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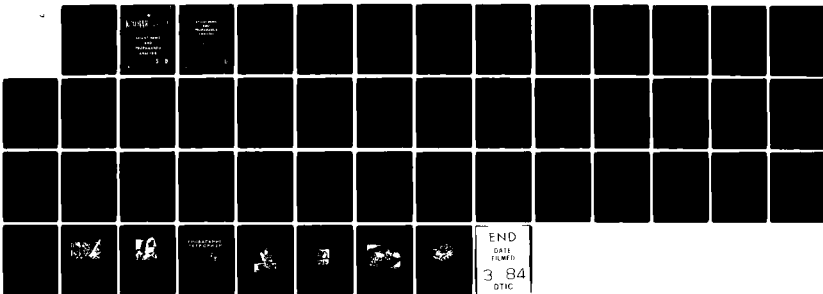
SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
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WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 1983

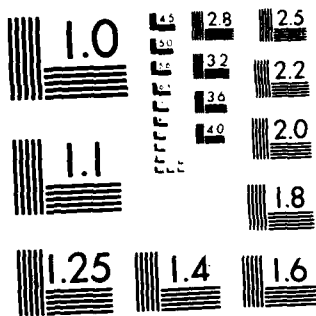
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

VOL. 3, NO. 11, 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 1-30 NOVEMBER 1983

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

Executive Summary

In November 1983, almost 30 percent of the total space in Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, was allocated to international events and foreign news. Of this amount, nearly one-half (48 percent) reported or commented on political/military activities of the United States. In the past four years, the average amount of print space allocated to Washington was 29 percent of the total foreign coverage.

During the past fifty months, Soviet propagandists and commentators have been consistent in their tough and uncompromising tone of their rhetoric about the policies and actions of the government of the United States. In November, the intensity and volume of inflammatory Soviet propaganda about the United States was unprecedented. Soviet commentators and editorials assailed President Reagan personally and repeatedly insisted that his foreign policy is based on international terrorism, violence and aggression.

The Soviet propaganda machine reacted with unusual speed and delight to the military action in Grenada. The Kremlin headlined that:

- Reagan lies in order to justify invasion.
- Up in its ears in dirt: The U.S. justifies dirty invasion with more dirt about the communist threat in Grenada.
- The U.S. plans to set up a puppet government.
- Great piracy on a small island.
- U.S. troops terrorize and oppress the people of Grenada.
- The Pentagon builds bastions of military expansion.

The Kremlin continued to insist that the United States Marines are in Lebanon to protect and expand Israeli and American imperialistic interests in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region. According to Moscow, U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East is based on terrorism, violence and aggression. A major propaganda topic emphasized that the "U.S. and Israel plan to conduct military operations against Syria and the first stage of that war has started." In regard to the situation in Lebanon, Soviet news media and commentators headlined the following strident topics:

- Now Reagan is preparing to go to war with Syria.
- Syrian air defense units fire on U.S. Navy F-14s that overfly Syrian positions.

- Reagan better think twice before conducting a Grenada-type invasion in the Middle East.
- The U.S. and NATO allies are guilty of increasing tension in Lebanon.

For over two years the Soviet press and news media have used inflammatory headlines and editorials to underscore their strong displeasure with Reagan's psychological operations against the Kremlin and world communism.

The following strident headlines indicate the venomous tone and scope of Soviet rhetoric in regard to "Reagan's anti-Soviet campaign."

- Undeclared psychological warfare.
- The objective of U.S. psychological warfare is to convert and overthrow socialist governments.
- The U.S. increases funds for overseas radio operations in order to spread anti-Soviet propaganda.
- American military propaganda prepares troops for nuclear war.

For more than nine months, Soviet news media and propagandists have boldly exploited U.S. military/political events in Central America. The primary emphasis of Russian propaganda continues to be the topic of U.S. military aggression against Nicaragua. In November, there was less overall emphasis on Nicaragua, due to the large amount of space allocated to Grenada. The following headlines indicate the tone of the Soviet press pertaining to U.S. activities in Central America:

- The U.S. military increases (Big Pine 2) practice for invasion of Nicaragua.
- The Pentagon increases military presence in Honduras in order to conduct subversion against Nicaragua.
- The U.S. Navy blockades the Nicaraguan coast.
- Reagan continues to finance and aid Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- The U.S. - Honduras Big Pine 2 military maneuvers were part of the preparations for the Grenada invasion.

Also in November, the Soviet press and leadership universally condemned the U.S. - NATO deployment of Pershing II and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles to Europe. The Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, responded to the American missile deployments with heightened and tough rhetoric. He pledged that the USSR would take appropriate steps to protect itself, and the Soviet Union would soon "respond to the threat of the Pershings." In addition, President Andropov emphasized that the USSR cannot see any reason to continue the Geneva

talks. The Russian press and media repeatedly called President Reagan a liar in blaming the USSR for the failure of the Geneva talks. The following headlines reflect the overall tone and thrust of Soviet propaganda related to the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles:

- A dangerous step. The West German government encourages the arms race and supports NATO's deployment of Pershing II missiles.
- The U.S. ignores a massive anti-nuclear movement in Europe, and pretends to support the Geneva talks.
- The American military build-up and deployment of new nuclear weapons to Europe endangers world peace and security.
- All of Europe is in an uproar. After Grenada, no one can doubt that Reagan is on a blatant militaristic course.
- Clumsy maneuvers. The White House insists that the deployment of Pershing missiles will aid in ensuring peace and disarmament.

Again, in November, the Kremlin insisted that Reagan is "mad" and is determined to alter the strategic military balance in order to obtain military superiority over Russia. The Soviet propaganda emphasized the following themes about the Geneva talks and arms limitations:

- Reagan cannot blame the USSR - the U.S. has sabotaged the Geneva talks.
- Reagan pressures the U.S. Congress to reject all measures for a nuclear freeze.
- The Soviet Foreign Ministry condemns the U.S. delegation in Geneva for playing games with the USSR.
- Governments, public opinion, and the news media world-wide blame Reagan for the failure of the Geneva Disarmament Talks.
- The Pentagon replaces old nuclear warheads with new and more dangerous weapons.
- Lies to justify U.S. imperialism. Reagan claims that the USSR continued to deploy missiles during the Geneva talks and America was forced to deploy new Pershing missiles.

The visit of President Reagan to Japan and South Korea received moderate attention in the Soviet press and news media. The Kremlin continued to exhibit intense concern about a U.S. - Japanese - South Korean military alliance. Under a banner headline of "Why Reagan Went to Asia," the Red Star reported that the purpose of the trip was to: (1) strengthen military alliances; (2) create a Pacific Ocean Union in which Japan would be responsible

for U.S. militarism in the region, and (3) encourage the build-up of Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

Based on guidance from the Russian leader Yuri Andropov, Marshall Ustinov (the Soviet Defense Minister) outlined the current forces of the Soviet Armed Forces to an assembly of high ranking Soviet Generals and flag officers. Ustinov emphasized that:

- The USSR has been forced to improve its military readiness because of U.S. aggression, the American military build-up, and Reagan's anti-Soviet campaign.
- The U.S. and NATO are attempting to destroy military parity and gain world supremacy.
- The USSR supports nuclear disarmament.

During the month, the editors of Red Star received 11,102 letters from its readers. Most of the letters discussed: (1) military training and readiness; (2) troop discipline and morale; (3) international events and nuclear disarmament, and (4) abuse and fraud in the Soviet military.

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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 November 1983. During this period, almost 70,000 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 slogans, themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during November 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 November 1983, over 29 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 November 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 October 1983 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for the selected countries for a 12-month period.

UNITED STATES

For over 54 months, Soviet media and commentators have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the "erratic, war-mongering policies of the Reagan administration." With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine 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.

During November 1983, over 48 percent of Red Star's total space devoted to international events and/or foreign affairs concerned the activities of the United States government. This was an increase of ten percent over the previous month. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was 29 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news and commentary (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Nov. 1983</u>	<u>Oct. 1983</u>	<u>June 79 - Sep. 83</u>
1.	United States.....	48.90	37.86	29.48
2.	Grenada.....	8.39	3.81	.02
3.	Israel.....	4.08	1.00	3.64
4.	Japan.....	3.73	1.00	2.24
5.	Nicaragua.....	2.97	2.51	1.11
6.	United Kingdom.....	2.46	.62	2.09
7.	Afghanistan.....	2.17	3.55	3.75
8.	Lebanon.....	2.16	2.48	2.11
9.	Poland.....	1.95	8.62	3.93
10.	NATO.....	1.86	1.45	1.90
11.	Syria.....	1.59	1.00	.43
12.	Vietnam.....	1.20	.21	1.98

In November, the intensity and volume of inflammatory Soviet propaganda about the U.S. was unprecedented. The Soviet commentaries assailed President Reagan personally and repeatedly insisted that his foreign policy is based on terrorism, violence and aggression.

The following paragraphs summarize Soviet propaganda reaction/actions to significant U.S. political/military events that occurred during November 1983.

U.S. Military Actions in Grenada

As reported previously, in October, the Soviet propaganda machine reacted with unusual speed and delight to the U.S. invasion of Grenada. The Kremlin headlined that:

- The U.S. - Up to its ears in dirt.
- Great piracy on a small island.
- Washington- a bastion of military expansion.

- The U.S. military terrorize and oppress the people of Grenada.

The following abstracts from the Soviet press illustrate the intensity and the strident polemics contained in the Soviet press pertaining to the Grenada event.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Message Content</u>
1 Nov.	Grenadian <u>patriots</u> retreat to the mountains in order to continue resistance. Fierce fighting continues.
2 Nov.	<u>Reagan lies</u> in order to justify invasion. The entire world condemns the U.S. invasion. The U.S. claims that the Grenadian government had secret treaties with the USSR and Cuba.
2 Nov.	Units from the 82nd Airborne Division comb the island for opposition. The U.S. military destroy civilian property, schools and hospitals. The number of civilian casualties is unknown.
2 Nov.	U.S. justifications for invasion are based <u>on lies</u> . According to Reagan, the English Governor-General requested military aid--Thatcher denies this claim. The U.S. is pressuring England for support.
3 Nov.	The U.S. plans to set up a <u>puppet government</u> . America is taking steps to suffocate all traces of resistance.
4 Nov.	Reagan claims that the invasion of Grenada is over, but some military forces will remain on the island to maintain order.
6 Nov.	U.S. plans to set up a <u>puppet government</u> . Reagan continues to justify invasion with <u>lies</u> .
7 Nov.	<u>Up to its ears in dirt</u> . The U.S. justifies the dirty invasion with more dirt about a communist threat in Grenada. Facts show that the so-called military air base was only a civilian airport. The Grenadian government denied that Cuba was arming Grenada.
8 Nov.	U.S. troops continue the military operations--they <u>terrorize</u> the population. The U.S. is preparing for a <u>puppet government</u> .
10 Nov.	Washington tightens control - sets up a puppet government.
11 Nov.	Pentagon turns Grenada into a <u>giant military base</u> . Troops put down opposition and strengthen control over islands.
12 Nov.	U.S. military forces carry out <u>repressive measures</u> , arrest many civilians.

- 13 Nov. U.S. troops continue to terrorize the population. Washington sets up a puppet government and powerful police network.
- 13 Nov. Pentagon tries to justify invasion and exhibits captured weapons - most are outdated (1870) British rifles.
- 15 Nov. All justifications by Reagan cannot hide the fact that the invasion was an act of pure aggression and piracy.
- 15 Nov. Great piracy on a small island. The U.S. prepared for the invasion during many Caribbean maneuvers. All attempts by Reagan to justify the invasion have failed. Governments all over the world have condemned the U.S. invasion.
- 16 Nov. Pentagon builds bastions of military expansion. The U.S. justifies the invasion with lies about Grenada being a Soviet-Cuban colony. Supposed arsenals were only antique weapons.
- 16 Nov. Castro's statement. The U.S. justification of the invasion is based on lies. The U.S. acted like Nazis--this is proof of U.S. aggression.
- 17 Nov. World condemns brutal invasion of Grenada. The U.S. is a threat to Cuba, Central America and the Caribbean.
- 19 Nov. World media condemn U.S. invasion of Grenada.
- 22 Nov. Governments all over the world condemn the U.S. invasion.
- 23, 26, 27 Nov. U.S. military forces continue to terrorize and oppress the people of Grenada. Reagan has set up a puppet government. There is atmosphere of inquisition; raids and interrogations are common.

Andropov Condemns Deployment of Pershing Missiles

In November, the Kremlin intensified its massive and inflammatory propaganda campaign to criticize the U.S.-NATO deployment (to Europe) of Pershing II and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles. In a page one feature story, the Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, emphasized that:

- The U.S.-NATO nuclear missile deployments increase the danger of nuclear war in Europe.
- There is no justification for the missile deployments--NATO and the Warsaw Pact have parity in missiles.
- The socialist bloc must take steps to protect itself.
- The USSR cannot see any reason to continue the Geneva talks.

- The USSR will end its laboratory on medium range nuclear weapons.
- The USSR will deploy new tactical nuclear missiles to East Germany and Czechoslovakia.
- The Soviet Union will respond to the threat of Pershing II missiles.

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 highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For more than four years, the United States has received an average of 59 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments-- in November it was nearly 79 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

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Nov. 1983</u>	<u>Oct. 1983</u>	<u>June 79 thru Sep. 83</u>
1.	United States.....	79%	75%	58%
2.	Israel.....	7%	2%	8%
3.	Japan.....	6%	1%	4%
4.	United Kingdom.....	3%	1%	4%
5.	West Germany.....	2%	6%	3%
6.	South Korea.....	1%	2%	1%
7.	South Africa.....	1%	1%	3%
8.	Pakistan.....	1%	4%	2%
9.	Cyprus.....	1%	--	--
10.	NATO.....	1%	2%	2%

In November, there was a perceptible hardening of Kremlin attitudes toward the Reagan administration. The mood of the Russian media was demagogic and uncompromising. Soviet editors and officials highlighted that:

- Reagan is ready to go to war!
- The U.S. and NATO have developed a limited nuclear war strategy.
- The U.S. is maneuvering for world supremacy!
- Reagan sabotaged the Geneva Talks - The U.S. cannot blame the USSR.
- Global terrorism - Reagan spreads lies that the USSR supports and funds terrorism.

As in the past, the overall scope and intensity of Russian propaganda continued to underscore the following three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony as a serious threat to world peace; (2) arms production and the development of military technology--the arms race, and (3) American military assistance and mutual security programs.

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 THEME</u>	<u>1983</u>												<u>1982</u>	
	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>
US Military/ Political Hegemony	63%	48%	83%	53%	50%	47%	46%	62%	76%	58%	42%	43%	40%	61%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	25%	43%	14%	28%	31%	28%	32%	23%	12%	24%	29%	41%	30%	23%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	11%	06%	03%	10%	13%	15%	14%	07%	10%	15%	20%	08%	17%	14%
All Other	<u>01%</u> 100%	<u>03%</u> 100%	<u>00%</u> 100%	<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%

As in previous months, the editors of Red Star and Soviet commentators used every opportunity to exploit events 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 AND PROVOCATION

In November, the editors of Red Star and Soviet officials continued to use every opportunity to bombast Reagan's "confrontational policies." The principal focus of Soviet propaganda was to highlight the theme of American military, political and economic hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee imperialism and aggression.) Over 30 percent of Red Star's coverage of topics related to U.S. military/political hegemony concerned the American invasion of Grenada. Another Soviet propaganda theme stressed that the Kremlin supports nuclear disarmament and peace, but the USSR has been forced to focus on

improving its military readiness because NATO and Washington are trying to destroy military parity and gain world supremacy.

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect the geographical 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>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEPT</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>
1. Central America/Caribbean	38%	23%	11%	27%	35%	26%	32%	24%	15%
2. World Wide	27%	09%	02%	19%	06%	35%	36%	25%	35%
3. Europe	17%	19%	03%	14%	24%	34%	11%	22%	34%
4. Indian Ocean and Middle East	13%	27%	17%	17%	09%	02%	01%	05%	05%
5. Asia/Pacific	05%	22%	03%	10%	20%	02%	14%	23%	10%
6. Other.....	00%	00%	02%	13%	06%	01%	06%	01%	01%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%*</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

In November, the major focus of Red Star articles and commentary about American imperialism and hegemony stressed the following topics: (1) the United States invasion of Grenada; (2) Reagan increases military involvement in Lebanon and Syria; (3) the CIA and the Pentagon's special operations supports subversion and military aggression all over the world; (4) the Reagan administration continues to support the military invasion of Nicaragua, and (5) the U.S. increases the scope of psychological warfare and propaganda against the USSR and communism.

American Military Intervention in Lebanon

The Kremlin continued to insist that United States Marines are in Lebanon to protect and expand Israeli and American imperialistic interests in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. According to Moscow, the U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East is based on terrorism, violence and aggression. A propaganda topic stressed in November emphasized that the "U.S. and Israel plan to conduct military operations against Syria, and the first stage of that war has started." In regard to the situation in Lebanon, Russian commentators emphasized the following strident headlines and topics:

- o The U.S. prepares to attack Syria. Reagan discusses military strategy with the U.S. Congress.

*Total includes 62% from a special entry related to the unusually large coverage given to the "KAL007" incident by the Red Star.

- The U.S. military in Lebanon increase their readiness to attack Syria; the operation will be conducted from the air and sea.
- Now Reagan is planning a war against Syria. U.S. aircraft conduct regular reconnaissance flights over Lebanon.
- Syrian air defense units fire on U.S. Navy F-14s that overfly Syrian positions in Lebanon (November 26).
- The President of Syria pledges to continue the battle against imperialism in the Middle East.
- The Pentagon continues to increase its military strength in Lebanon. Another 200 Marines arrive in Beirut.
- Reagan continues to increase the military forces in Lebanon. The Pentagon has 30 ships and 300 military aircraft off the coast of Lebanon.
- The Reagan administration is strengthening the military presence in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon.
- The U.S. is increasing its military intervention in Lebanon. The U.S. is increasing the military threat and actions against Syrian troops in Lebanon. Arab countries support Syria.
- The Syrian President condemns U.S. military involvement in Lebanon and the U.S.-Israeli alliance.
- Reagan better think twice before conducting a Grenada-type invasion in the Middle East.
- The Pentagon continues the aggression in Lebanon. The U.S. military support of Israel continues; tension in the region increases.
- The U.S. and NATO allies are guilty of increasing tension in Lebanon. U.S. military forces are in the maximum state of military readiness.
- U.S. and French aircraft continuously overfly Syrian positions in Lebanon in order to gather intelligence.

American Intelligence Operations and Psychological Warfare

Soviet propagandists and officials in Moscow assiduously exploit the topic of American spies and intelligence activities. A major story in November was the arrest of a Soviet soldier who worked for the CIA. For three days, Red Star headlined:

- Soviet soldier is recruited by the CIA.

- KGB arrests a Soviet spy - American CIA agents are deported.
- A Soviet citizen is caught spying for the CIA in Moscow.
- A Soviet spy was tempted by the CIA with money and gifts. He was not adequately trained in Soviet communist principles.
- He was caught! Soldier's motives for spying were purely selfish, monetary reasons. He was everything a soldier should not be - greedy, selfish, cowardly and weak.

The following abstracts from Red Star indicate the scope and tone of Soviet rhetoric concerning American intelligence and special operations:

- Former CIA agent, J. Stockwell, was interviewed on Hungarian TV. He revealed the dirty tricks of the CIA. Currently, the CIA has focused its dirty operations in Nicaragua.
- The U.S. Congress authorizes more money for CIA supported counterrevolutionary groups. Major operations are authorized for activities against Nicaragua.
- Reagan supports subversion activities in India. Many spies are disguised as missionaries.
- In addition to blatant aggression, the U.S. supports subversion and secret military operations. Some recent examples are the CIA support given to Afghan and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- The Reagan administration will activate a department for special operations in the Pentagon. This department will control subversive operations and jobs like the Grenada invasion.
- The Pentagon puts billions of dollars into secret, subversive military operations. The CIA cooperates closely with Pentagon.
- The Pentagon activates a new department of special operations. The department will control Green Berets, Rangers, Psychological Warfare Operations, USAF Special Operations, etc. A united command of all these special forces is part of the Pentagon's program to modernize and strengthen special forces.

For over two years the Soviet press and news media have used inflammatory headlines and editorials to underscore their strong displeasure with Reagan's psychological operations against the Kremlin and communism. The following abstracts indicate the scope and tone of Soviet rhetoric in regard to "Reagan's anti-Soviet campaign."

- Undeclared Psychological Warfare. Relying on a psychological war, the Reagan administration is responsible for the new cold war and anti-socialist crusade.
- To spread anti-Soviet propaganda, the U.S. has increased funds for radio operations--VOA and Radio Liberty. Other organizers of ideological diversion such as the USIA and CIA also receive increased funds.
- The objective of U.S. psychological warfare is to convert and overthrow socialist governments. American propaganda is based on lies about the Soviet military threat and the superiority of capitalism.
- Reagan continues to increase funds for anti-Soviet propaganda and subversion. The U.S. increases funds for radio stations like VOA, Radio Free Europe and Liberty.
- Ideology of dictation and war. U.S. has increased psychological war against the USSR and communism. The Pentagon has created a special group to develop strategy, tactics, and plans in anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda. VOA, Radio Liberty, etc. are getting more money for propaganda broadcasts. The U.S. propaganda consists of justifying Reagan's acts of aggression and a military policy based on the myth of a Soviet military threat.
- U.S. military propaganda prepares troops for nuclear war and spreads anti-Soviet propaganda to troops in West Germany.
- USAF weapons of aggression. The ideological training of USAF officers and men is based on anti-Soviet training. Maneuvers and everyday training are based on a U.S. side versus the reds. Every USAF base has an information office to indoctrinate the men on U.S. policies. Even church services are politically oriented - anti-Soviet. Military newspapers and radio programs are also anti-Soviet.

U.S. Increases Military Intervention in Central America

For more than nine months, Soviet officials and propagandists have assiduously exploited political and military events/actions in Central America. The primary emphasis of Russian propaganda was the topic of U.S. military aggression against Nicaragua. In November, there was less coverage of events in Nicaragua due to the large amount of space allocated to Grenada. The Kremlin was uncompromising and resolute in its propaganda theme that Reagan is conducting a policy of international terror and aggression against Nicaragua. In November 1983, the Kremlin emphasized and headlined the following propaganda slogans and topics in regard to events in Central America:

- The U.S. military exercises (Big Pine 2) is practice for an invasion of Nicaragua. The Reagan administration again attempts to conduct provocations against Nicaragua.

- The U.S. and Honduras continue to conduct joint exercises. Over 1200 Marines and 500 Honduran soldiers conduct amphibious operations.
- Reagan may invade Nicaragua. Washington continues anti-Nicaraguan rhetoric and concentrates military forces in the region.
- The U.S. increases its military presence in Honduras in order to conduct subversion against Nicaragua. The Pentagon and Central American allies are working together to conduct anti-Nicaraguan operations.
- The U.S. Navy blockades the Nicaraguan coast. The people support the revolution and will continue to resist U.S. military intervention; the people will continue to fight.
- The Reagan administration will provide logistic support for an invasion of Nicaragua. In other words, the U.S. won't be directly involved, but Honduran and Guatemalan troops will conduct the operations.
- Reagan plans to invade Nicaragua. The Pentagon increases the number of military forces in the area and accelerates the training of counterrevolutionaries.
- The U.S. continues to finance and aid Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. The adventure in Grenada proves that the U.S. can and will most likely carry out a similar adventure against Nicaragua. Reagan admits he cannot live peacefully with Sandinista regime.
- Reagan plans an invasion of Nicaragua. The U.S. and Honduran military forces practice for invasion of Nicaragua. The counterrevolutionaries participate in exercises.
- CIA-supported counterrevolutionaries, operating from bases in Honduras, attack Nicaraguan border posts.
- CIA-supported counterrevolutionaries are defeated by loyal Nicaraguan army units.
- A Soviet Red Star journalist tours Nicaragua. He criticizes the U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua -- the people support the revolution and are determined to fight the U.S.
- Guatemalan patriots continue to fight the dictator and government military forces.
- In addition to open U.S. aggression, Reagan encourages subversive and secret military operations. A current example is the CIA support for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

- The U.S.-Honduras Big Pine 2 maneuvers were part of the preparation for the Grenada invasion. Grenada was a warning that the U.S. will act aggressively when vital interests are at stake. Future Big Pine maneuvers are planned.

Other Aspects of Military/Political Hegemony

The following abstracts indicate the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony in regard to other topics and areas of the world:

- The U.S. wants to become a world policeman. The Pentagon has 304,000 U.S. troops in Europe. The Sixth Fleet consists of 40 ships and is NATO's southern flank. There are 35 U.S. Navy ships in the Indian Ocean, 3,300 Marines in the Middle East and 112,000 troops in the Far East. U.S. imperialism protects 41 countries.
- Reagan's military build-up and aggression is a threat to the world. To add to this danger, Washington has increased the intensity and scope of its anti-Soviet crusade.
- Global terrorism. Reagan is spreading lies that the USSR supports and funds international terrorism. Facts show that the U.S. is a supporter of international terrorism. Washington has not hesitated to attack its neighbors, or use violence. The U.S. has strived to obtain military supremacy at any cost. The Pentagon is deploying Pershing II and chemical weapons to Europe for this purpose. The U.S. has conducted 262 military operations since World War II.
- Increase in world tension. Reagan's peace plan for the Middle East is a disaster and cannot work--it only benefits the U.S. and Israel.
- Reagan insists on military supremacy. Washington's crusade against socialism has dragged NATO allies into supporting military policies that are dangerous for the world.
- Each year NATO maneuvers become more dangerous--they involve more men and territory.
- The Pentagon wants to create a mini rapid deployment force in Jordan. A mini army would protect U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf states. The U.S. wants military control of the region and is tightening the knot.
- The Pentagon's major goal is to strengthen U.S. military forces in the Far East near the Soviet border.
- Reagan's visit to Japan and S. Korea. The U.S. wants to strengthen the military alliance with Tokyo and Seoul. Japan and South Korea support the U.S. military aggressive strategy in Far East.

- Washington's Asian scenario. The U.S. strategy is to strengthen military hegemony in Asia; the U.S. plans to deploy nuclear weapons to meet Soviet threat.
- The U.S. strategy is to encircle the USSR with a nuclear belt. The Pentagon encourages a South Korea-Japanese military alliance. Japan is upgrading Misawa Air Base for F-16s which can carry nuclear weapons.
- America increases pressure on North Korea. Reagan insists that the U.S. may use nuclear weapons in Korea.
- U.S. cooperates with South Africa and is a threat to the region.
- Reagan's visit to Japan increases tension in Asia.
- The Pentagon wants to deploy cruise missiles in Iceland. The U.S. and NATO intend to bring Iceland into the military strategy.
- The U.S. uses special Pakistani army units to conduct war against Afghanistan. Pakistan has provided Washington with military bases for training, and arming Afghan counterrevolutionaries.
- Another provocation against Cuba. The U.S. Navy conducts military exercises near Cuba.

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

The Kremlin continued to insist that Reagan is "power hungry" and is determined to alter the strategic balance in order to obtain military superiority over the Soviet Union. The Soviets continued to accelerate all aspects of their rhetoric and propaganda pertaining to USSR support for peace and nuclear disarmament.

In November, the Soviet press and leadership universally condemned U.S.-NATO deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles to Europe. The Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, responded to the U.S. missile deployments with heightened and tough rhetoric. He pledged that the USSR would take appropriate steps to protect itself and the Soviet Union would "respond to the threat of the Pershings." President Andropov also emphasized that the USSR cannot see any reason to continue the Geneva talks. The Russian press and media repeatedly called President Reagan a liar, in blaming the USSR for the failure of the Geneva talks.

The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star reflect the overall tone and thrust of Soviet propaganda related to the deployment of Pershing II and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles, the arms race and arms limitation and control.

On the Deployment of Pershing and Cruise Missiles.

- The deployment of new missiles is a threat to the peace.
- The British government debates the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles to England; Thatcher's government is going ahead with plans for deployment.
- The Pentagon continues to fly equipment to Greenham Common for early deployment of U.S. cruise missiles.
- A dangerous step. The West German government encourages the arms race and supports NATO's aggressive policies. Bonn supports the U.S. claim that the Soviet Union has superiority in theater nuclear weapons. Therefore, West Germany has decided to increase its military spending and allow the U.S. to go ahead with plans for new military facilities. The most dangerous step is Bonn's decision to allow the U.S. to deploy Pershing II missiles.
- In spite of the anti-nuclear movement, NATO insists on the deployment of new Pershing missiles--so much for democracy.
- Britain increases security around the Greenham Common Base. The U.S. and NATO will not tolerate any obstruction of plans to deploy new nuclear weapons to Europe.
- The Belgian parliament debates NATO deployment of missiles in Europe; the government supports deployments, in spite of popular opposition.
- Japanese peace movements oppose U.S. deployment of new nuclear weapons to England and Western Europe.
- The U.S. cruise missiles recently deployed in England will be operational by the end of the year. People and peace movements oppose this New Year's gift.
- People want nuclear disarmament. Demonstrations are held all over Europe to protest the deployment of cruise missiles to England.
- The first group of components for new Pershing II missiles arrive at the U.S. base in Ramstein, West Germany.
- Anti-war movement accelerates. The Italian people are disturbed by the arrival of U.S. cruise missile components in Sicily.
- The U.S. ignores massive anti-nuclear movement in Europe, and pretends to support Geneva talks.
- Clumsy maneuvers. The White House convenes a number of press conferences to justify the U.S. deployment of Pershings in Western Europe.

The White House insists that the deployment will aid peace and disarmament.

- The U.S. military build-up and deployment of new nuclear weapons to Europe endangers world peace and security. Reagan chooses to ignore the lessons of World War II, but the USSR does not. The USSR knows that the U.S. is preparing for another world war.
- Over 150 U.S. congressmen urge Reagan to stop the deployment of new Pershing missiles in Europe and to begin serious disarmament negotiations.
- The Bulgarian Defense Minister condemns the U.S. deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe.
- All of Europe is in an uproar. The U.S. and NATO have covered-up the facts about the nuclear balance to justify new deployments. The U.S. plans to cut back only outdated (old) nuclear warheads and replace them with modern new dangerous warheads.
- After Grenada, no one can doubt that Reagan is on a blatant militaristic course and has no intention of achieving peace and disarmament.
- All of Europe is in an uproar. The U.S. is increasing its nuclear arsenal in spite of the opposition of the people of Europe and the Soviet Union's constructive disarmament suggestions.

During 1984 to 1989 the Pentagon will deploy 900 nuclear warheads for Pershing missiles, 500 for ground launched cruise missiles, 3,000 MKG's and 300 neutron warheads for Lance missiles, and 1,200 neutron weapons for 203.2 mm artillery projectiles. So you can see, the U.S. is not disarming, it is increasing its nuclear arsenal.

On U.S. Air Force - Weapons of Aggression.

(Note: In a series of feature articles, Red Star provided background information, under the headline "USAF - Arms of Aggression." The following abstracts indicate the scope and tone of the articles.)

- The USAF has a strength of 593,000 and wants an increase of 91,000. The USAF has four major commands. The Strategic Command is responsible for neocolonial goals and the Tactical Command is responsible for hot spots and crisis situations.
- The Strategic Air Command consists of 600 B-52 bombers, KC-135s, SR-71s, U-2s, and RC-135s. In the future, 100 B-1B bombers and 150 Stealth aircraft will be added. The Tactical Air Command has over 8,700 aircraft and many carry nuclear weapons. The Air Transport Command has over 600 aircraft.

- The USAF creates a new Space Command. The Space Command will manage the shuttle program and satellites.
- Air Force training includes tactical training and exercises to fight the USSR (U.S. vs. Reds). USAF personnel are trained to fight in all regions of the world (Flag Programs). Each year the USAF participates in many maneuvers and exercises in order to obtain military supremacy in the air.
- The Pentagon has taken over the U.S. space program. Reagan will spend 2.4 billion dollars to militarize space.

On the Arms Race

- Soviet war veterans condemn U.S. military build-up. They insist that America is leading the world to nuclear war.
- The Pentagon encourages the establishment of secret laboratories to conduct research on chemical and bacteriological weapons.
- The U.S. Congress authorizes 252 billion dollars for weapons. Part of the funds will be used for MX missiles and B-1 bombers.
- Reagan accelerates the development and production of chemical and bacteriological weapons. Each year more money is being allotted to this area.
- Military-industrial complex. General Dynamics is awarded a 1.3 billion dollar contract for production of F-16 aircraft. The Pentagon provides lucrative military contracts to favorite companies.
- The U.S. and NATO already have huge stockpiles of weapons. The Pentagon military build-up continues with more funds for B-1B bombers, MX missiles and Trident missiles.
- The Reagan administration is accelerating a military build-up in space. A space budget of over 15 billion dollars includes programs for new space weapons, including lasers.
- America continues to be the world's largest arms exporter. The U.S. exported over 18 billion dollars of arms in 1983.
- Pentagon accelerates new nuclear arms programs. The U.S. military will arm (tactical) Phoenix and standard missiles with nuclear warheads.

On the Geneva Talks and Arms Limitations.

- Reagan cannot blame the USSR - The U.S. has sabotaged the Geneva Talks. The U.S. lies about Soviet walk-out from Geneva Talks. The USSR warned the U.S. many times that the deployment of new Pershing missiles in Europe would destroy the talks.
- U.S. sabotaged the Geneva talks. The Soviet Union was and is sincere about nuclear disarmament.
- Reagan pressures the U.S. Congress to reject all measures for a nuclear freeze. The U.S. Senate rejects the bill for a freeze.
- Reagan blames the USSR for failure of Geneva Talks. In reality, the deployment of Pershing missiles made the talks senseless. Reagan claims that the USSR continued to deploy missiles during the Geneva Talks and that America was forced to deploy new Pershing missiles. NATO, according to Reagan, had to reinstate military parity. These are lies to justify U.S. imperialism.
- The Soviet Foreign Ministry condemns U.S. delegation in Geneva for playing games with the USSR. The U.S. new position is unacceptable-one cannot blame the USSR for the failure of the talks.
- The U.S. must take responsibility for the failure of the Geneva Talks. The USSR wanted and still wants a constructive and reasonable solution to the nuclear threat and nuclear disarmament.
- The Soviet response to the deployment of Pershing missiles is well-justified. Newspapers worldwide continue to praise Soviet support of nuclear disarmament and Andropov's comments about U.S.-NATO deployment of Pershing missiles in Europe.
- Governments, public opinion, and the news media worldwide blame Reagan for the failure of the Geneva Disarmament Talks. Reagan's military policy is dangerous and mistaken.
- The USSR wants to avoid nuclear war. The Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation emphasizes Soviet support for nuclear disarmament.
- The Pentagon replaces old nuclear warheads with new ones. Weinberger announces the U.S. decision to withdraw 1,400 nuclear warheads from Europe in order to help the U.S.-Soviet arms talks. Nothing could be further from the truth-the U.S. is replacing old warheads with more dangerous weapons.
- Disarmament-Who is Against It? A new book reviews the Warsaw Pact versus NATO in regard to disarmament. The conclusion is that the U.S. is a threat to world peace.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

Soviet propaganda emphasis, in regard to United States military assistance and mutual security programs, increased in November but remained at a very modest level (see Table 3). The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period April 1983 through November 1983 is presented in the data contained in Table 5, below.

TABLE 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	1983							
	Nov. 1983*	Oct. 1983*	Sep. 1983*	Aug. 1983*	July 1983*	June 1983*	May 1983*	Apr. 1983*
1. Asia/Pacific.....	52%	73%	35%	31%	41%	46%	43%	57%
2. Middle East	41%	14%	23%	20%	04%	24%	20%	24%
3. Europe/NATO	03%	10%	14%	46%	45%	24%	29%	08%
4. Latin America.....	04%	---	---	01%	01%	05%	08%	05%
5. China	---	03%	28%	00%	03%	01%	---	---
6. Africa.....	---	---	---	02%	06%	---	---	06%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

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

The visit of President Reagan to Japan and South Korea received moderate attention in the Soviet press and news media. The Kremlin continued to exhibit intense concern about a U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance. Under a banner headline of "Why Reagan Went to Asia," the Red Star reported that the purpose of the trip was:

- To strengthen military alliances.
- To create a Pacific Ocean Union in which Japan would take over the U.S. military responsibilities in the region.
- To encourage the buildup of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

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:

- Dangerous mirages. The Japanese government supports U.S. military policies and strategy. Japan has agreed to assume responsibility for more military operations. Japan will patrol a region 1,000 miles from its territory.
- The U.S. and Japan have a joint committee for the development of a common military strategy. Japan will be responsible for maintenance

and protection of U.S. Forces in Japan. Tokyo will permit the U.S. to store nuclear weapons in Japan.

- A new stage in the strengthening of U.S.-Japanese Military Alliance. Reagan and Prime Minister Nakosone discuss creating a Pacific Ocean Union. Japan will assume the control of Asia.
- Washington plans to establish a new security system for Asia - Pacific Ocean Union. The U.S. is priming Japan to be the policeman of Asia. The Pentagon has established a blockade strategy to be used in the event of war.
- The purpose of Reagan's visit to Tokyo was to strengthen the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean Military Alliance. This alliance is a threat to the peace in Asia.
- Reagan's visit to Tokyo and Seoul demonstrates that U.S. intends to strengthen the military presence in the Far East. Japan will police Asia for the U.S.
- The U.S. and Japan continue to expand military ties. The Pentagon is giving the Japanese military more responsibilities.
- Japan is improving its military ties with South Korea. Japan will patrol an area 1,000 miles from Japan.
- The U.S. and Japan continue to expand military activities and cooperation. They conduct numerous joint military exercises.
- The Pentagon has renewed its massive military aid programs to Israel. Joint U.S.-Israeli terrorism is causing tension and upheaval in the area.
- U.S. and Israeli intelligence agencies cooperate all over the world. U.S. intelligence agencies use many Israeli intelligence sources. Mossad instructors help CIA agents to train Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- Each year the Pentagon increases its military aid to Israel. U.S. money supports the Israeli economy, military and military adventures.
- Israeli Prime Minister Shamir meets with President Reagan. Major topics are joint U.S.-Israeli maneuvers, use of Israeli bases by the U.S. Air Force and Navy, and a U.S.-Israeli military alliance.
- Shamir and Reagan discuss strengthening the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance. The U.S. and Israel will conduct joint military maneuvers.
- U.S. military aid to Pakistan is a serious threat to India and the region.

- The U.S. disguises its military expansion by calling it military aid. Countries that receive aid from the Pentagon are expected to do a lot of "dirty work" such as aiding counterrevolutionaries.

OTHER THEMES

Generally, the Soviet press tends to report only those events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the Reagan administration. During the past year, an average of seven percent of the space in Red Star about the U.S. was allocated to "other themes"--in November it was one percent. The Soviets reported that:

- The Columbia space shuttle is launched from Cape Canaveral with six astronauts on board. (Note: This topic is given minimum coverage in Red Star.)
- A U.S. Air Force F-14 crashes in the Mediterranean Sea.
- A U.S. Navy plane disappears during a flight over the Mediterranean Sea.
- An illegal act of terrorism. U.S. secret service agents raid and search the Grenadian Embassy in Washington.
- Another anti-Soviet propaganda attempt. The U.S. Embassy in Moscow complains about a strong radiation field that permeates the chancellery. This is a mild electromagnetic field caused by local industry and it is harmless.

ISRAEL, LEBANON AND SYRIA

During the past year Soviet commentators have exploited events dealing with the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon. In November 1983, the Soviet propaganda machine severely criticized the "U.S.-Israeli plan to attack Syria." An analysis of the amount of space in Red Star (during November) devoted to Israel, by general topic revealed the following:

<u>General Topic</u>	<u>Amount of Space*</u>
1. Israeli Repression of the Civilian	
Population in Lebanon.....	30%
2. U.S. Military/Political Assistance.....	26%
3. U.S.-Israeli Aggression and Preparations	
for War with Syria.....	22%
4. Anti-Zionist.....	<u>22%</u>
	100%

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

Abstracts and/or headlines of Soviet 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:

- Both U.S. and Israel will remain in Lebanon as long as necessary to obtain hegemony.
- Joint U.S.-Israeli terrorism causes tension in the Middle East.
- The U.S. and Israel cooperate in anti-Syrian campaign.
- U.S. money supports the Israeli economy and military adventures.
- Israelis continue arrests, searches, and oppression of the Lebanese people. A new curfew is established.
- The majority of Lebanese people oppose the government in Beirut.
- A general strike in Beirut protests the Israeli military presence-- people want Israel out of Lebanon.
- Israelis continue aggression against the Syrians in Lebanon. The Israelis are strengthening military positions near Syria.
- Lebanese patriots continue to resist and conduct operations against the Israelis in Lebanon.
- The Israeli Air Force bombs the Baalbeka region of Lebanon. Over 35 civilians are killed and 80 are wounded. The U.S. approves every major military action planned by Israel.
- Tension increases in Lebanon. The Israelis continue to terrorize the civilian population.
- Aggression against the Syrians is increasing. The Israeli army is reinforcing its position near Syrian territory.
- Massive demonstrations are held in Beirut to protest the Israeli presence and to honor Independence Day. Lebanon wants the aggressor out.
- The U.S. and Israel will strengthen their strategic alliance in the Middle East. They will cooperate fully with each other in Lebanon.

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 - in November it was 3.7

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

November 83

1. U.S. military/political assistance and cooperation (Reagan Visit).....	60%
2. Japanese militarism and imperialism.....	27%
3. Combined (U.S.-Japanese) military training....	05%
4. Other.....	<u>08%</u>
	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:

- The U.S. plans to deploy first strike nuclear weapons in Japan.
- Japan and South Korea strengthen their military ties. They participate in joint military exercises with the U.S.
- Japan will take over U.S. military responsibilities in Asia. This is a new stage in strengthening U.S.-Japanese alliance.
- The U.S. is priming Japan to be the policeman for Asia. The Japanese military are more involved in defending U.S. imperialism in Asia.
- Reagan's visit to Tokyo was intended to strengthen a U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance. This military alliance is a threat to the peace in Asia.
- Japan will police Asia for the U.S. Reagan's visit to Tokyo and Seoul clearly demonstrates that the U.S. wants to strengthen its military presence in Asia.
- The U.S. and Japan continue to expand their military ties. The Pentagon will increase its troop strength in Japan and South Korea, and deploy more nuclear weapons to Asia.
- The Japanese government supports the U.S. military strategy in Asia. Japan will permit more U.S. nuclear weapons in the area.

AFGHANISTAN

For more than four years Afghanistan has received an average of 3.8 percent of Red Star's foreign coverage - in November 1983 it was 2.2 percent. The focus and tone of Russian propaganda content pertaining to Afghanistan are contained in the following abstracts and headlines:

- Pakistan provides the CIA with bases to arm and train Afghan counter-revolutionaries.
- Special army units from the Pakistan army conduct an undeclared war against Afghanistan.
- The Afghanistan government condemns supporters of undeclared war against Afghanistan. The people support the Kabul government and April revolution.
- Afghan counterrevolutionaries continue to take advantage of the amnesty--many families return home, support the government.
- Israel supplies weapons to the Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries. Most of the weapons are of American origin and transhipped to Pakistan.
- Afghanistan leader Babrak Karmal inspects Soviet military units; he thanks the USSR for helping to defend the April revolution.
- Many Afghan students learn Russian, and are often used as translators between Soviet soldiers and Afghan citizens.

UNITED KINGDOM

Soviet interest and propaganda exploitation of political and military activities/events in Great Britain are apparent from the continuous moderate coverage given to the government in London. The Kremlin is particularly concerned about the enhancement and modernization of British military forces and the U.S. deployment of Ground Launched Cruise Missiles to England.

Selected abstracts, slogans and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda pertaining to the United Kingdom are listed below:

- Expanding its nuclear strike capability. New Polaris missiles will double the nuclear fire power of British submarines.
- British soldiers may fire on anti-nuclear demonstrators. In spite of the opposition of the majority of people to nuclear weapons, the U.S. and NATO insist on deployment of cruise missiles.
- Britain increases the security and the number of military personnel at the Greenham Common Base.
- The British government publishes instructions in regard to civilian defense in a nuclear war. A number of regions will be designated as catastrophe zones. Instructions on how to treat the sick and dying and instructions for distribution of food and government services are discussed.

- People want nuclear disarmament. Demonstrations held all over Europe protest the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in England.
- The British defense budget will increase by 3.5 percent. The British army activates a new rapid deployment force.
- The British parliament debates the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in England. The Labor Party insists that new nuclear missiles are a threat to peace.
- Iran begins secret talks with Britain about obtaining Jaguar aircraft.
- Britain plans to send Jaguar aircraft and missiles to Chile.
- The Labor Party denounces the government for allowing deployment of U.S. cruise missiles--calls it a threat to peace and to U.S.-Soviet arms talks.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Poland received two percent of the total foreign coverage (see Table 1). The topics emphasized by Red Star were:

- The Polish Sejm unanimously selects General Jaruzelsky as Chairman of the Defense Committee. He is relieved from duties as Defense Minister.
- The Polish government condemns U.S. attempts to interfere in its internal affairs.
- The Polish United Worker's Party Central Committee in plenary session emphasized the progress made in stabilizing the country during the past two years.
- The Polish Council of Ministers meets to discuss U.S. deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe. Poland supports Soviet policies and blames the U.S. for the failure of Geneva talks.
- Poland supports the actions of the USSR in response to the new nuclear threat of U.S.-NATO.
- Soviet World War II war veterans tour Poland, meet with Polish workers, soldiers and veterans. They discuss and share war experiences.

South Korea received modest coverage in the Soviet press. The Kremlin elected to highlight the following range of topics:

- South Koreans threaten to attack North Korea. The U.S. and South Korean military forces are in a high state of readiness. The entire country is in a state of military psychosis.
- Reagan announces that the U.S. may use nuclear weapons in Korea. The U.S. is increasing pressure on North Korea.
- U.S. and South Korean troops continue their provocations against North Korea. U.S. military planes violate N. Korean air space.
- The Pentagon plans to deploy first strike nuclear weapons to Korea.
- Burma breaks diplomatic ties with North Korea over explosion in Rangoon which killed high-ranking South Korean government officials.
- The Burma incident has been used by South Korea to build an anti-North Korean campaign.

Vietnam received modest coverage in the Soviet military media. The principal focus was the 5th Anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Treaty. The Kremlin highlighted that the Vietnamese people are grateful for the economic and military aid provided by the Soviet Union.

Pakistan also received modest coverage in the Soviet military newspaper - Red Star. The Kremlin highlighted the following range of topics:

- Pakistan welcomes the Chief of the Chinese navy during his official visit of military bases.
- India condemns the U.S. military aid to Pakistan. This aid a serious threat to India and Asia.
- India is seriously disturbed by Pakistan's growing military potential.
- President Zia admits failure in the talks with various leaders of rightist and religious parties. He refuses to talk with the Pakistan People's Party.
- Anti-government riots and demonstrations continue throughout Pakistan.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for November 1983, nearly 71 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>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEPT</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>
Soviet Military.....	67%	71%	69%	67%	59%	58%	65%	62%	61%	74%	65%	54%	45%	62%
Society/Culture.....	11%	11%	11%	14%	15%	12%	11%	12%	22%	10%	13%	12%	08%	08%
Domestic Politics.....	10%	03%	03%	04%	06%	14%	08%	08%	05%	02%	05%	18%	27%	10%
Economy/Technology....	05%	07%	04%	08%	10%	06%	06%	08%	04%	06%	10%	09%	09%	06%
Foreign Affairs.....	03%	03%	05%	03%	05%	05%	06%	05%	04%	03%	02%	02%	06%	09%
Other	04%	05%	08%	04%	05%	05%	04%	05%	04%	05%	05%	05%	05%	05%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Again in November, the Soviet military press and political cadre emphasized 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 November.

In a series of feature articles, the Kremlin emphasized that the USSR will terminate its moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles - this is in response to the American deployment of Pershing II missiles to Europe. The editors of Red Star highlighted that:

- The Soviet people must remain confident in the capabilities of Soviet military to defend the USSR.
- The Communist Party organizations (in the military) must enhance their propaganda programs in order to explain the deployment of American Pershing missiles.

- The Warsaw Pact countries have discussed the Soviet nuclear disarmament policy and the U.S. deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles - the Socialist Bloc supports Moscow.
- Reagan has destroyed all hope for nuclear disarmament.
- The world is at a crossroad; the USSR supports nuclear disarmament, the U.S. does not.
- The USSR wants to avoid nuclear war and Moscow will continue to fight for nuclear disarmament.

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>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEPT</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>1983</u>		<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>1982</u>	
						<u>JUN</u>	<u>NOV</u>						<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>
Military														
Discipline/Morale.....	42%	47%	40%	46%	39%	47%	44%	43%	40%	42%	42%	42%	48%	38%
Soviet Military														
Training/Exercises....	30%	24%	30%	26%	27%	19%	21%	21%	28%	20%	28%	27%	37%	
Soviet History/WW II..	19%	18%	21%	16%	23%	22%	24%	20%	18%	25%	18%	14%	19%	
Arms Control.....	05%	07%	03%	05%	04%	07%	06%	11%	03%	05%	07%	06%	02%	
Military Logistics....	04%	04%	03%	05%	05%	04%	04%	05%	11%	04%	05%	04%	03%	
Other Military.....	<u>00%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>03%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>04%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>01%</u>	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

On November 11, Marshall Ustinov, the Soviet Defense Minister, outlined the current focus of the Soviet Armed Forces, based on guidance from the Russian leader, Yuri Andropov. Marshall Ustinov emphasized the following topics to an assembly of high ranking Soviet Generals and Flag Officers:

- The USSR has been forced to focus on improving its military readiness because of U.S. aggression, the American military buildup, and Reagan's anti-Soviet campaign.

- The U.S. and NATO are trying to destroy military parity and gain world supremacy.
- The USSR supports nuclear disarmament.

Also, in November 1983, the editors of Red Star published a series of articles, authored by senior service and branch commanders, urging that all elements of the Soviet military improve training management during the 1984 training year. In particular it was urged that substantial improvements be made in : (1) military readiness, (2) military discipline and morale, (3) political/ideological training and activities, and (4) the conservation of fuel, energy and supplies.

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."

During the month the editors of Red Star received 11,102 letters from its readers. Most of the letters discussed: (1) military training and readiness; (2) troop discipline and morale; (3) international affairs and nuclear disarmament, and (4) abuse and fraud in the Soviet military. The following are examples of the content of typical letters:

- Parents should not send alcoholic beverages to their sons in the armed forces - it encourages drunkenness and misconduct.
- An officer complained (to Red Star) that his military promotion was overdue. Red Star commented that only his superior officers are qualified to determine when he should be promoted.
- Red Star investigated a complaint about a military commander who allegedly abused his men and took advantage of his position for personal gain. It was determined that he provided tractors, trucks and cement to civilian contractors. In return for these favors, he received TVs, meat and luxury food items. It was a case of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours". The worst part is that practically all officers from the base commander to the political officers were involved in this fraud.

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 good a communist to perform.

As in the past, nine percent of Red Star's space allocated to Soviet military topics was critical and/or negative in tone, in regard to the performance of individual officers and/or military units. However, in November over 16 percent of all space about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical in tone.

Training and Technology

- Technical innovations are needed to enhance Soviet military readiness. All officers agree that technical innovations and training should be strong, well-organized and unencumbered by red tape.
- Tactical training exercises and competitions must encourage all soldiers to excel. Men must learn to compete in order to excel. They should work together in order to achieve common goals. Competitive training exercises helps morale and keeps the troops on their toes.
- Military specialists must be adequately trained and proficient in technology and new weapon systems.
- Field training exercises are essential for military readiness. Officers should organize training so that those soldiers who are behind can catch up, and the full potential of the unit is demonstrated. Reserve units and effective military training methods should be used in field exercises.
- The Soviet Defense Ministry urges the Soviet armed forces to improve training and military readiness. Units should do better in the 1984 training year. Officers are urged to improve discipline, morale and conservation. Political officers are urged to expand their influence, and increase political activities and awareness.
- Nuclear missile submarines should initiate competitions (training) to improve military readiness, improve discipline and morale and improve political/military training.
- Training cruises are necessary in order to give sailors proper training. Crews must learn to work together and obey officers. Men must also learn their specialties, and those who excel should share their expertise with others. Ships officers should also cooperate and work as a team.

Morale and Political Indoctrination

- Soldiers must understand the ideology in order to improve military readiness. The men must be trained to emulate those heroes with proper communist principles and morals.

- Soviet military schools must train military cadres about CPSU goals, the goals of armed forces and the importance of military readiness.
- Military political officers must be aggressive in teaching party ideology and in their propaganda work. They must be active communists and good examples. Ideological training is the duty of each communist.
- Military propaganda organizations meet to review the results of military training and establish new goals for military discipline, readiness and political training.
- New goals for political indoctrination. The Soviet Army and Navy must improve training and discipline of all military forces. Political officers should keep records on the progress of training and what is being done to solve problems.
- Political officers should develop close ties with World War II veterans. Veterans can teach the soldier about World War II and the necessary characteristics of heroes.
- Moral degeneracy. Several officers are punished for neglecting their duties and abusing their positions. An army colonel, chief of a hospital, was court martialed for abusing his position and moral degeneracy.

Leadership

- Commanders must work closely with their officers and get to know them better. They should be able to judge the performance of their men, and know when to promote their officers. They also must know how to mold and shape them into outstanding officers.
- Military officer students have a duty to emulate the heroes of World War II. One officer candidate disgraced his family by bad conduct and in performing poorly at school. Students should bring honor to their families through loyal military service.
- Military staff officers are responsible to monitor and control training. They should also be concerned with discipline and morale. Staff officers are responsible for training new officers and in working closely with their men. They should also organize training and military competitions.
- Commanders must be efficient leaders. They must work hard and be oriented so they obtain results. They must be motivated, be good teachers and organizers. A military commander must know the strengths and weaknesses of his men.

- An officer was promoted but he could not handle the job. Therefore, he was demoted and reprimanded, but he learned from his mistakes. Three years later he was promoted and he excelled.
- Military commanders must set the example. They should be disciplined, hard-working and dedicated. Commanders should not look for an easy job or life. Military commanders must know how to cooperate with the military cadre and get results.
- Red Star criticized two officers (at a distant base) for neglecting their duties and their troops. Violations of military discipline were common. The officers did not attend party meetings and were unaware of what was going on in the unit. They neglected training. A great rift developed between the enlisted men and the officers, leading to poor morale and problems.

Fraud and Corruption

- Red Star criticized pilots who falsify flying time in their flight records. Cheating (by officers) damages morale and sets a very bad example for the enlisted men.
- Officers are punished for stealing government property and abusing their privileges.
- An officer criticizes waste and fraud of government money and material. In one case, officers wasted supplies needed for railroad construction work.
- No matter what the opposition - he must act. When a communist officer witnesses misconduct, corruption or problems in a military unit or on a base, he must report it. It is his duty to report misconduct and corruption, even if he is the only one who cares or is honest enough to report it.

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 November 1983, the editors of Red Star published seven cartoons about the U.S. pertaining to the following propaganda themes:

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



Хотят народы мира не войны,
 А Пентагон — на ядерной воле,
 Пускает в ход угрозы и запреты,
 Навальывает всея свои ракеты,
 Надеется на бомбы и на яд.

Госпит разбой у мира на виду...
 Но что враги народов не осознали,
 Доказано с 17-м году.

Рисунок Н. ЛЕСОГОРСКОГО,
 стихи А. ЛЕОНТЬЕВА.

Pentagon is on the nuclear warpath in spite of people's will.



Amplifier of anti-soviet hysteria.

ГЛОБАЛЬНЫЙ ТЕРРОРИЗМ

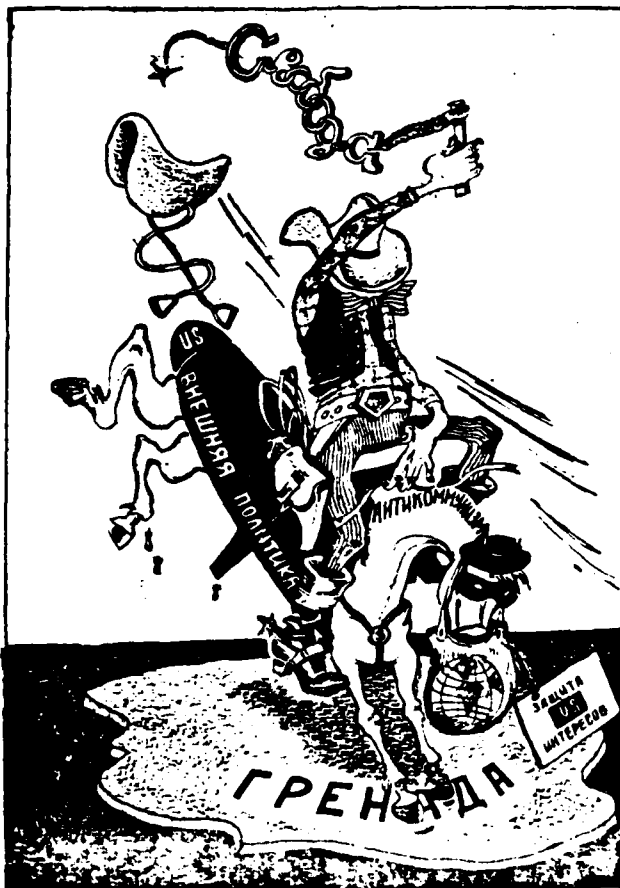
Насилие и разбой — политика США —
Ставка на убийц — Чудовищные пре-
ступления ЦРУ — Опасность для всех
народов

ПРЕСС-конференция в Вашингтоне была бурной. Журналисты нападали, критикуя воинственную политику Рейгана. Представители Белого дома отбивались. Да вы даже не знаете, что такое война, а что такое мир, горячился один из них. Классические определения на сей счет дал президент. Цитирую по памяти: война это мир, а мир это война. Если мы хотим разоружаться, надо во-

стических стран. «...Советский Союз, другие страны социалистического содружества, — говорится в Заявлении товарища Ю. В. Андропова, — не могут закрывать глаза и на то, что Вашингтоном объявлен «крестовый поход» против социализма как общественной системы и что те, кто отдал сейчас рас-



U.S. Global terrorism.



Ковбой ракетного века.
Рис. читателя «Красной звезды» И. ШЕРБЕННИКОВА

Cowboy of the missile century
(U.S. stomps on Grenada)



U.S. dictation over West Europe

Целью визита президента США Р. Рейгана в Японию, его переговоров с японским премьер-министром Я. Накасоно было укрепление американо-японского военного сотрудничества и заключение на Дальнем Востоке милитаристского альянса с участием США и Японии. Опасные планы заокеанского визитера вызвали взрыв протеста народов Азии.

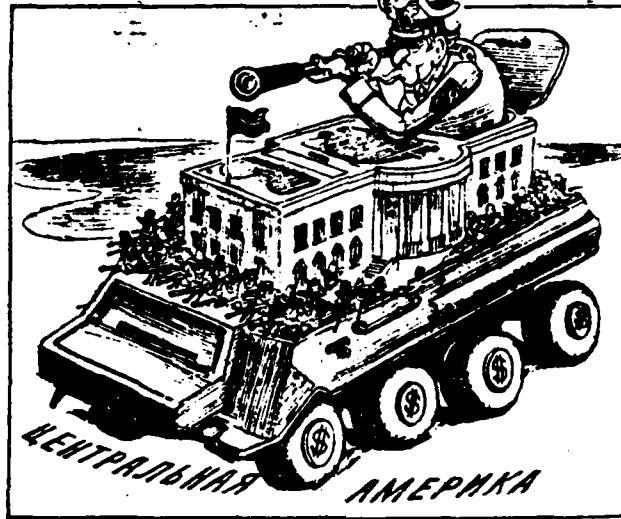
(Из газет).



Встреча на опасном уровне.

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

The purpose of Reagan's visit to Japan and his talks with Japan prime-minister Nakasone were aimed at strengthening the U.S. - Japan military alliance and unifying U.S. - Japanese military alliance in the Far East. The dangerous plans of Reagan caused a protest by the people.



Американский бронетранспортер. Рис. Г. ЛОМИДЗЕ

The U.S. armoured transporter.