reagan supports the new Guatemalan government which is extreme right and anti-communist. The U.S. uses Guatemala as an important military ally for hegemony in the region.

Pentagon's Nuclear Arsenal and Military Deployments Increases World Tension

In August 1983, Soviet commentators continued to exploit vigorously propaganda topics about the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons and Reagan's militarism as serious threats to world peace. Moscow provided its readers with extensive coverage of U.S. military exercises, the activities of U.S. Marines in Lebanon, and the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles. The following headlines and abstracts underscore the tone and scope of Soviet propaganda on these topics:

- Peace movement opposes deployment of nuclear weapons in Okinawa. The U.S. has secretly deployed nuclear weapons on the Futema military base.
- The Pentagon accelerates the deployment of cruise missiles to Great Britian. Facilities are being prepared on a USAF base in Greenham Common--160 cruise missiles will be deployed.
- Ghana denounces and protests U.S. plans to deploy cruise missiles in South Africa. This action will endanger Africa.
- A Turkish air base is being improved to accommodate USAF AWACS aircraft. This is a threat to the USSR.

- The U.S. has virtually taken over Greenland. The Pentagon will modernize and expand military facilities in Greenland. Washington controls the super secret OL-5 spy satellite from a headquarters in Greenland. Greenland is a key to US-NATO military strategy.
- The Pentagon is secretly deploying troops from the USAF 501st tactical missile unit to Greenham Common Base in England. They will be responsible for the deployment of nuclear cruise missiles.
- Reagan's military build-up is a serious threat to the world. The Pentagon is building new bases in the Indian Ocean and NATO is prepared to receive new Pershing II missiles.
- The Indian government is concerned over the U.S. military expansion in the Indian Ocean region.
- Facilities at Diego Garcia are being expanded and modernized.
- The Majority of West German people oppose the deployment of Pershing II missiles in Germany.
- Libyan leader Qaddafi opposes the U.S. military build-up and expansion in the Middle East. The U.S. expects Arab nations to bow down to American imperialism.
- The Mediterranean--not an American lake. Reagan increases military activities in the Mediterranean. The U.S. can close access to the Mediterranean to socialist governments. The U.S. is fortifying current Mediterranean bases. Washington plans to deploy cruise missiles in Sicily. The Nuclear threat to the Mediterranean is increasing.
- NATO plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Greece on schedule.
- Bright Star-83--a repetition of military adventures. The situation in the Mideast is explosive. The U.S. and Israel are the reason for the tension. Reagan wants to expand military presence in the region. Maneuvers covered a very large area and the Pentagon claims that it is working out a strategy to defend the region from the Soviet Union; however, the U.S. really wants to expand its influence in the region.
- The U.S. is flexing its military muscles, trying to intimidate Libya. Washington is escalating its military presence in the Middle East. Bright Star-83 is a dangerous and provocative exercise and is a threat to Libya.
- Washington's Big Stick over Africa. The U.S. is expanding its military presence in Africa.
- Micronesia. In spite of the United Nations and the condemnation of world governments, the U.S. continues to control Micronesia illegally. The islands are important to U.S. military strategy and hegemony.

- Micronesia. The Pentagon will keep control of, and strengthen, its military forces in the region. The U.S. uses the Micronesian islands to test missiles. Micronesia provides military access to the Indian Ocean, Australia, the Philippines and Indonesia.
- The Pentagon's military strategy emphasizes a large navy because the U.S. wants to have access to all parts of the world and to be able to wage war in many regions at the same time. The U.S. wants military supremacy to control the world.
- The U.S. and Israel plan to occupy Lebanon for an indefinite period.
- U.S. Marines engage in combat with the Lebanese. Reagan blames the Arabs for the dangerous situation, but the U.S. wants hegemony in the region.
- U.S. Marines kill 37 Lebanese--over 20 are wounded. The U.S. Marines are backed by the Sixth Fleet. The U.S. will take further military action, if necessary.
- Eastern Wind-83 maneuvers. Rapid Deployment Forces are deployed to Somalia for military exercises.
- Eastern Wind-83. U.S. Marines, aircraft and helicopters conduct provocative military exercises in Somalia. These maneuvers are part of the larger Bright Star-83 exercises.
- The last stage of Bright Star-83 is conducted in Egypt. U.S. military forces practice for Middle East war.
- The U.S. and Western support of the Pol Pot faction will fail. The revolution is expanding and stabilizing in Kampuchea.
- Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries admit to being aided by the U.S. The CIA continues to arm and finance counterrevolutionaries. Pakistan plays a major role in the U.S. strategy in the region.
- Pakistan has become the center of Afghan counterrevolutionary activities. U.S. government officials visit Peshawar to confirm American support for counterrevolutionaries. The CIA supplies advisors and modern weapons. Afghanistan wants peace in the region.
- Autumn Forge-83. More than 250,000 troops from the U.S. and NATO will participate in Western European military exercises in September. Each year these maneuvers become larger and more provocative.

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In August 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 28 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 continued 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 the following topics:

- Dangerous illusion of Washington. Reagan insists that the U.S. have military supremacy over the USSR.
- The U.S. military build-up can destroy all progress toward peace.
- Reagan's military policies have violated U.S.-Soviet trust and the disarmament process.
- The USSR wants to avoid nuclear confrontation. Andropov emphasizes the Soviet government's support of nuclear disarmament.
- Voice of reason. The USSR strongly supports nuclear disarmament.
- Governments and media all over the world praise Yuri Andropov's position on peace and nuclear disarmament.

In a series of feature articles, the Soviet press headlined the meeting between the Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov and a delegation of U.S. senators. Russian propaganda highlighted the following topics in regard to this meeting:

- U.S.-Soviet relations are tense in all areas, but the USSR would like to improve these relations.
- Andropov urges Reagan to consider Soviet disarmament suggestions in order to reach a constructive agreement in Geneva.
- Reagan should be more reasonable. The U.S. should talk seriously with the USSR about nuclear disarmament.
- The USSR sincerely wants to avoid nuclear confrontation.
- The world press praises Andropov's meeting with U.S. senators in the Kremlin.

The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star reflect the overall tone and thrust of Soviet propaganda related to weapons development, the arms race and arms limitation and control.

On Missiles, New Weapons and the Arms Race

- In pursuit of military supremacy. The U.S. is trying to break American-Soviet parity.
- Since Carter's Directive Number 59, the Pentagon has been on a course of sharp military build-up, especially of strategic nuclear forces. From 1981 to 1985 the Pentagon's strategic weapons budget will increase by 260 percent.
- The Pentagon insists on a policy to wage war in many places at once--in the air, on land and on the sea.
- NATO and Warsaw Pact are equal. During the past 20 years, U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe have tripled to 7,000 units. The USSR cannot have a monopoly under such conditions.
- The U.S. lies about the Soviet monopoly of missiles--Washington refuses to count English and French missiles.
- Reagan wants the U.S. to have military supremacy over the USSR. Congress has approved a 1984 military budget of \$280 billion.
- Reagan's policy regarding the USSR is based on confrontation--not peace. The U.S. is testing the MX missile. By 1989, Washington will have 200 MX missiles. Other programs include B-1B bombers, Trident II missiles, stealth aircraft and Midgetman missiles.
- The Pentagon plans to create five new light assault infantry divisions. They will be deployed to the Middle East or the Persian Gulf.
- DoD is developing a new cruise missile. It is faster and more accurate than the Pershing. Production will start in 1986.
- The Pentagon accelerates the deployment of Pershing II missiles. These missiles have not been fully tested and are dangerous.
- Reagan approves the Pentagon's request to build two additional super aircraft carriers.
- Militarism--facts and figures. The U.S. military budget increases dramatically from year to year.
- The nuclear threat has never been more real. Senator Cranston denounces Reagan's military policy, supports nuclear disarmament and opposes the U.S. military build-up.
- The Pentagon begins production of a new mobile system for radar intelligence (AN/MSQ-103A).

On Space War and Chemical Weapons.

- U.S. chemical weapons build-up. The Pentagon has more than \$10 billion for new chemical weapons. The U.S. has always had an edge in chemical weapons.
- The Pentagon still wants to build more (chemical weapons). The U.S. has more than 150,000 tons of poisonous chemicals in the U.S. and large arsenals in West Germany. In spite of the Geneva protocol, the U.S. is continuing the chemical weapons build-up.
- The U.S. uses colleges and universities to develop chemical weapons and agents. More than 250 private institutions are involved in military projects.
- New military research programs focus on developing chemical, bacteriological and laser weapons. Space research and programs also focus on military systems.
- U.S.-NATO plan to increase chemical weapon arsenals in West Germany. The West German government will not oppose these plans.
- The USSR is opposed to military use of space; Andropov wants space to be declared a neutral zone (of peace). Unfortunately, Reagan is not serious about disarmament and favors world military supremacy including space.
- The Pentagon will test anti-satellite weapons. F-15s will fire a missile that will have a range of 1,000 km to destroy space targets.
- Reagan is accelerating the militarization of space and the development of military space weapons.
- The U.S. Congress has approved production of binary chemical weapons. The Pine Bluff Arsenal will start production of new chemical weapons in 1985.

On the Geneva Talks and Arms Limitation

- U.S. denounces latest Soviet peace initiatives. The State Department says it is not different from previous Soviet peace initiatives. The U.S. government remains firm for military build-up.
- Unfounded position. Why does the U.S. refuse to count English and French nuclear arsenals? Washington claims that French and English missiles are not part of NATO and their numbers are not significant. This is not true. Britain has agreed to support NATO with nuclear missiles. France will also support NATO's nuclear forces.

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- The U.S. manipulates facts and figures at the Geneva talks in order to obtain nuclear supremacy by disarming the USSR. They will not succeed.
- The USSR favors an arms control treaty that would be fair and equal. Any other way would give the U.S. an advantage.
- The USSR must insist that both French and English nuclear missiles should be considered--objectively, they cannot be ignored.
- Voice of reason. The USSR is a staunch supporter of nuclear disarmament. Andropov's latest suggestions have received world attention and praise. The Soviet Union favors peace and security in Europe; wants both sides to disarm an equal number of missiles.
- Reagan says that the U.S. can maintain peace through strength; he emphasizes his plans to increase U.S. nuclear capabilities. The American president says that little progress has been made at the Geneva talks.
- Reagan's military policies have violated U.S.-Soviet trust and the process of disarmament. The Pentagon's military build-up can destroy all progress towards peace.
- Reagan has no intention of obtaining a constructive nuclear disarmament treaty. In addition, the U.S. is conducting a vicious anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In August 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 January 1983 through August 1983 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5.

TABLE 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	1983							
	Aug 1983*	July 1983*	June 1983*	May 1983*	Apr 1983*	Mar 1983*	Feb 1983*	Jan 1983*
1. Europe/NATO	46%	45%	24%	29%	08%	11%	14%	29%
2. Asia/Pacific	31%	41%	46%	43%	57%	46%	41%	20%
3. Middle East	20%	04%	24%	20%	24%	04%	17%	28%
4. Africa.....	02%	06%	00%	00%	06%	11%	00%	00%
5. China	00%	03%	01%	00%	00%	00%	05%	00%
6. Latin America	01%	01%	05%	08%	05%	28%	23%	13%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

In August 1983, Soviet propaganda emphasized military assistance and mutual security relations between the United States and other NATO countries. The Soviet commentators emphasized that NATO is showing a "dangerous" interest in Greenland. According to Moscow the United States: (1) is constructing military air bases in Greenland and (2) plans to increase its spying against the USSR and socialist bloc by using radar and intelligence systems in Greenland.

Other articles in the Soviet media pertaining to mutual security relations with NATO countries stressed the following:

- The U.S. and NATO are trying to end Sweden's traditional neutrality.
- The Pentagon will fly military aircraft over Sweden and become more involved with the Swedish armed forces.
- The USAF is sending pilots to Sweden to test their military aircraft.
- The U.S. and NATO have signed a contract with Denmark to use 100 Danish ships to transport arms and men to Europe, in the event of a crisis.
- The Azores, U.S. and Portugal continue to discuss military assistance and mutual security relations in regard to the strategic USAF base in the Azores.
- France plans to rejoin NATO. Many right wing groups in France emphasize that the government should strengthen military relations and cooperation with the U.S. and its NATO allies.

Soviet spokesmen highlighted the topic that the Reagan administration continues to protect and support Israel. The Russian media stressed:

- The Pentagon continues to supply vast quantities of military aid to Israel.
- The Israeli military presence in Lebanon is valuable to the U.S.
- Washington benefits from the Israeli expansion in that this increases its own military presence in the Middle East.
- Bright Star-83 maneuvers are an attempt by the U.S. to strengthen its military position in the region.
- The continuing U.S. military aid to Israel ensures Israel's military supremacy over its Arab neighbors.
- The U.S. and Israel are behind the campaign of terror in Lebanon. The U.S. continues to finance and aid Israeli terrorism in Lebanon.

- The U.S. and Israel are responsible for the crisis in the Middle East.
- Syria is dedicated to opposing the expansion of the U.S. and Israel in the Middle East.
- Israel plans to purchase 75 F-16s from the Pentagon for \$2.7 billion.

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 U.S. and allies are a threat to the peace of the world. The Japanese defense ministry wants an additional 50 billion yen for the Misawa USAF base."

"The U.S. Navy aircraft carrier Midway dropped anchor off Sasebo, Japan. The ship was carrying nuclear weapons much more powerful than those used 38 years ago on Nagasaki. The Japanese public feels this is an insult, as the ship arrived on the eve of the 38th anniversary of the bombing of Nagasaki."

"The U.S. and Japan plan to conduct large scale land force maneuvers--they will be three times larger than previous military exercises."

"The U.S. and Japan plan to conduct joint naval and air exercises in August and November. USAF F-16s will participate in combined/joint exercises."

"Washington wants Japanese high technology. The U.S. and Japan will conduct military consultation meetings in Tokyo."

"Japanese Defense Minister Tanikawa visits Weinberger to discuss U.S.-Japanese military relations. Major topics included: (1) joint U.S.-Japanese naval operations and (2) the deployment of F-16s on the Misawa Base."

"The Pentagon will sell 100 M-60 tanks to Saudi Arabia."

"The Pentagon will provide El Salvador with \$86.3 million in military aid in 1984."

"The Pentagon will provide Pakistan with advanced Vulcan-Phalanx anti-air systems."

OTHER THEMES

Generally, the Soviet press tends to report only those events and activities 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 August, it was nine percent.

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

- Criminals in Uniform. Every year U.S. military personnel stationed abroad are involved in rapes, murders, thefts and prey upon innocent citizens of host countries. This has happened in Okinawa, Japan and Europe. In addition, many U.S. military personnel deal in drugs and contraband. Probably the most common offenses are drunkenness and brawling.
- A Second Watergate. Reagan's campaign employees used unethical means to obtain Carter's confidential papers. CIA director W. Casey has been implicated.
- Mass Demonstrations. More than 250,000 people participated in a protest of Reagan's policies in Washington, D.C. They protested unemployment, the arms race and increased world tension.
- Protest March. Huge demonstration in Washington commemorated the 20th Anniversary of Martin Luther King's march in Washington. More than 400,000 people participated. They marched for peace, freedom and against unemployment.
- Police Brutality. Police in Western Europe and the U.S. often use force and brutality in dealing with innocent people such as blacks or demonstrators. Often they arrest innocent people and illegally spy on those who do not support government policies.
- Illegal Police Action. Los Angeles police have conducted illegal investigations of progressive citizens. Information was given to the John Birch Society.
- Nuclear Accidents--No Real Danger. Generals Davis and O'Molly hold a press conference in the Pentagon to discuss accidents in strategic nuclear forces. In these incidents (in 1978 and 1980), computer errors almost caused nuclear disasters.
- Economic Problems. Hunger, unemployment and bankruptcies have increased dramatically due to Reagan's economic policies.
- Inflation. The increased value of the U.S. dollar has caused inflation in Europe. The huge American deficit will damage the world economy.

- Space Shuttle Challenger. The space shuttle was launched with five astronauts on board. Shuttle program will be used mostly for military purposes.

FRANCE

Soviet commentary and news coverage of activities/events in France continued to receive significant coverage in the Russian press (see Table 1). As reported previously, starting in early 1983 the Soviet propaganda mechanism became acutely critical of the government in Paris (see Table 2). In August 1983, the following distribution of major topics were highlighted in Red Star pertaining to the French government:

<u>General Topic</u>	<u>Amount of Space* (CM²)</u> <u>August 1983</u>
1. French Military Intervention in Chad.....	73%
2. French Army Rapid Deployment Forces.....	12%
3. France and NATO.....	15%
	<u>100%</u>

*Represents the percent of space (CM²) in Red Star for France.

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

- Increased military intervention. France sends more paratroops into Chad. France is interfering in Chad only because the U.S. has pressured Paris into taking the lead role.
- Increased military intervention. France plans to send more fighter/bombers into Chad. The U.S. is providing France with intelligence from AWACS and satellites. France is also increasing its military forces in neighboring countries.
- France expands military involvement in Chad. Paris sends more troops, Jaguar and Mirage bombers and KC-135 aircraft to Africa.
- France becomes more involved in Chad. French military units assist Habre's forces in offensive operations.
- Update on Chad. French defense minister visits troops in Chad. He also discusses joint operations and plans with Habre. The U.S. sends more military aid to supplement French aid.
- Additional French units arrive in Chad. More than 2,000 paratroopers are deployed in Chad. France sends more tanks, helicopters and missiles.

- France will form its own Rapid Deployment Forces. The force will consist of 47,000 men--these forces will cooperate with NATO.
- France will continue nuclear testing. The Australian government protests testing of nuclear weapons on the atoll of Mururoa.

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 and the content of topics in Red Star devoted to Israel revealed the following:

<u>General Topic</u>	<u>Amount of Space*(CM²)</u>	
	<u>Aug 1983</u>	<u>July 1983</u>
1. Israeli Aggression and Hegemony.....	75%	61%
2. Israeli Repression of Civilian Population.....	13%	13%
3. U.S. Military/Political Assistance.....	07%	04%
4. Attacks (on Israeli troops) by Lebanese Patriots	05%	22%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

*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:

ISRAELI (Zionist) Aggression and Hegemony

- Aggressor's maneuvers and his protector. Israel continues to maintain troops in Lebanon. No withdrawal is in sight. Israelis are strengthening their positions in the Bekaa Valley and Southern Lebanon. U.S. troops in Lebanon assist Israeli goals.
- Israel plans to turn Southern Lebanon into an occupied territory, dividing it from the rest of Lebanon.
- Syria will continue to help the Lebanese people fight Israeli aggression. Syria condemns the Israeli military presence in Lebanon.
- Syria is dedicated to opposing the expansion of the U.S. and Israel in the Middle East.
- Syrian air defense forces destroy an Israeli spy plane over the Bekaa Valley.

- Israeli troops conduct maneuvers in the Bekaa Valley close to Syrian troops.
- Israelis and Syrians exchange artillery fire in the Bekaa Valley.
- Organization of Solidarity of Peoples of Asia and Africa condemns Israeli aggression.
- Zionist organizations support Israeli aggression.
- Syria wants Israel out of Lebanon. Israel continues to build-up military forces in Lebanon.

In a series of anti-Zionist feature articles, Soviet commentators highlighted that "many millionaires in the capitalist countries are Jews." They support and finance anti-communist campaigns as well as the Jewish nation. Jews with money and influence control the United States' economy, government and policies. That is why the U.S. has financed and aided Israel for years. The U.S. and Israel are responsible for the many crimes against the Arabs due to Zionism.

Israeli Repression and Terrorism

- Israelis continue the oppression of local people in occupied Lebanon. The army strengthens military positions in Southern Lebanon.
- The U.S. and Israel are behind the campaign of terror in Lebanon. Washington continues to finance and aid Israeli terrorism in Lebanon.
- The Israelis plan to install a repressive civilian administration in Southern Lebanon, similar to that located on the West Bank. The Lebanese people are disturbed by this; they fear that Israel will annex Southern Lebanon.
- Israel interferes in Lebanese domestic politics. The Lebanese people are very disturbed by the recent visit of the Israeli defense minister.
- The Israeli government will build 35 more settlements near Jerusalem and other areas.
- Plans to occupy Southern Lebanon. The Israeli government is transferring troops to Southern Lebanon--plans to occupy the South.

Attacks by Lebanese Patriots

- Lebanese patriots continue to fight Israeli occupiers; Israelis suffer significant losses.

- Partisan groups continue to attack Israeli positions in Lebanon.
- Lebanese partisans become more active against Israelis. Israel is preparing to annex Southern Lebanon.

United States Military/Political Assistance

- The Syrian president condemns U.S. interference in Lebanon and the Israeli-Lebanese Treaty. The treaty is a threat to Arab countries.
- The United States continues to protect and support Israel.
- Washington continues to send military aid to Israel. This aid ensures Israel's military supremacy over the Arab neighbors.
- The United States vetoes a United Nations resolution which calls for Israel to return occupied lands to Arabs and cease aggression; Washington supports Israel and does not want peace.

AFGHANISTAN

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

<u>General Topic</u>	<u>Amount of Space</u>
1. Cooperation between Soviet and Afghan military units.....	47%
2. Foreign intervention.....	31%
3. Counterrevolutionary activities.....	12%
4. Domestic politics and amnesty program.....	<u>10%</u>
	100%

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

- Learn from one another. Soviet and Afghanistan officers cooperate and work closely together. The spirit of a common goal and objectives cause a close and friendly alliance.
- Soviet armored infantry, helicopter and truck units are commended for their performance of international duties in Afghanistan.
- Aided by the U.S. Afghanistan TV reports on counterrevolutionary hands and their weapons. Captured counterrevolutionaries admit that they received aid from the CIA.

- Afghanistan wants peace, but the U.S. will not allow counterrevolutionary groups to make peace with the government. Pakistan plays a major role in the U.S. strategy in the region.
- The CIA provides counterrevolutionary bands with advisors and modern weapons.
- The U.S. continues to arm and finance the counterrevolutionaries; aid and training are provided in Pakistan.
- Counterrevolutionaries take advantage of amnesty. They surrender their weapons and return home to support the government.
- The Afghanistan military forces must continue their vigilance and defense against counterrevolutionary bands.

JAPAN

For more than four years the editors of Red Star have allocated an average of two percent of their coverage of foreign news to Japan; however, in August it was 1.7 percent. The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda topics underscored the following:

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Aug '83</u>	<u>Jul '83</u>	<u>Jun '83</u>	<u>May '83</u>
1. U.S. military assistance and..... cooperation.....	49%	14%	12%	75%
2. Japanese militarism and imperialism.....	29%	39%	69%	16%
2. Combined (U.S.-Japanese) military training.....	17%	32%	16%	02%
4. Other.....	05%	15%	03%	07%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

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:

- Japanese cabinet approves White Book on defense. New defense policy includes the expansion of Japanese military forces, and increasing U.S.-Japanese military cooperation.
- The Japanese government supports U.S. military strategy and foreign policy. The Japanese Navy will patrol the seas as far as 1,000 miles from Japan. The Japanese people do not support these programs--they want peace.
- The Japanese government permits the defense ministry to use satellite SAKURA-2 for military purposes.

- Japan was the first country to recognize the danger of nuclear weapons. Today Tokyo supports U.S. military policy and allows aircraft and ships armed with nuclear weapons to be stationed in Japan.
- The Japanese defense ministry requests a military budget of two trillion four hundred million yen.
- Japanese armed forces conduct major military exercises in the Mt. Fuji area--more than 8,000 troops participate in readiness maneuvers.
- Japanese forces will continue to modernize. In 1984 they will obtain 21 additional F-15s, 11 P-3Cs, 3 ships and additional submarines.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Soviet interest and propaganda exploitation of political and military events in Central America are apparent from the tone and consistent coverage given to events in this region of the world by the Soviet press. In particular, the Kremlin is concerned with the "United States threat to Nicaragua."

Selected abstracts and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda pertaining to events in Central America are listed below:

Nicaragua

- Thousands of volunteers join the Nicaraguan army to fight the U.S. threat.
- The Soviet committee of veterans supports the Nicaraguan people and their revolution. It denounces U.S. military involvement and attempts to undermine revolution.
- The Nicaraguan army will fight any attempt by the U.S. to invade the country.
- The U.S. begins a new stage of aggression against Nicaragua. The U.S. aided counterrevolutionaries continue to penetrate Nicaragua.
- Honduras military aircraft invade Nicaraguan air space. Honduras cooperates with Washington in order to undermine the revolution.
- U.S. prepares to invade. Reagan increases military involvement in Central America.

El Salvador

- Salvadoran patriots continue their courageous battle against the army of the dictatorship.

- Salvadoran patriots conduct a series of successful anti-government military operations.
- Salvadoran patriots continue the courageous struggle against dictatorship government and oppressive forces.

Guatemala

- Military coup in Guatemala; defense minister becomes president.
- Extreme right military circle captures government of Guatemala. The new government will cooperate even more closely with the Reagan administration.
- Reagan supports new Guatemalan government which is oriented to the extreme right and is anti-communist.
- The U.S. Department of State views Guatemala as an important ally in the region.

SOUTH AFRICA AND ANGOLA

South Africa consistently receives more than one percent of the total foreign coverage in Red Star--in August 1983 it was two percent. The following topics were headlined:

- South Africa builds a second nuclear research center. The U.S. will help South Africa build nuclear weapons and in return, Washington will obtain strategic minerals. The U.S. has sent nuclear specialists to South Africa.
- Israel is helping South Africa to develop its nuclear potential.
- Ghana denounces U.S. plans to deploy cruise missiles in South Africa. This will endanger Africa.
- South Africa will mass produce Exocet missiles.
- South Africa and Israel continue their racist alliance and cooperate in joint military projects.
- People want freedom from South Africa. Namibia still remains under South African control (and aggression).
- South Africans continue to build up military positions near Angola.
- The U.S. helps South Africa to continue aggression against Angola by aiding and arming UNITA bands. There are 10,000 South African soldiers in Southern Angola conducting a campaign of terror and violence.

- South Africa continues to attempt to destabilize Angola by escalating aggression.
- The South African government finances and trains groups of bandits from national opposition movements in order to undermine the Mozambique government.
- The South African government is conducting psychological terrorism against the African population. South African agents use drugs, electric shock and other methods on their victims.

OTHER COUNTRIES

West Germany received modest coverage in the Soviet military press during August 1983. The principal topics covered were:

- Absurd position. West German officials repeat the U.S. position on disarmament. Washington's position is blocking the Geneva talks. Soviet peace suggestions are supported by many Germans who want peace.
- The West Germany insists on supporting NATO policy--not more constructive disarmament policy. More than 75 percent of the German people oppose deployment of Pershing II missiles.
- The West German defense industry will develop a new (NATO) bomber for the 1990s.

Red Star's coverage of political events in Pakistan continued to receive moderate attention. The following topics were headlined:

- Anti-Zia demonstrations are held in all major Pakistan cities. Tens of thousands participate in the anti-government marches. This opposition is met with oppression.
- Pakistani military regime maneuvers to keep control of the government. Arrests of political opponents have increased. The regime will not allow opposition to form a coalition.
- Protest demonstrations continue in Pakistan. People protest martial law. Police and military forces arrest many people in their attempt to put down protests.
- Riots occur in many Pakistan cities. More than 100,000 people participate in anti-government demonstrations.
- China agrees to sell a modern destroyer and other navy ships to Pakistan.

- Pakistani military aircraft increase the number of violations of Indian air space. The Pakistan government wants to distract people from internal political problems.

The United Kingdom received very modest coverage in the Soviet military press. The Kremlin elected to highlight the following range of topics:

- The U.S. accelerates preparations to deploy cruise missiles to Britain.
- The British Navy will receive 20 new ships by 1985--destroyers, submarines and patrol boats.
- British land forces have ordered 450 new Challenger tanks.
- A demonstration of British power. A British navy flotilla will conduct a seven-month world cruise.
- Ulster recognizes a gloomy anniversary--12th year of emergency police power.
- London's racist police beat and arrest innocent blacks.

During October 1983, the editors of Red Star provided its readers with minimum (insignificant) coverage of events in Poland and China.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

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

Again and again, the Soviet press and media continued to emphasize that the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries fully encourage and support world 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 August.

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

- The Soviet Union wants to avoid nuclear war and wants peace. Newspapers worldwide express support for Andropov's and the Soviet government's nuclear disarmament policy.
- Prevent militarization of space. A new initiative by the USSR. In a letter from Andropov to the United States, the USSR proposed a treaty not to wage war in space or to militarize space.

- Prevent militarization of space. A treaty was proposed which calls for the peaceful use of space, cooperation in space, respect for commercial satellites and that space should not be used for military purposes.
- Voice of Reason. The USSR is a staunch supporter of nuclear disarmament. Andropov's latest suggestions have received world attention and praise.
- The USSR is opposed to the military use of space, and wants space declared a zone of peace. Reagan's actions indicate that the U.S. is not serious about disarmament and aims for world (military) supremacy, including space.

In an interview with Pravda, the Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, emphasized the USSR's willingness and desire to disarm. In particular, the Soviet leader:

- Criticized Reagan's position which would maneuver the USSR into having zero missiles while NATO has zero cutbacks.
- Noted that NATO is not ready for drastic arms reductions; therefore, it must be accomplished one step at a time.
- Insisted that progress at Geneva depends on Reagan--the ball is in his court.
- Wants a fair treaty, both sides must disarm equally.

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>1983</u>										<u>1982</u>		
	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>
Military													
Discipline/Morale....	46%	39%	47%	44%	43%	40%	42%	42%	48%	38%	42%	44%	47%
Soviet Military													
Training/Exercises...	26%	27%	19%	21%	21%	28%	20%	28%	27%	37%	21%	29%	17%
Soviet History/WW II.	16%	23%	22%	24%	20%	18%	25%	18%	14%	19%	24%	17%	21%
Military Logistics..	05%	05%	04%	04%	05%	11%	04%	05%	04%	03%	05%	08%	11%
Arms Control.....	05%	04%	07%	06%	11%	03%	05%	07%	06%	02%	08%	01%	02%
Other Military.....	02%	02%	01%	01%	00%	00%	04%	00%	01%	01%	00%	01%	02%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Letters to the Editor — Criticism 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 August, Red Star received 7,271 letters from its readers. Most of the letters discussed: (1) inefficiency in military services and housing; (2) poor performance of the Soviet military bureaucracy; (3) guidance from the CPSU Central Committee Plenary Session, 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:

"Personal profit. Many officers who are transferred do not give up their old apartments--they continue to use them for their own personal profit. Such abuses must be corrected."

"An officer should be demanding, but not nasty. Red Star contrasts pictures of two military officers. One officer is strict, demanding and rude. The other is strict, demanding and tactful. The second officer gets better results from men in training, discipline and morale. Be demanding but not nasty."

"He hasn't changed. Red Star criticized a communist officer's rude, harsh treatment of people. He was punished three times for his rudeness. Yet he hasn't changed. It is because his peers and superior neglected to tell him how to change. They must show him how to treat people properly, show him the proper communist principles and characteristics."

"Flight uniforms. Pilots complain that they cannot obtain regulation flight uniforms. Red Star's investigation condemned officers responsible for the situation--these uniforms are needed for safety of flights."

"Forced to retire. Red Star investigated a complaint of an officer who was forced to retire due to negligence of duties. He claimed he is a good worker. Red Star found that he neglected his duties, did not like criticism, rarely contributed to social activities. His retirement was totally justified."

"Situation is out of hand. Red Star criticized two officers who: (1) could not get their workshop assignments completed on schedule; (2) neglected to award prizes to men who excelled, and (3) neglected the morale of their men. The political organization should have corrected the situation when it first developed. The situation is now completely out of hand, steps must be taken to solve the problem."

"Red Tape. An officer is called to active duty in the Army. He arrived at his post, but he could not work or get paid because his records did not arrive. Red Star discovered that red tape and mistakes resulted in his records being sent to the wrong post. Steps must be taken to solve the problem."

"More Red Tape. Officer complained that he has been in Afghanistan for a year and his records have not arrived. Red tape has caused the delay."

"No television. A Lt. Col. complained that senior officers have taken control of the TV, radio and tape recorder which belong to the entire unit."

"False evaluation. Two Army officers were punished for seriously neglecting their duties, after a letter in Red Star complained about their negligence. The officers who were punished, in turn, filed false evaluation reports on the officers who wrote the letter to Red Star."

"They should support their husbands. An officer denounced men without guts or strength to order their wives to go with them wherever they are posted. Shame on wives who complain about discomfort or the lack of services at distant military posts."

"Veterans are important in the patriotic education of Soviet youth. Retired officers write to Red Star in support of CPSU policy in regard to more intensive patriotic education of Soviet youth."

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.

Criticism of Soviet Military

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 August 1983, only seven 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:

Assimilation of Technology

- Pilot training involves the rapid assimilation of complicated technology. Commanders and experts must work closely with trainees to ensure that they assimilate new technology.
- Quick assimilation of innovations in the armed forces. The Soviet Ministry of Defense encourages rapid research, development and introduction of new technology in the military. Unfortunately, assimilation is the greatest challenge. Military red tape and the bureaucracy often prevent the assimilation of good new technology. This must be corrected.
- CPSU wants the Soviet military to obtain the most advanced weapons and technology. Troops must be educated and re-educated constantly to keep up with new technology. Officers and enlisted men must rapidly master new technology. Tactical training must be organized so that the Soviet military can master new technology.

- Military schools must improve. Weakness in newly-graduated officers is the fault of the schools. Military colleges are responsible to teach students how to master military skills, technical know-how, and technology. They must do better.

Tactical Training

- Tactical training is an important part of pilot training. Pilots must know enemy weapons, aircraft and how to defeat enemy aircraft in combat. Commanders must train their men under simulated battle conditions. Pilots must learn how to fight.
- Tactical training must simulate combat conditions. Each training exercise must aid men to develop technical skills as well as political and psychological qualities.
- Be prepared to win. Military commanders must have foresight in tactical training. They must be prepared for any enemy move and know what to do in each case. Sometimes officers are so concerned with technical skills that they forget the importance of tactical training. Technical skills are of no value if officers are not prepared to win.
- Officers must keep their cool. Tactical training involves psychological training. Soldiers must be rational, in control of emotions and disciplined. Officers must keep their cool, not give in to emotional outbursts. Officers must be tactful but stern.

Military Discipline and Morale

- Military commanders must be demanding and firm. They should not be harsh or rude. Soldiers must respect their officers and learn to obey commanders. Commanders must be excellent officers if they expect excellence.
- Commanders must obey regulations. Officers disobey the rules because they think they know what is best. What is best in all circumstances is to know and obey regulations.
- Strengthen discipline and organizational skills. A major task for military propaganda is to teach soldiers the importance of discipline and organization.
- Military punishment must be fair and in accordance with regulations. Commanders must know and obey military rules, regulations and Soviet laws. They must teach their men to know, respect and obey the rules. Disciplinary actions should be taken promptly if men get out of line.

- Talent alone does not make a good officer. He must be a principled communist, who gets along with people.
- An outstanding and talented officer is criticized by Red Star, because he is dishonest and unable to relate properly to his men.
- Commanders must keep in touch with their men, in order to build a relationship of trust and confidence.
- Commanders must trust subordinate officers, even when they make mistakes. If the men believe the commander depends on them, they won't fail him. Nothing motivates men more than faith in the commanding officer.
- Having faith in officers will motivate men to excel. Commanders must use morale stimuli to motivate subordinates. Praise a job well-done.
- Officers abuse privileges. Two officers wasted government money by attending school and then failing their examination. In addition, they were AWOL and returned in improper uniform.

Political/Ideological Training

- Political officers and communist organizations must expand their influence and involvement in military training. They must actively help to improve military readiness, discipline and morale. They must teach the officers and the soldier basic communist principles and ideals.
- Ideological training. Officers and soldiers must be taught to be active communists, i.e., active contributors to the principles of communism.
- Political officers and party organizations in the armed forces have a duty to expand their influence and involvement in military and political training. They must help to improve military discipline, morale and readiness. They must get the troops actively involved in political and social activities.
- Political officers are encouraged (directed) to conduct classes on ideology as an important part of building the communist soldier. These classes must focus on recent CPSU Central Committee Plenum goals and assignments.
- They must walk the way they talk. The Communist Party demands that party workers and political officers be diligent and creative. They must master skills related to making decisions and realization of goals. They must walk the way they talk, keep their commitments and meet their quotas. They must be leaders.

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 August 1983, the editors of Red Star published seven cartoons pertaining to the following propaganda themes:

<u>Theme/Topic</u>	<u>Cartoon No.</u>
Arms Race	2, 4, 5, 6
U.S. Imperialism (Hegemony)	1, 3, 4, 7
Anti-Soviet Propaganda	2, 3

Находящиеся на содержании ЦРУ США радиостанции «Свобода» и «Свободная Европа» извергают потоки лжи и клеветы на страны социалистического содружества.
(Из газет).



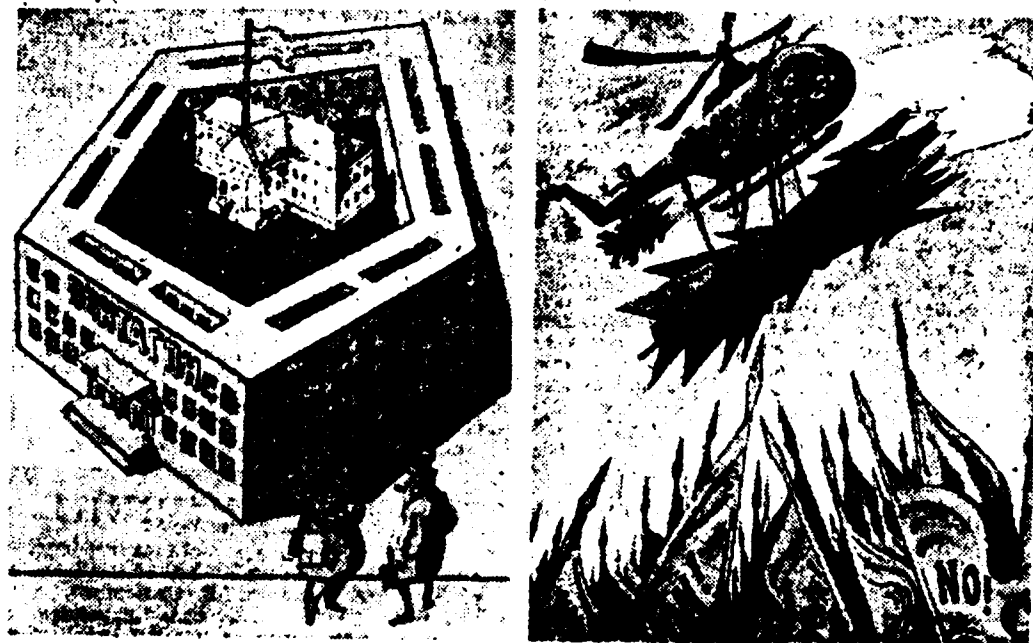
Ядовитый «дуэт».

Рис. В. СМОТРОВА.

CIA-supported radio stations "Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe" broadcast lies and slander into socialist bloc countries.

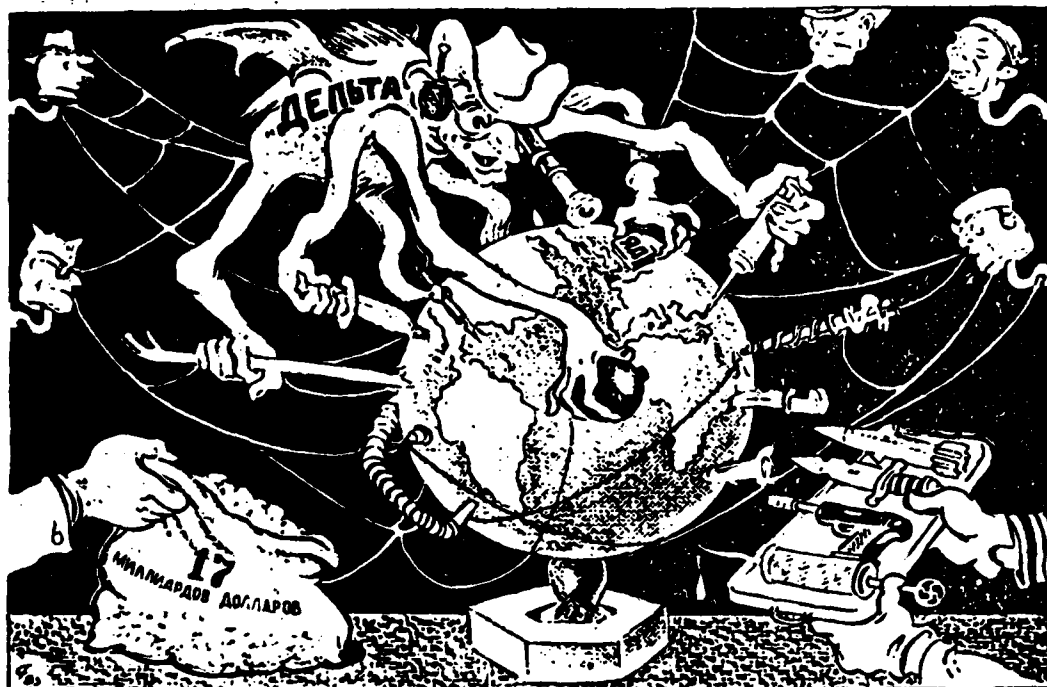
Poisonous duet.

ЖИЕМ САТИРЫ



The White House position.

The stronger the peace movement, the less space for landing.



Диверсионно-шпионский гибрид, выведенный в Пентагоне.

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

Diversionist-spy hybrid sent out by the Pentagon.

Япония все послевоенные годы служит по существу передовым плацдармом для размещения американского оружия, нацеленного на Советский Союз.
(Из газет).



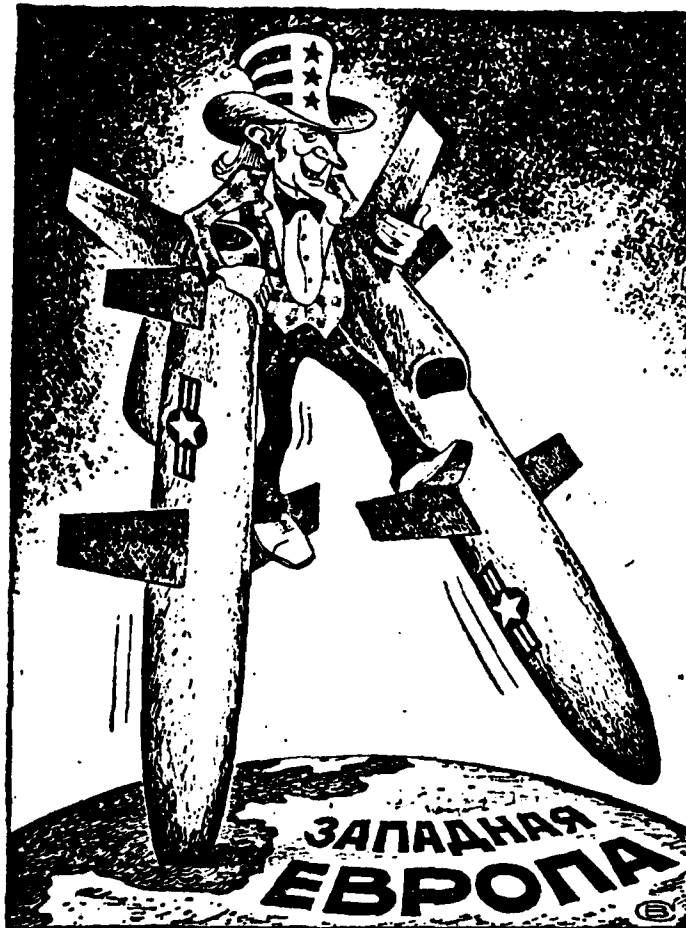
ТОЧКА ОПОРЫ.

Рис. Е. СМОТРОВА.

Japan has served as a base for U.S. deployment of arms aimed at the USSR since after World War Two.

Point of support.

Ферсируя размещение ракет первого удара в Западной Европе, Вашингтон лицемерно заявляет, что он делает это якобы с целью добиться договоренностей на советско-американских переговорах об ограничении ядерных вооружений в Европе.
(Из газет).



Дядя Сэм: — Мы сделаем большие шаги на пути к миру.
Рис. В. СТУПИНА.

While accelerating the deployment of first strike missiles in Western Europe, the U.S. is hypocritically claiming it is doing so in order to obtain an agreement at U.S.-Soviet talks about limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

Uncle Sam:

"We are taking great steps towards peace."



Idol worshipers from NATO (worshiping a "cult of strength").

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