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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
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WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 1984

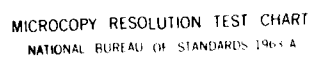
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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

FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 MARCH 1984

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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-31 March 1984

Executive Summary

For almost five years, Soviet propagandists, media commentators and high ranking Soviet officials have been consistent and uncompromising in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the dangerous, warmongering, and anti-Soviet activities and policies of the United States government, especially the Reagan administration. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine (the government and CPSU) have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race (that can only lead to a nuclear holocaust), and conducting international terrorism against innocent (Third World) nations.

In March 1984, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated 36 percent of its international and foreign affairs space to activities and events of the United States. The average amount of print space allocated to Washington during the past five years has been slightly over 30 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news and commentary.

For several years, Soviet commentators and propagandists have assiduously exploited United States political, economic and military actions and activities in the Caribbean and Central America. In March, 23 percent of all print coverage, in regard to American hegemony, pertained to Central America. As expected, the Kremlin reacted with violent rhetoric about the damaged Soviet merchant ship that struck a "CIA planted" mine in a Nicaraguan port. Moscow repeatedly exploited this topic in its public news and propaganda media. Examples of some strident headlines are:

- An Act of Piracy! The Soviet tanker, Lugansk, was damaged by a CIA mine in Nicaragua--Reagan disregards international law.
- The CIA mining of Nicaraguan ports is only part of Reagan's terrorist campaign against the people of Nicaragua.
- U.S. criminals must answer for their acts of piracy.
- Newspapers and governments all over the world condemn the mining of Nicaraguan waters by the United States.

In addition, Soviet propagandists headlined and featured the following topics, concerning United States activities in Central America:

- Reagan is intimidating Nicaragua by aiding counterrevolutionary bands.

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- The Pentagon is escalating its aggression against Nicaragua by conducting joint U.S.-Honduras military training near the border. This intimidation will serve no purpose.
- The United States accelerates its preparations for direct aggression against Nicaragua.
- The Pentagon has established huge military bases in Honduras in preparation for an invasion of Nicaragua.

Soviet propagandists persisted in their rhetoric that CIA sponsored insurgent groups are conducting subversive and terrorist activities in India and countries in Africa. The Kremlin headlined that:

- Who is behind the revolutionaries in the Punjab? Many innocent people have died in clashes, with terrorists who are supported by the CIA.
- The CIA is helping Pakistan establish a Northwest buffer zone between Pakistan and India.
- Reagan wants to control Southwest Asia; supporting the partisans in the Punjab will accomplish part of this plan.
- The United States plans to invade Nigeria, a country rich in oil and other natural resources (these resources are needed by American industry).
- CIA mercenaries plan to bomb the oil refinery at Kadun, Nigeria then plan to attack Lagos and overthrow the government.
- American and Israeli intelligence. MOSSAD and the CIA have a long history of cooperation against the PLO and Middle East Arab governments; the CIA also funds many of MOSSAD's operations in Africa.

During the past two years, the Soviet press and news media have underscored and articulated Moscow's serious concern with regard to American psychological warfare operations against the USSR, the Warsaw Pact countries and international Communism. The following headlines and abstracts, from Red Star, indicate the scope and the tone of Soviet rhetoric about Reagan's anti-Soviet propaganda campaign:

- Industry of lies! The Reagan administration manipulates the American media, especially the press, in order to spread anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda.
- American psychological warfare spreads military hysteria. The U.S. used the South Korean airline incident (KAL Flight 007) to slander the USSR and spread military hysteria.

- American long term psychological warfare goals are to brainwash the public in regard to the Soviet military threat, in order to have the public support Reagan's military buildup.
- The Washington Post condemns the Reagan administration for its wave of anti-Soviet propaganda.
- The American news media continue to lie. U.S. propagandists have charged that Soviet military specialists are training Iraqi soldiers in the use of chemical weapons--the entire world knows that this is a lie.

Soviet news media and political officers expanded their coverage of American imperialism and hegemony in Asia. The Kremlin headlined the following themes and topics:

- Japan is on the path to join NATO.
- Japan increases its number of joint U.S.-NATO-Japanese maneuvers and military activities.
- Reagan is pressuring ASEAN countries to strengthen their military alliances and increase the number of military activities with the United States.
- Military fever. The Pentagon continues its feverish military buildup in Asia.
- Dangerous military provocations. The U.S. and South Korean military forces continue to conduct Team Spirit-84 maneuvers.
- Southeast Asia is strategic to American hegemony in Asia.
- Washington wants to turn ASEAN into a military block.

In March, the editors of Red Star allocated almost 30 percent of their coverage of the United States to the subject of the arms race. In a series of articles, the Soviet military press and the political leadership once again headlined that the United States is committed to increasing the number of nuclear weapons in its arsenal, in order to obtain nuclear supremacy over the USSR and be in a position to launch a first strike attack on key Soviet targets. Russian propaganda underscored the following topics:

- NATO is dangerous because it is oriented to a first strike (nuclear) capability.
- By deploying Pershing II missiles, America has taken its allies in Europe hostage. American interests, not European interests, will determine the fate of Europe.

- Although Reagan continues to profess that he doesn't want nuclear war, his actions prove otherwise.
- Reagan is prepared to increase his programs for war in space.
- The Pentagon continues its plans to develop and deploy space-based anti-missile systems.
- American scientists express much concern over the plans to deploy anti-missile systems in space. This is a direct and serious violation of the U.S.-Soviet treaty.

Moscow continued to accelerate all aspects of its rhetoric and propaganda portraying the USSR as a peace loving government that earnestly desires nuclear disarmament. In several leading editorials, the Soviet media emphasized that the foreign policy of the USSR was based on the principles of Leninism and is basically peace oriented. The USSR supports arms control, detente and peace. The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is based on the following principles:

- Helping and influencing democratic countries and liberation movements.
- Establishing peaceful trade and diplomatic relations with all foreign countries.
- Maintaining dialogue and detente with the United States and Western European governments.

The USSR has a responsibility towards the people of the world. Moscow wants to avoid a nuclear holocaust.

Again in March, the editors of Red Star provided guidance and instructions to Communist Party and KOMSOMOL organizations in the Soviet armed forces. Strong Communist Party influence, on all elements of the armed forces, was repeatedly stated as an essential goal for 1984, in order to improve military readiness, discipline and morale. In a series of feature articles, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces underscored the following guidance:

- The functions and responsibilities of KOMSOMOL organizations at military colleges are as follows:
 - To assist students in training in order to insure positive results.
 - To evaluate and correct mistakes.
 - To assist students with political and social activities.

- To help maintain discipline and morale.
- To help students solve their personal problems.
- KOMSOMOL organization in the Soviet army must prepare for the All-Army Conference of KOMSOMOL Secretaries. Important agenda items are:
 - Military patriotic education.
 - Improving military readiness and training.
 - Improving discipline and morale.
 - KOMSOMOL influence on military training.
- Red Star criticized various KOMSOMOL organizations for ignoring problems and being indifferent to a variety of such problems. For example, disciplinary infractions were ignored and/or not reported. Too much attention was devoted to military training and not enough to the discipline and morale of the troops.
- An important function of military CPSU organizations is to check military commanders to insure that they are properly fulfilling their military duties. This (process and function) insures that military officers will be demanding, efficient, disciplined and hard working.
- The functions of the Military Communist Party Organizations are to:
 - Influence the morale, mood and unity of military units.
 - Observe military discipline and training in order to help the officers teach, lead and motivate their men.

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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 March 1984. During this period, almost 71,500 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 March 1984.

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 and military 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.

Also, Red Star serves the purpose of communicating to professional military personnel what they could be called upon to do; what is expected of them, and in turn, what they can expect from the political leadership (see Part II - Coverage of Soviet Domestic Issues and Military Topics).

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS AND REPORTING OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In March 1984, only 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 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in March 1984 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table also reflect Red Star's international coverage for January 1984 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for the selected countries for a 55-month period.

TABLE 1

Rank	Govern't/Int. Org.	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	June 79 - Jan. 84
1.	United States.....	36.19	35.86	30.20
2.	Afghanistan.....	6.14	4.24	3.88
3.	NATO.....	5.06	4.31	1.93
4.	East Germany.....	4.94	.38	2.56
5.	India.....	4.92	.53	1.38
6.	Lebanon.....	4.12	6.30	2.18
7.	West Germany.....	2.88	1.91	2.55
8.	Ethiopia.....	2.78	.56	.50
9.	Nicaragua.....	2.42	1.59	1.17
10.	Warsaw Pact.....	2.09	2.57	2.69
11.	Iran/Iraq.....	1.98	1.10	1.79
12.	United Kingdom.....	1.70	.78	2.06
13.	South Africa.....	1.64	.08	1.15
14.	China.....	1.20	.06	2.52
15.	France.....	1.16	1.68	1.38
16.	Israel.....	1.10	1.19	3.57
17.	Japan.....	1.06	1.57	2.24

UNITED STATES

For almost five years, Soviet propagandists, media commentators, and high ranking Soviet officials have been consistent and uncompromising in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the dangerous, warmongering and anti-Soviet policies of the United States government, especially the Reagan administration. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine (the government and the CPSU) have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race, and conducting international terrorism against innocent (Third World) nations.

During March 1984, the editors of Red Star devoted over 36 percent of its international and foreign affairs space to activities and events that concerned the United States. This was substantially the same amount of space as the previous month. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was slightly over 30 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news and commentary. (See Table 1, above.)

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 March it remained at 75 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>Mar. 1984</u>	<u>Feb. 1984</u>	<u>June 79 - Jan. 84</u>
1.	United States.....	75%	75%	59%
2.	South Africa.....	04%	--	02%
3.	West Germany.....	03%	03%	03%
4.	NATO.....	03%	05%	02%
5.	Israel.....	02%	02%	07%
6.	United Kingdom.....	02%	01%	04%
7.	Pakistan.....	02%	01%	02%
8.	France.....	01%	02%	01%
9.	Norway.....	01%	--	01%

It is apparent from the data in Table 2 that again in March the overall tone of Soviet propaganda about the United States was strident and inflammatory. The scope of Soviet propaganda remained substantially the same, with continued emphasis on nuclear war and U.S. - NATO's first strike weapons. The Kremlin repeatedly underscored the following propaganda themes, slogans and headlines:

- Reagan won't hesitate to use "dirty tricks" against Cuba.
- Who is behind the revolutionaries in the Punjab? The U.S. wants to control Southwest Asia.
- The USSR condemns U.S. naval aggression in the Persian Gulf.
- The Pentagon accelerates its nuclear production programs.
- General Rogers insists that U.S. missiles in Europe will be first strike weapons.
- U.S. military computers plan for a nuclear war against the USSR.
- The business of blood! The American defense industry and the Pentagon export war and death. They steal millions of dollars of the tax payer's money.
- The Pentagon continues to buildup its chemical warfare arsenals close to the USSR.
- United States military forces have "flooded" into Honduras.
- Washington continues its aggression in the Horn of Africa.

- Reagan plans to invade Nigeria.
- Acts of Piracy--The CIA mines Nicaraguan ports as part of its international terrorist campaign.
- Team Spirit-84--A dangerous military provocation.
- Industry of lies! Reagan manipulates the news media to spread anti-Soviet propaganda and military hysteria.

As in the past, the scope and intensity of Russian propaganda underscored 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 as a threat to peace loving nations.

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	1984								1983					
	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB
US Military/ Political Hegemony	50%	44%	45%	46%	63%	48%	83%	53%	50%	47%	46%	62%	76%	58%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	29%	39%	33%	41%	25%	43%	14%	28%	31%	28%	32%	23%	12%	24%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	13%	07%	12%	10%	11%	06%	03%	10%	13%	15%	14%	07%	10%	15%
All Other.....	08%	10%	10%	03%	01%	03%	00%	09%	06%	10%	08%	08%	02%	03%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

As in previous months, the editors of Red Star (as well as 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 continues to be the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda.

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

In March, the editors of Red Star and Soviet officials continued to use every possible event and opportunity to bombast the policies of the U.S. government and Reagan's "confrontational policies."

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

	Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony	1984					1983				
		MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEPT	AUG	JUL	
1.	Asia/Pacific.....	28%	15%	14%	09%	05%	22%	03%	10%	20%	
2.	Central America/ Caribbean.....	23%	28%	22%	22%	38%	23%	11%	27%	35%	
3.	World Wide.....	22%	25%	48%	28%	27%	09%	02%	19%	06%	
4.	Indian Ocean and Middle East.....	14%	23%	16%	34%	13%	27%	17%	17%	09%	
5.	Europe.....	08%	09%	00%	07%	17%	19%	03%	14%	24%	
6.	Africa.....	05%	-	00%	00%	00%	00%	02%	13%	06%	
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%*	100%	100%	

United States Hegemony in Central America and the Caribbean

For several years, Soviet commentators and propagandists have assiduously exploited United States political, economic and military actions and activities in the Caribbean and Central America. In March, 23 percent of all print coverage in regard to American hegemony pertained to Central America and the Caribbean (see Table 4).

As expected, the Kremlin reacted with violent rhetoric about the damaged Soviet merchant ship that hit a CIA planted mine in a Nicaraguan port. Moscow repeatedly exploited this topic in its public news/propaganda media. Some examples are:

- CIA mining of Nicaraguan ports is only part of Reagan's terrorist campaign against the people of Nicaragua.
- An Act of Piracy! The Soviet tanker, Lugansk, was damaged by a CIA mine in Nicaragua--Reagan disregards international law.

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

- A Liberian cargo ship explodes upon impact with a mine (placed by the CIA) in the Nicaraguan Port of Corinto.
- The Soviet foreign ministry sends a note of protest to Washington in regard to the damage (by a CIA mine) to the Soviet tanker Lugansk in the port of Sandino, Nicaragua. The United States government must take the full responsibility for this act of piracy, since the CIA has been mining Nicaraguan waters.
- Newspapers and governments all over the world condemn the mining of Nicaraguan waters by the United States. This act of piracy damaged a Soviet tanker. Reagan must assume the responsibility for such acts of piracy.
- U.S. criminals must answer for acts of piracy. Governments all over the world have strongly condemned the U.S. mining of Nicaraguan waters and ports which led to the explosion of the Soviet tanker, Lugansk. The mines were placed by the CIA-supported counterrevolutionaries.

In addition to the topics discussed above, Soviet propagandists headlined and featured the following subjects concerning events and activities (of the United States) in Central America and the Caribbean.

- The Reagan administration is escalating its aggression against Nicaragua.
- CIA supported counterrevolutionaries conduct unsuccessful operations in various regions of Nicaragua. The Sandinista Army repels all attempts to invade the country.
- Washington is determined to destroy the successful revolution in Nicaragua. Reagan continues to aid and fund Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- The Nicaraguan government protests (to Honduras) about U.S. sponsored aggression against Nicaragua from Honduras.
- Nicaragua appeals to the United Nations and the non-aligned governments to urge an end of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.
- The Pentagon is escalating its aggression against Nicaragua by conducting joint U.S.--Honduras military training near the border. This intimidation will serve no purpose.
- Reagan is intimidating Nicaragua by aiding counterrevolutionary bands.
- Washington continues its aggression against Nicaragua. The U.S. Navy plans to blockade the Nicaraguan coast and mine its ports.

- The United States is accelerating its preparations for direct aggression against Nicaragua. The Pentagon announces a new series of three-month military exercises to be conducted in Honduras close to the Nicaraguan border.
- Honduras is a major base for the U.S. supported Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries.
- The Nicaraguan people firmly support the revolution. Army units conduct successful operations against CIA sponsored counterrevolutionaries.
- U.S. Admiral Watkins arrived in Honduras to discuss the Grenadero-1 series of military exercises.
- The Pentagon has established huge military bases in Honduras. There are over 1,700 military servicemen in a network of U.S. military bases. The Pentagon is spending over \$160 million to build new military bases in Puerto Castilla.
- Honduras and U.S. military forces participate in joint exercises such as Big Pine-2 and Grenadero-1.
- U.S. military aircraft in Honduras fly regular reconnaissance missions over El Salvador.
- The patriotic forces in El Salvador launched successful military operations against the Salvadoran army and dictatorship.
- Reagan wants to expand military control of the Caribbean. A United States delegation visits Barbados to discuss the formation of a regional military security force for the Caribbean.
- The Organization of East Caribbean States, at a meeting in St. Lucia, discussed the strengthening and unifying of the organization as a military bloc under the leadership of Washington.

American Covert Operations and Psychological Warfare

Once again, Soviet propaganda emphasized that CIA sponsored terrorist groups are conducting subversive and terrorist activities in India and some of the countries in Africa. Some examples of Soviet propaganda arguments in regard to this topic are listed below:

- Who is behind the revolutionaries in the Punjab? Many innocent people have died in Punjab, India in clashes with terrorists who are supported by the CIA.

- The CIA is aiding Pakistan to establish a northwest buffer zone between Pakistan and India.
- The Indian police have seized documents that prove the connection between the CIA and the partisans in the Punjab.
- The U.S. believes that supporting the partisans in the Punjab will provide Pakistan with an established buffer state.
- Reagan wants to control Southwest Asia; supporting the partisans in the Punjab will accomplish part of this plan.
- The U.S. opposed the recent coup in Nigeria and wants to overthrow the current government.
- The U.S. plans to invade Nigeria, a country rich in oil and other natural resources--these resources are needed by American industry.
- CIA mercenaries plan to bomb the oil refinery at Kadun, Nigeria, then they plan to attack Lagos and overthrow the government.
- President Reagan meets with the members of the Cuban counterrevolutionary movement. The CIA won't hesitate to use dirty tricks against the government in Havana.
- American and Israeli intelligence. MOSSAD and the CIA have a long history of cooperation against the PLO, Middle East Arab governments. Both governments have hegemonistic interests. MOSSAD supplies the CIA with intelligence about Arab governments and military forces. In return the CIA supplies intelligence about East European governments and the USSR. The CIA also funds many of MOSSAD's operations. For example, the CIA provided MOSSAD with 80 million dollars for operations in Africa, where the American government wants to keep a low profile.
- The CIA continues to attempt to destabilize the political situation in Afghanistan. Washington is increasing its military aid to counter-revolutionaries. Robert Brown and a number of other U.S. mercenaries (experts in terror) are advising the counterrevolutionary leaders.
- Reagan sets his sights on Africa! The United States is expanding its covert and overt operations in Africa. The continent is rich in natural resources coveted by American industry.
- The CIA plots against Ghana--the U.S. wants to initiate a pro-West coup.
- The United States and its allies are currently recruiting mercenaries to accomplish a coup in Nigeria.

During the past two years, the Soviet press and news media have underscored and articulated Moscow's serious concern with regard to American psychological warfare operations against the USSR, the Warsaw Pact countries and international Communism. The following headlines and abstracts, from Red Star, indicate the scope and the tone of Soviet rhetoric about Reagan's anti-Soviet propaganda campaign:

- Industry of lies! The Reagan administration manipulates the American media, especially the press, in order to spread anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda.
- American psychological warfare spreads military hysteria. The U.S. used the South Korean airline incident (KAL Flight 007) to slander the USSR and spread military hysteria.
- Reagan justified the invasion of Grenada based on the Soviet threat and the anti-Soviet campaign.
- American long term psychological warfare goals are to brainwash the public in regard to the Soviet military threat, in order to have the public support Reagan's military buildup.
- The Washington-Post condemns the Reagan administration for its wave of anti-Soviet propaganda. The Reagan administration has made a very strong attempt to deceive the public and Congress about the Soviet use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia, so Reagan can get the funds needed to develop and expand the Pentagon's chemical weapons programs in 1985.
- Reagan continues his anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. There has been no substantial proof of American propaganda that the Soviets have used chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia.
- American propaganda is designed to justify Reagan's military buildup and the manufacture of new chemical weapons (to throw a smokescreen over this buildup).
- More American propaganda! The Ethiopian government denies Western propaganda about the expulsion of two Soviet diplomats. The claims are pure propaganda. Actually, five American spies were deported from Ethiopia.
- The American media continues to lie. The U.S. propaganda includes charges that Soviet military specialists are training Iraqi soldiers in the use of chemical weapons. The entire world knows that this is a lie. U.S. propaganda, about the use of Soviet chemical weapons in Southeast Asia, have proven to be lies. The latest slander is being used by Reagan to destroy relations between the USSR and Iran. The fact is that the USSR supports chemical disarmament.

- The CIA continues its psychological war against Afghanistan. Radio stations like the Voice of America constantly broadcast lies about Afghanistan.
- The CIA has established more anti-Afghanistan centers in Pakistan. Many of the propaganda centers manufacture documents for anti-Afghanistan propaganda.
- Zionist organizations in New York increase their anti-Soviet activities--they harass American groups and organizations that favor U.S.-Soviet cultural exchanges.
- The expanded U.S. anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. U.S. Senate hearings on Soviet violations of arms control treaties are just a part of Reagan's expanded anti-Soviet campaign.
- Marshall Shulman, a distinguished American diplomat, criticizes Reagan's anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. He emphasizes that the USSR does not want war and will not be an aggressor nation.

United States Imperialism and Hegemony in Asia

Soviet news media and political activities continued to expand their coverage of the propaganda topic that Japan is on the path to join NATO. The increased volume of propaganda pertaining to Asia (see table 4) is primarily due to several feature articles that headlined--"JAPAN--on the path to NATO." The following headlines and abstracts reflect the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to events and countries in Asia.

- Prime Minister Nakasone is leading his country into NATO's network. He insists that Japan belongs to the Western camp, especially in the anti-Soviet camp.
- Representatives of the Japanese government attend NATO sessions.
- Japan supports American deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles near the borders of the Soviet Union.
- The Japanese government is violating the anti-nuclear basis of its constitution by allowing United States military ships and aircraft to carry and deploy nuclear weapons on Japanese territory.
- Japan increases its number of joint U.S.-NATO-Japanese maneuvers and military activities. In return, the American government is prepared to support Japanese claims to the Northern Territory that belongs to the USSR.
- The United States continues to reinforce and buildup its military bases and presence in Japan.

- Japan is modernizing and increasing the number of its military forces. Tokyo is prepared to play gendarme for NATO and the United States in Asia.
- The United States military continue to violate official Japanese policy and laws regarding nuclear weapons. U.S. Navy ships and submarines bring nuclear weapons into Japanese ports.
- Every week United States military personnel commit some crime against the Japanese people. These crimes include rape, robbery, murder and other acts of violence. Many of the Americans are not punished for their crimes because according to the current treaty only the U.S. military can punish its men.
- Reagan is pressuring the ASEAN countries to strengthen their military alliance, and increase military activities/cooperation with the United States.
- Southeast Asia is strategic to American hegemony in Asia. Therefore, the Pentagon wants to expand its military forces and influence in the region.
- Washington wants to turn ASEAN into a military block. The United States is implementing this plan by increasing the number of military exercises in the region and involving ASEAN countries in military maneuvers. The Pentagon also desires the standardization of U.S. weapons and spare parts with those of ASEAN nations.
- South Korea is only a tool for United States military adventures in Asia. The Pentagon continues to supply South Korea with military aid and support, because Reagan knows that South Korean troops can be used as cannon fodder.
- American hegemony and imperialism in Asia is a threat to world peace. The U.S. is forcing Japan, Australia and New Zealand to engage in military adventures in Asia.
- Military fever. The Pentagon continues its feverish military buildup in Asia. Reagan plans to deploy medium range nuclear weapons systems in the Asian-Pacific ocean region--375 Tomahawk missiles on ships of the Seventh Fleet, over 50 F-16s in Japan, and Pershing II missiles in Japan and South Korea.
- Team Spirit-84. The United States is expanding its military programs and activities. The Team Spirit exercise involves over 207,000 troops as well as the deployment of B-52 aircraft. Governments in the region continue to protest the size and the aggressiveness of these maneuvers.

- Dangerous military provocations. The United States and South Korean military forces continue to conduct Team Spirit-84 maneuvers. Over 50,000 marines participated in this aggressive exercise.

Additional Propaganda Items Related to Military/Political Hegemony

The following additional abstracts from Red Star indicate the overall scope, tone and emphasis of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony as related to other topics and areas of the world:

- The United States, Great Britain and France are reinforcing their military flotillas in the Indian Ocean. In addition, the United States is expanding its facilities in Diego Garcia.
- The U.S. Air Force has deployed AWACS aircraft to Egypt in order to spy on Libya. Libya has requested an urgent United Nations Security Council meeting to discuss this threat.
- The USSR condemns the U.S. Naval presence in the Persian Gulf. Time and time again Washington has tried to use military power in an attempt to solve political problems and to intimidate governments.
- The U.S. Navy's presence in the Persian Gulf cannot solve any political problem--it only increases the tension in the area. Reagan's policy is to use military power in order to maintain U.S. national interests.
- Washington benefits from Middle East conflicts. Iran has threatened to block the Gulf of Hormuz. Reagan has stated that the U.S. Navy will intervene if the oil lanes are threatened. Reagan continuously wants to use military power to solve political problems.
- U.S. imperialism has failed in Lebanon; Reagan has been forced to admit the failure of U.S. policies in the Middle East. Yet, Washington continues to buildup its military forces in the region.
- The United States military involvement in Lebanon has created more violence, tension and has not contributed to peace in the region--U.S. actions have only aided Israeli hegemony.
- Update on Lebanon. Artillery from the U.S. Sixth Fleet bombs Beirut and its suburbs. This needless violence and terror has resulted in the death of over 500 civilians in the last month.
- The government of Lebanon has decided to annul the U.S.--Israeli--Lebanese treaty, because of its failure and American aggression against Arab countries.

- President Reagan meets with West German Chancellor Kohl in order to discuss the deployment of additional U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Reagan is pleased with the deployment, although the people of West Germany strongly oppose such deployments.
- The Pentagon expands and reinforces its military activities in NATO's Southern Zone, especially in Turkey. The U.S. plans to modernize its military forces in Turkey and wants to deploy Pershing II and Cruise Missiles in Turkey. Washington has promised to increase its military and economic aid to Turkey--the usual bribe (one billion dollars to the government of Turkey in 1985).
- The people of Denmark strongly oppose the deployment of U.S. military forces and facilities on Danish territory. NATO plans to use Denmark as a base for spies.
- Washington is expanding its military presence in Spain--the Pentagon plans to increase the number of military personnel there to 9,000.
- The first group of U.S. Cruise Missiles deployed to Sicily are operational--this is a very dangerous situation.
- King Hussein of Jordan criticized the U.S. policy in the Middle East and American support of Israel. According to the king, none of the Arab governments have any confidence in Reagan.
- The Pentagon plans to build a new forward air base on Portu Santu, Portugal. The air base will be used for American spy planes and long range bombers.
- The Reagan administration is helping South Africa conduct wars against local liberation movements and governments. The United States and South Africa cooperate in their hegemony against African and Middle East governments.

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In March 1984, the editors of Red Star allocated almost 30 percent of its coverage of the United States to the subject of the arms race and arms limitation (see table 3). In a series of articles, the Soviet press and leadership once again headlined that the United States is committed to increasing the number of nuclear weapons in its arsenal, in order to obtain nuclear supremacy over the USSR and be in a position to launch a first-strike attack on key Soviet targets. In several feature articles, Russian propaganda stressed the following topics:

- NATO policy is dangerous because it is oriented to a first strike (nuclear) capability.

- America has taken its allies in Europe hostage, by deploying Pershing II missiles. American interests, not European interests, will determine the fate of Europe.
- Reagan refuses to consider Soviet disarmament suggestions seriously.
- Although Reagan continues to profess that he doesn't want nuclear war, his actions prove otherwise.

As in the past, the Russians underscored that the danger of nuclear war is very real and the USSR will increase its military capabilities in order to defend itself.

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

On Nuclear War and the Deployment of Pershing and Cruise Missiles

- The Pentagon gives NATO a first strike capability with the deployment of Pershing II, cruise missile and other weapons systems to Europe.
- The Pentagon is accelerating its nuclear programs. The United States Air Force has awarded contracts to four firms to accelerate the Midgetman Missile Program.
- The Pentagon tests the first (operational) air-launched cruise missiles in Canada--the terrain is similar to that of the USSR.
- Pentagon computers have been programmed to determine the various options for conducting nuclear war against the Soviet Union.
- The Pentagon plans to target its new medium range nuclear missiles to attack over 40,000 targets (sites) in the USSR.
- Reagan is ready to deploy the second group of nuclear cruise missiles in England.
- The Pentagon plans to double the number of military aircraft that have the capability to deliver nuclear bombs.
- NATO's General Rogers insists that American missiles in Europe will be capable of a first nuclear strike.
- The United States is increasing its strategic nuclear arsenal in order to insure a first strike capability on the USSR.
- Another MX missile test is conducted at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. An MX missile weighs 87 tons, is 21.5 meters long and

has a range of 11,000 km. The MX missile will be armed with ten 0.5 megaton nuclear warheads.

- Reagan's actions clearly support this program for nuclear war. The United States and NATO are increasing their nuclear arsenals in order to insure a first strike capability against the USSR.
- The safe way is to avoid nuclear war. Thomas K. Simer, who developed the cruise missile, insists that the U.S. deployment of cruise missiles in Italy is a mistake. He notes that the USSR has already taken countermeasures, and the deployments only puts Italy in grave danger of a nuclear war.

On Anti-Satellite, Chemical Weapons and the War in Space

- The Pentagon has started its development of a second generation of anti-satellite weapons. The first series of tests of anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons were completed in January 1984.
- Reagan is prepared to increase his programs for war in space. The Pentagon has requested \$1.77 billion for space weapons systems in 1985.
- Reagan is a threat to the world. The United States has chemical arsenals in West Germany that could kill over 40 million people. Yet, Reagan wants to deploy more chemical weapons in Europe.
- Washington is accelerating the production of chemical weapons, especially binary and nerve-paralyzing weapons.
- The Reagan administration continues its plans to develop and deploy space-based anti-missile systems. The new systems will be very difficult to detect and will be a threat to peace.
- U.S. scientists express much concern over the plans of the Reagan administration to deploy anti-missile systems in space. This is a direct and serious violation of the U.S.-Soviet treaty limiting anti-missile systems.
- The American press continues to reveal new information about the Pentagon's chemical weapons buildup. The U.S. and NATO are increasing the number of chemical arsenals located close to the Soviet border. Great Britain will stock chemical binary shells for its Army of the Rhine. The U.S. Air Force will deploy chemical weapons in England (Big-eye bombs on F-111 aircraft).

On the Military Budget and the Arms Race

- The American defense industry lobbies for higher military budgets so it can make more profits every year. The more (defense) contracts, the greater the profits.
- The iron triangle of the U.S. defense industry consists of:
 - The economic monopoly by defense contractors.
 - The military monopoly by the Pentagon (JCS).
 - The government political monopoly (budgeting and controls).
- The business of blood! The American defense industry and the Pentagon steal billions of dollars from the U.S. public in order to produce weapons of death.
- Exporting war and death! The American arms industry is not interested in the consequences, only the profits. Every year they produce more weapons of death.
- Under Reagan, American defense firms such as Grumman, Northrop, General Dynamics, Hughes Aircraft, etc. are making huge profits on weapons contracts.
- The Soviet threat and anti-Soviet propaganda is used by the Pentagon to justify a 1985 military budget of \$313.4 billion. Programs would include Trident-2, B-1 bomber, MX and Midgetman missiles.
- The Pentagon lies to the U.S. Congress about the inferiority of American weapons.
- Senator Kennedy condemns Reagan's military buildup and anti-Soviet campaign.
- The United States Air Force is accelerating its production of Stealth aircraft.
- The United States and NATO continue their accelerated (huge) military buildup. The USAF and Navy will soon obtain new AIM-120 air to air missiles that will cost over \$11 billion.
- Lockheed receives a \$443 million contract for the production of new missiles for the U.S. Navy.
- The American defense industry continues to accelerate the arms race in order to make huge profits from arms exports.

On Arms Control and Reduction

The Kremlin insisted that Reagan is "power hungry" and determined to alter the strategic balance in order to obtain military superiority over the USSR. As is apparent from the headlines and abstracts listed below, Moscow continued to accelerate all aspects of its rhetoric and propaganda portraying the USSR as a peace loving government that earnestly desires nuclear disarmament.

- It is up to Reagan to act. The American media commented on Chernenko's latest speech, noting that the Soviet leader favors arms control and better U.S.-Soviet relations.
- The USSR will double its efforts to obtain peace. Chernenko emphasizes that the USSR supports nuclear disarmament and world peace.
- The USSR supports the Leninist course of peace. The world press and public opinion support Chernenko's commitment for world peace and nuclear disarmament.
- Responsibility towards the people of the world. Leninism is basically peace oriented. The USSR supports arms control, detente and peace. The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is based on the following principles:
 - Helping and influencing democratic countries and liberation movements.
 - Establishing peaceful trade and diplomatic relations with all foreign countries.
 - Maintaining dialogue and detente with the United States and Western European governments.
- The USSR is serious in its desire to avoid a nuclear holocaust. The Soviet delegation at the arms control conference in Stockholm strongly supported a position for disarmament and world peace.
- Washington continues to violate previous U.S.-Soviet arms agreements and treaties.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

Soviet propaganda emphasis, in regard to United States military assistance and mutual security programs, remained at a modest level (see Table 3). The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period Aug 1983 through March 1984 is presented in the data contained in Table 5, below.

TABLE 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	Mar 1984*	Feb 1984*	Jan 1984*	Dec. 1983*	Nov. 1983*	Oct. 1983*	Sep. 1983*	Aug. 1983*
1. Europe/NATO.....	38%	16%	21%	29%	03%	10%	14%	46%
2. Middle East.....	23%	06%	24%	40%	41%	14%	23%	20%
3. Africa.....	15%	---	25%	---	04%	---	---	02%
4. Asia/Pacific.....	14%	59%	29%	24%	52%	73%	35%	31%
5. Latin America.....	08%	19%	01%	07%	---	---	---	01%
6. China.....	02%	---	---	---	---	03%	28%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

In March 1984, the Soviet press published a series of articles that dwelled on American military assistance to Great Britain during the Falklands war. Moscow underscored and headlined the following topics:

- Atlantic Plot! New data revealed that the U.S. was not neutral during the Falklands crisis.
- American secret aid to Great Britain equaled \$60 million. Britain received 200 Sidewinder missiles and large quantities of fuel.
- Great Britain could not have won the war without American aid.
- Washington continues to support British neocolonialism and its military buildup in the Falklands. A military base in the Falklands is strategically valuable to the United States and NATO for access to South Africa, South America and Antarctica.

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

- The Brazilian Chief of Staff visited Washington to discuss American military assistance and aid.
- The United States and Brazil will negotiate military aid and mutual security issues in a major conference in Brazil.
- The Defense Minister of Spain will visit Washington to discuss U.S.-Spanish military cooperation and aid.

- The government of Denmark has agreed to allow the USAF use of four airbases for 100 USAF aircraft.
- A Chinese military delegation visited Washington to discuss U.S.-Chinese military cooperation.
- The Pentagon has delivered another six F-16s to Pakistan. This aid upsets the balance of power in the region. Pakistan will receive 40 F-16s.
- The Ethiopian Foreign Minister condemns American military assistance to Sudan. Reagan has evil intentions for Ethiopia, and U.S. interference prevents normalization of the relations between Ethiopia and Sudan.
- At the request of the United States, the Pakistani military regime may become actively involved in the Persian Gulf. Pakistan has alerted its 25,000 rapid deployment force to assist the U.S.
- The Japanese government has outlined a new (expanded) zone of authorized military activities for the United States Air Force on Okinawa.
- The Portugese Prime Minister visited Washington to discuss joint United States and Portugese military cooperation.
- The first squadron of F-18s arrived in Spain. The Spanish military is sending 100 pilots and technicians to the United States for training.
- The United States and Israel are ready to sign a treaty to build the first satellite surveillance laser station near Jerusalem.
- The Pentagon plans to supply Greece with \$50 million worth of Sidewinder missiles.
- The Pentagon is expanding its military aid to South Africa, and in return South Africa will police the area for Washington.
- The U.S. and South Africa have common neocolonial interests--the region is rich in minerals (strategic) and natural resources. Tension in the region is exacerbated by the U.S.--South African military alliance of aggression.
- The Pentagon will supply Sudan with over \$52 million worth of credit for weapons and military equipment. The U.S. arms package will sabotage the Sudanese-Ethiopean talks about normalization of relations.
- Two U.S. AWACS aircraft arrive in Egypt. They will be used in joint Egyptian-Sudenese operations.

- Reagan continues large scale military aid to Israel. The cooperation includes U.S.-Israeli military committee for Middle East policy and support for Israel in the United Nations, as well as Middle East adventures.
- The United States and Portugal signed a treaty to build and operate a satellite observation station in Portugal.
- The Pentagon is conducting joint maneuvers with Somali--over 2,000 troops and B-52 aircraft participate in the military exercises.
- Reagan continues his aggression in the Horn of Africa. The United States has increased the number of military personnel and activities in Somali.
- United States and Australian Special Forces units will conduct joint military exercises in Northeast Australia during the period 11-19 April.
- The Pentagon has the full cooperation of the European Defense (NATO) leaders. They plan to form a European Defense Community or a United West European Army. The U.S. and NATO would like to have neutral nations (Sweden and Norway) join their aggressive plans.
- The Pentagon will send 20 more helicopters to El Salvador, as well as additional military aid to the government.
- President Reagan plans to visit China in April. A primary purpose of his visit is to discuss trade and American-Chinese military cooperation.

OTHER THEMES ABOUT THE UNITED STATES

Generally, the Soviet press and public media report only those events, activities and subjects about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, are derogatory of American institutions and society, or are inflammatory in tone toward the Reagan administration. For over four years, an average of five percent of the space in Red Star (about the United States) was allocated to themes other than military topics--in March 1984 it was eight percent (see Table 3).

The following abstracts and headlines (from Red Star) reflect the tone and scope of other themes:

- Presidential elections. In the United States presidential elections are won by the individual with the most money--this is not the case in the USSR, which has a democratic system.
- Capitalist countries are governed by ruthless elites:

- The police ignore human rights.
- Stikes, union activities and demonstrations are brutally put down by the police.
- Old people and the poor are evicted from their homes.
- Minority rights are ignored.
- Hate groups like the KKK are allowed to terrorize minorities.
- Reagan has more horses than books. He is ignorant in regard to world affairs. He continues to sit on an old horse when it comes to Cuba. He claims that Cuba violates human rights. What about 17 million starving Americans? What about Reagan's support for anti-human governments in Central America?
- A special awards ceremony is held in the White House to award the Medal of Freedom to American and foreign guests. The medal was awarded posthumously to W. Chambers.
- A worker was killed during nuclear test in Nevada and fifteen others were injured. The strength of the underground blast was above normal and caused serious earth tremors.

AFGHANISTAN

For over four years Afghanistan has received an average of 3.8 percent of the foreign coverage in Red Star -- in March 1984 it was eight percent of the total foreign coverage. The major thrust of Soviet propaganda emphasized that the people of Afghanistan support the April revolution, and they are protected by the loyal and capable Afghanistan Army.

The overall focus and tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to Afghanistan are noted in the following abstracts and headlines:

- The people of Afghanistan support the April revolution. Huge demonstrations are held in Kabul in support of the government and to denounce foreign interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan.
- B. Karmal, President of Afghanistan, outlines and praises the success of the revolution.
- Religious leaders in Afghanistan express support for and praise the success of the revolution.
- A convention of religious leaders is held in Kabul on March 17; the religious leaders support the April revolution and the Afghanistan Communist Party.

- The Afghanistan people celebrate a New Year and the success of the April revolution.
- Afghanistan army units continue to defend the people and the revolution from the serious threat of the Western imperialists.
- Everyday the Afghanistan army captures groups of counterrevolutionary bands and their weapons (supplied by the West).
- In the Urgun region, the Afghanistan army excels in patrolling, maintaining law and order, and protecting the people from counterrevolutionary bands.
- The Afghanistan armed forces are doing a good job in protecting the country and people from counterrevolutionaries.
- The generous amnesty program of the Afghanistan government allows many counterrevolutionaries to return to their homes and start a new life. Many talk about the brutality and the horrible conditions in the training and refugee camps in Pakistan. They express their sincere gratitude to the government in allowing them to return.
- For over six years the United States and its allies have interfered in the domestic politics of Afghanistan. They have supplied huge amounts of weapons and other support to the Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries.
- Many Western countries openly support the Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries based in Pakistan.
- The Reagan administration continues its attempt to destabilize the military and political situation in Afghanistan. The American government is increasing its military assistance to the counterrevolutionaries.
- A great number of Americans, who are expert in secret and terrorist operations, are advising the counterrevolutionary leaders.
- The CIA has many anti-Afghan centers in Pakistan from which it conducts psychological warfare activities against the government in Kabul.

ISRAEL AND LEBANON

As noted in previous reports, for over a year, Soviet media and news commentary have fully exploited the activities and events of the American Marines in Beirut. In March 1984, the major focus of Soviet propaganda shifted to reflect the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and domestic politics in that country.

Selected abstracts and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda pertaining to the military and political situation in the Middle East are listed below:

- Great Britain decides to withdraw its military forces from Lebanon.
- France will withdraw its troops from Lebanon by March 31. Scattered artillery fire continues along the Green Line.
- Artillery fire from the ships of the U.S. Navy's Sixth Fleet brings death and destruction to Beirut and its suburbs--over 500 civilians die.
- U.S. Navy ships will remain near Lebanon.
- Lebanon aggression continues. The Israelis continue their constant aggression and oppression in Lebanon. They reinforce their military forces in the country.
- The Israelis extend their aggression and oppression against the people of southern Lebanon.
- Lebanese partisans carry on their successful anti-Israeli operations in Southern Lebanon. The Israelis continue their oppression of the Lebanese people.
- Update on Lebanon. The Israelis plan to drag on their occupation of Lebanon. They continue their oppression of the people in South Lebanon. The Port of Sidon remains closed.
- The Israeli army conducts provocative maneuvers in the Golan Heights.
- Israel persists in its aggression in Lebanon and will not withdraw in the near future. In fact, Israel will remain in the south of Lebanon and expand its military forces in that region.
- Religious groups continue to fight in and around Beirut.
- Fierce fighting continues in Lebanon. The tense situation remains unchanged. This is mostly the fault of the U.S.-Israeli military presence.
- Tension continues in Lebanon. Clashes between the various Lebanese factions occur in and around Beirut.
- Lebanese peace talks begin in Switzerland. President Gemayel urges a fast solution and a cease fire.
- Lausanne, Switzerland--The second stage of Lebanese peace talks began on March 12. The topics discussed included the religious factions, stability and the economy.

- Various religious factions conduct fierce fighting in Beirut and many regions of Lebanon.
- Tension remains high in Lebanon.
- The United States and Israel attempt to block the peace talks in Switzerland.
- Update on Lebanon. The Lebanese peace talks in Lausanne result in an agreement for a new cease fire. The fighting in Beirut is reduced.
- The second stage of the Lebanese peace talks in Lausanne is completed. President Gemayel and the leaders of the various factions come to an agreement about the terms for a cease fire.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

As reported previously, the Kremlin pursued its concern in regard to NATO activities in Northern Europe and NATO's plans to develop and deploy new aggressive weapons. Some abstracts and/or headlines pertaining to NATO, as expressed by the editors of Red Star, are listed below:

- Provocative military exercises. NATO conducted military maneuvers in Norway that involved over 40,000 troops, 150 ships and over 300 military aircraft.
- NATO countries are a threat to the peace of the world, due to their aggressive military buildup.
- NATO is dragging northern Europe into its military plans.
- Spain is cooperating more and more with NATO.
- The United States and NATO are expanding, at a feverish pace, their military power in order to have a first strike nuclear capability against the USSR.
- The U.S. and NATO expand their sharp military buildup.
- NATO meeting is held in Oslo. General Rogers urges the continuation and escalation of the arms race and military buildup, so NATO will have a first strike capability against the USSR.
- Japan is increasing its joint U.S.-NATO-Japanese maneuvers and military activities.
- Warsaw Pact countries propose an arms reduction treaty with NATO. There would be a reduction of military budgets on both sides in order to encourage and obtain disarmament. The reductions would take place

at the same time, and in the same amounts and would be equally verifiable by both sides.

- Over 40,000 English military reserve service personnel will participate in NATO maneuvers in the Fall of 1984.
- The U.S. and NATO expand their aggressive military preparations.
- In an interview with the French press, Reagan stated that the United States will continue to modernize and buildup its forces in Europe. The Pentagon will complete its deployment of Pershing II and ground launched cruise missiles to Europe.
- The U.S. has made NATO a hostage to American interests. NATO's policies are dangerous and oriented toward a first strike capability.

IRAN/IRAQ

The war between Iran and Iraq received almost daily and extensive coverage in the Soviet military press. The following abstracts and/or headlines pertaining to the war are listed below:

- Update on Iran-Iraq war. Heavy fighting continues on the southern front. Iranians attack east of Basra.
- Iran and Iraq continue their war. Fighting continues around Basra. Iran claimed that over 1,300 Iraqis have been killed. Iraq claimed that it has destroyed eight Iranian ships in the Persian Gulf.
- Iran and Iraq continue their fierce war. Iran initiated a large scale attack on February 22. So far Iran has lost over 50,000 men. The Iranians have claimed that their forces are 10 miles inside Iraq.
- Iran and Iraq continue their fierce fighting near Basra.
- Update on Iran-Iraq conflict. Fighting continues near Basra and the island of Madjun.
- Iran and Iraq continue their fierce fighting. Iraqis attack four Iranian ships in the Northeast Persian Gulf.
- Iran and Iraq are conducting the fiercest fighting since the autumn of 1980. Iran has threatened to blockade the Gulf of Hormuz. Reagan will interfere with the U.S. Navy if the oil lanes are threatened.

FRANCE

Soviet propagandists continued to provide moderate coverage of France in the Soviet military press. For almost two years, Moscow has been most critical of the government in Paris. The Kremlin continued to provide significant news coverage of events in Chad. Some examples are:

- France continues to intervene in Chad, supporting the Habre dictatorship. French troops will remain in Chad indefinitely.
- France maintains its policy of interference in Chad, causing tension and preventing the establishment of peace. The French army is aiding and supplying weapons to the unpopular Habre regime.
- The explosion of a French DC-8 civilian airliner in Chad was an act of terror organized by the French and Habre's government. The plane was destroyed and 25 passengers were injured.
- Queddei condemns the intervention by the French military in Chad as an effort to colonize the country.
- French military forces plan to become more involved in the domestic politics of Chad--similar to their actions in Lebanon.
- In a press conference in Washington, the French President stressed the importance of a dialogue and detente between the USSR and the West. He also indicated that France supports nuclear disarmament. However, he refused to criticize Reagan's aggressive policies.

OTHER COUNTRIES

EAST GERMANY received extended coverage in the Soviet media (see Table 1) primarily due to celebration of the 28th anniversary of the East German army. Some of the propaganda coverage from Red Star are listed below:

- A Union of Hearts and Weapons! Soviet troops in East Germany and East German army units are united by friendship and socialist internationalism and a history of cooperation. Both armies are dedicated and loyal to socialism.
- The East German Embassy in Moscow honors and celebrates the end of World War II and the liberation of Germany from fascism.
- The East German Defense Minister Hoffman visited the USSR. He met with a number of Soviet officials and toured various Soviet military bases. During his tour of military bases, the emphasis was on new technology and creative approaches to military training.

- An awards ceremony was held in the Kremlin on March 21. Politburo-candidate V.V. Kuznetsov awarded several medals to East German Defense Minister Hoffman and other military leaders.

The President of Ethiopia, M. H. Mariam, arrived in Moscow on March 29 on an official friendship visit. According to the Soviet media, the visit was warm and friendly. The following topics were discussed:

- The friendly and cordial relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia.
- United States military aggression in Africa (was condemned).
- The peace and disarmament policies of the USSR (were praised).
- Chernenko and Mariam praised Soviet-Ethiopian relations.
- Western propaganda about the expulsion of Soviet diplomats from Ethiopia was denied.

INDIA received moderate coverage in the Soviet press. The Kremlin highlighted the state visit of Marshall Ustinov and a Soviet military delegation to India. The Russian media underscored the following topics:

- Pakistani military aircraft violated Indian air space.
- The Pakistani army conducted provocative military exercises close to the Indian border.
- American supported partisans bomb a Hindu temple in Amritsar, Punjab. Several civilians were killed and thirty were injured.
- The Indian police continue operations against terrorists in the Punjab.
- The CIA is behind the revolutionaries in the Punjab.
- Marshall Ustinov and the Soviet delegation arrived in New Delhi. The Indian government provided full honors and protocol for this important visit.
- Soviet Marshall Ustinov toured India on an official friendship visit. He visited Prime Minister I. Gandhi. They discussed Soviet-Indian relations--the talks were warm and friendly.
- After touring India and after his talks with government and military leaders, Defense Minister Ustinov returned to Moscow on March 10. His visit and talks were productive and friendly.

- Newspapers worldwide publicized and commented on Marshall Ustinov's successful visit to India. The USSR enjoys cultivating peaceful relations with other governments.

SOUTH AFRICA received moderate coverage in the Soviet military press. The principal focus concerned South African military hegemony. Some examples are:

- Over 40 percent of South African military weapons are from the United States.
- The United States supports South Africa in its wars against local liberation movements.
- Innocent civilians are being killed. South Africa continues its aggression against Angola--maintains troops in Southern Angola.
- South Africa continues to finance and aid groups of bandits in order to destabilize governments in Southern Africa--Angola, Lesotho, Zimbabwe.
- In spite of the American and South African decision to conduct talks with Angola, aggression continues. The talks are just a trick by South Africa to appease the United States.
- Angola and Cuba condemn the actions of South Africa and the United States and are united in their defense of the revolution.
- The South African government refuses to withdraw troops from Angola--they do not want peace in the region.
- The government of South Africa is planning another coup in the Seychelles Islands. The mercenaries who attempted the coup (in the Seychelles) in 1983 have been released from prison and will try again.

WEST GERMANY received a moderate amount of coverage in Red Star. The principal focus of Soviet propaganda concerned military subjects. Some examples are:

- The West German defense minister continues to call for an increased military buildup in order to meet the threat from the East.
- The West German Bundeswehr gets its first Jaguar-2 anti-tank vehicle. It weighs two tons and has a speed of 70 km and is armed with U.S. missiles.
- West German and Japanese firms conduct negotiations for the joint production of new anti-tank missiles.

- Neo-Nazi groups increase their activities in West Germany. The atmosphere today in Germany is just like that of pre-Nazi Germany. The country is involved in a military race and military hysteria characterizes the actions of the government.
- Nazi groups hold more open meetings in West Germany. Many of the military leaders are connected with the Nazi groups.
- Soviet General Secretary Chernenko meets and talks with the President of the Social Democratic Party of West Germany (H.I. Fogel). The talks are warm and friendly.

JAPAN received only one percent of the total foreign coverage in the Soviet military press. (See Table 1). All of the coverage concerned the buildup of Japanese military forces and American-Japanese military cooperation and activities. Some of the propaganda topics as they appeared in Red Star noted:

- Japan plans to build a large radar/communications center on Iwo Jima for its P-3C aircraft.
- The Japanese navy commissions its first missile submarine.
- The U.S. Navy cruiser Long Beach docks at Yokosuka.
- Japanese ultraright groups offer to help Reagan in his fight against Communism.
- U.S. Navy ships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons continue to dock in Japanese ports.

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

- The Japanese press has condemned West Germany's plans to cooperate with China in the nuclear area. China has not signed the nonproliferation treaty in regard to nuclear weapons--this is a threat to the entire world.
- A group from the Georgetown University Center of Strategic and International Studies visited China. The group talked to various Chinese leaders and discussed all aspects of U.S.-Chinese relations.
- A group of Japanese journalists interviewed Chinese government officials. China wants to expand its trade with Japan. China also would like to improve its relations with the USSR. March 12 is the start of the 4th round of Soviet-Chinese talks. China is also preparing a warm welcome for the United States president in April.

- The Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone completed his talks with the Chinese leaders in Beijing. They discussed Chinese-Japanese relations and had agreement on anti-Soviet policies. They discussed U.S.-Chinese relations and Asian affairs.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for March 1984, 72 percent was allocated to issues and comment about domestic subjects in the USSR--military, political, economic and social. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 56 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of the major subjects about the Soviet Union as it appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is the total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

TABLE 6

<u>SUBJECT/THEME</u>	<u>1984</u>							<u>1983</u>						
	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</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>
Soviet Military.....	56%	46%	64%	59%	67%	71%	69%	67%	59%	58%	65%	62%	61%	74%
Society/Culture.....	14%	09%	11%	14%	11%	11%	11%	14%	15%	12%	11%	12%	22%	10%
Domestic Politics.....	13%	30%	15%	12%	10%	03%	03%	04%	06%	14%	08%	08%	05%	02%
Economy/Technology....	07%	05%	05%	08%	05%	07%	04%	08%	10%	06%	06%	08%	04%	06%
Foreign Affairs.....	06%	07%	02%	03%	03%	03%	05%	03%	05%	05%	06%	05%	04%	03%
Other	04%	03%	03%	04%	04%	05%	08%	04%	05%	05%	04%	05%	04%	05%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

DOMESTIC POLITICS

National Elections and Unity

The national elections for members to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were held on March 4, 1984. In February, 30 percent of the total domestic coverage consisted of feature articles dealing with the national elections, and the elections continued to receive substantial coverage. The scope and tone of such articles are presented below:

- In the military, propaganda workers and political officers should publicize the Supreme Soviet elections and CPSU policies. They must:
 - Demonstrate (to the troops) the superiority of the Soviet political system.
 - Demonstrate the weakness and faults of the American capitalist system.
 - Demonstrate that the Soviet political system is better than the U.S. system.

- Officers express support for the CPSU, the Soviet system and the importance of voting on March 4 for the Supreme Soviet.
- Soviet military personnel in Afghanistan vote in the March 4 elections.
- March 4 is the day of the Supreme Soviet elections. All of the Soviet people are urged to vote and to support the system. Candidates for the Supreme Soviet (deputies) are the cream of the Soviet society. The Soviet people must support the candidates and the CPSU.
- Results of the Supreme Soviet elections of March 4. The voter turnout averaged 99.99 percent of the registered voters.
- Unity and team spirit are an important part of Soviet patriotism and nationalism.
- Unity and nationalism are the foundation of military readiness of the armed forces.
- The Soviet people work as a giant team to fulfill the CPSU quotas and goals.
- In a feature article on the Defense of Socialism, the editors of Red Star emphasized that "the nature of Leninism and socialism is peaceful; however, the increasing aggressiveness and adventurism of the imperialist governments (particularly the U.S.) requires that the socialist bloc increase its military readiness. The USSR must take appropriate countermeasures to compete with the imperialist military buildup."
- In an election rally, (on March 2) to his electoral district constituents, Secretary General Chernenko, the Soviet leader, discussed the following topics:
 - The unity of the people behind the CPSU.
 - The Soviet economy and economic achievements.
 - CPSU policies and goals.
 - The foreign policy of the USSR.
 - (Condemned) the U.S.-NATO military buildup and aggression in various parts of the world.
 - Emphasized the USSR's continuing commitment to nuclear disarmament and peace.

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

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

TABLE 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>1984</u>				<u>1983</u>							
		<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</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>
Military													
Discipline/Morale.....	49%	43%	49%	49%	42%	47%	40%	46%	39%	47%	44%	43%	40%
Soviet History/WW II..	23%	22%	21%	21%	19%	18%	21%	16%	23%	22%	24%	20%	18%
Soviet Military													
Training/Exercises....	21%	24%	21%	22%	30%	24%	30%	26%	27%	19%	21%	21%	28%
Military Logistics....	04%	03%	03%	04%	04%	04%	03%	05%	05%	04%	04%	05%	11%
Arms Control.....	03%	07%	06%	04%	05%	07%	03%	05%	04%	07%	06%	11%	03%
Other Military.....	00%	01%	00%	00%	00%	00%	03%	02%	02%	01%	01%	00%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Again during March, the editors of Red Star provided guidance and instructions to Communist Party organizations and KOMSOMOL organizations in the Soviet armed forces. Strong Communist Party influence, on all elements of the armed forces, was repeatedly stated as an essential goal for 1984, in order to improve military readiness, discipline and morale. In a series of feature stories, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces underscored the following guidance:

- The functions and responsibilities of KOMSOMOL organizations at military colleges are as follows:
 - To assist students in training in order to insure positive results.
 - To evaluate and correct mistakes.
 - To assist students with political and social activities.
 - To help maintain discipline and morale.
 - To help students solve their personal problems.

- KOMSOMOL organizations in the army must prepare for the All-Army Conference of KOMSOMOL Secretariats. Important agenda items are:
 - Military patriotic education.
 - Improving military readiness and training.
 - Improving discipline and morale.
 - KOMSOMOL influence on military training.
- The following guidance was given to military KOMSOMOL organizations:
 - They must influence military and political training.
 - They must help maintain discipline and morale.
 - They should help officers with organization and leadership problems.
- Red Star criticized various KOMSOMOL organizations for ignoring problems and being indifferent to a variety of such problems. For example, disciplinary infractions were ignored and/or not reported. Too much attention was devoted to military training and not enough to the discipline and morale of the troops.
- Military commanders and officers in the Soviet army should use the KOMSOMOL organizations to help them solve problems and to learn how to work best with their men. With the help of the KOMSOMOL organizations, commanders and subordinate officers can improve discipline, morale and training.
- An important function of military CPSU organizations is to check military commanders to insure that they are properly fulfilling their military duties. This (process and function) insures that military officers will be demanding, efficient, disciplined and hard working.
- The functions of the Military Communist Party Organizations are to:
 - Influence the morale, mood and unity of military units
 - Observe discipline and training in order to help the officers teach, lead and motivate their men.
- Commanders and military officers should use the Party Organization to solve military problems and challenges (as they arise).

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 24,333 letters from its readers. The majority of the letters focused on:

- Results and problems of winter training.
- Criticism of military construction units for the lack of adequate military housing.
- An expression of support for the new Soviet leader, Chernenko, and support for the CPSU and the Soviet system.
- Condemnation of administrative red tape and bureaucratic officials in the Soviet military.
- Condemnation of officers who are dishonest and misuse their position for their own profit.
- Outstanding military officers should provide regular guidance and council to less competent officers.
- Criticism of those individuals who wear World War II medals that they did not earn.
- The necessity to vote in the national elections for the Supreme Soviet.

The Soviet military political warfare mechanism (the political cadre and the CPSU) 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 and/or a Soviet patriot to perform.

In March 1984, over ten percent of Red Star's space allocated to Soviet military subjects was critical and/or highly negative in tone, pertaining to the performance of individual officers and/or military units. Over 13 percent of all space about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical in tone.

The major thrust of Red Star articles about Soviet military topics critical in tone are summarized in the paragraphs below:

Training and Technology

- Intelligence units must master modern technology and warfare. The vast experience that the Soviet military forces gained during World War II must be taught to the current generation of officers and soldiers. One important field that needs modernization is field intelligence used to backup and protect planned military operations and to determine the weakness and strength of the enemy.
- Military officers must evaluate and analyze tactical training and the results of field training exercises. The lessons learned should then be applied to the next series of field exercises.
- Soviet pilots must be thoroughly trained in order to master their military aircraft. They should be psychologically and technically competent (and prepared) for any emergency situation--such as being forced to repair (service) his aircraft; therefore, he must know how to take charge in such a situation.
- Flight training must teach pilots how to master their aircraft and related technology. Soviet pilots must rapidly assimilate and master the new technology and tactics related to modern air combat.
- Company commanders must learn how to act decisively and organize their effort efficiently (in the field). Field training exercises should be used to stimulate creativeness for commanders.
- Commanders must know how to lead their men, and they should fully understand their military specialty.
- Field commanders must know how to lead their men, make decisions (in the field) quickly and efficiently, and take full responsibility for their course of action.
- Military commanders must avoid formal and stilted approaches to field training and exercises. Officers must learn from experience and from those who are successful and innovative in their approach to training.
- Military commanders must be good teachers and demanding. Their training goals must be consistent. Commanders must have the ability to motivate and organize their training effort (and their men). Proper training and motivation results in excellence.
- Officer's Call and discussions are an important part of an officer's learning process. Topics at discussions should include discipline,

morale, training and the analysis of the performance of individual officers. Officers must learn how to be good officers.

- In field training, young officers must learn from their mistakes; they must learn how to work with their men and how to use the advice and guidance they receive from senior officers.
- Officers must demonstrate qualities of leadership if they are to excel in field training exercises.
- In order to excel in tactical training, the men must demonstrate unity, team spirit and discipline. Officers must demonstrate leadership and expertise.
- Sergeants and petty officers must receive thorough and professional training. They are of valuable assistance to the unit officers, and must know how to train and discipline their men.
- Military commanders must have foresight in dealing with their men and tactical field situations. They must be able deal quickly with problems and challenges in the field. They must keep in touch with their men and know how to help and guide their troops. In battle, the commander must be ready for any surprise.
- Flight instructors must be patient with young pilots and help them overcome their problems. Young pilots must learn from their mistakes.

Morale, Discipline and Political Awareness

- Military construction units must focus on quality and efficiency. Red Star criticizes military construction units because:
 - They failed to meet deadlines.
 - They did not complete their work.
 - Their standard of construction was poor (i.e. leaky roofs and plumbing).
 - The utilities were not properly connected.
- Various military officers expressed support for the Communist Party, and the Soviet system. They discussed the importance of voting in the March 4 Supreme Soviet elections. They pledged to improve the results of tactical training and military readiness.
- The Soviet Armed Forces are unified behind the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Soviet soldier supports and loves the CPSU.

- The soldiers on a remote military base still feel close to the heart of the Soviet Union and the CPSU. They love and support the CPSU and the Soviet system. They excel in training, military readiness, unity, discipline and morale.
- The Red Star condemns the red tape and the negligent bureaucracy in the military--serious mistakes (being made in the army) must be eliminated. It is the duty of the Communist Party organizations (in the military) to insure that the bureaucrats perform their duties efficiently and promptly.
- An officer in charge of a local motor pool (in Siberia) neglects his duties, he is dishonest and mismanages the motor pool.
- A military unit discusses deficiencies that occurred during a general inspection. Topics included discipline, morale, training and conservation.
- Several officers of the Shostinsky Military Commissariate are punished for their bureaucratic approach and red tape in regard to military administration.
- Red Star criticizes two officers because they were terse and rude to their enlisted men. They must learn to appreciate the good points in their men, rather than treating them rudely and coldly.
- Several officers are criticized for neglecting their military duties.
- Officers must be dedicated to their work and enlisted men. Officers must set the example for good discipline and morale.
- Military officers must be demanding, but they must set a good example. Officers must seek out and correct problems and weaknesses in their units.
- An officer comments on how to help newly commissioned officers to excel. A young officer should not become a slave to the example of one hero. He must look to all excellent officers for guidance and as examples (for proper performance).
- Soldiers who violate military rules and regulations should be punished fairly and properly. Neglecting to punish them affects the morale of the entire unit. Soldiers must respect law and authority.
- Officers should not conceal errors and/or disciplinary violations. The price of a concealed disciplinary violation in a military unit can be very high.

- In maintaining morale and discipline in military units, commanders should seek advice and guidance from superior officers and the military Communist Party organization.
- An army captain urges young officers to respect and take proper care of their uniforms--it is an important part of good discipline.
- Military commanders should use the KOMSOMOL and Communist Party organizations to help solve discipline and morale problems.
- The Red Star criticizes those veterans who wear World War II medals which were not earned. Only authorized persons should wear decorations.

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 March 1984, the editors of Red Star published eight cartoons about the U.S. pertaining to the following propaganda themes:

<u>Theme/Topic</u>	<u>Cartoon No.</u>
Arms Race	1, 2, 3
U.S. Imperialism (Hegemony)	4, 5, 6, 7 & 8

Проект военного бюджета на 1985 финансовый год разработанный администрацией президента США, предусматривает приобретение 40 ракет MX (из газет).



Новая статуя Свободы в новом исполнении.
Рис. В. ОШЧЕПОВА.

The new 1985 military budget developed by the U.S. administration includes purchase of the first 40 MX missiles.

New version of the Statue of Liberty.

США втягивают Токио в свои планы милитаризации космоса, желая в итоге воспользоваться японской технологией

(Из газеты).



— Я умчу тебя в сферы надзвездные...

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА

The U.S. is dragging Tokyo into plans to militarize space because the U.S. wants to use Japanese Technology for this.

1. В США хотят в космосе добиться военного превосходства. США стремятся militarize космос (из газет).



Космические грезы Пентагона.

Рис. В. СВЕРИДОВА.

In its fruitless attempts to obtain military supremacy, the U.S. is striving to militarize space - The Pentagon's space fantasies.



Источник «вдохновения».

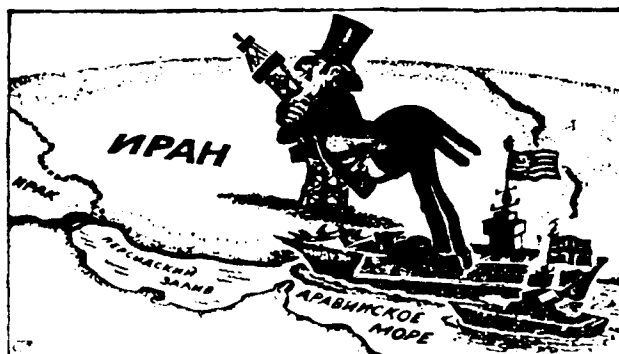
The source of "inspiration"
(anti-communism feeds into slan-
der, lies, falsehoods).



ВАШИНГТОНСКИЙ «МИРОТВОРЕЦ».

Рис. В. ВОЛКОВА.

Washingtonian peace-maker! (The U.S. is for peace in Lebanon!" says the 6th Fleet).

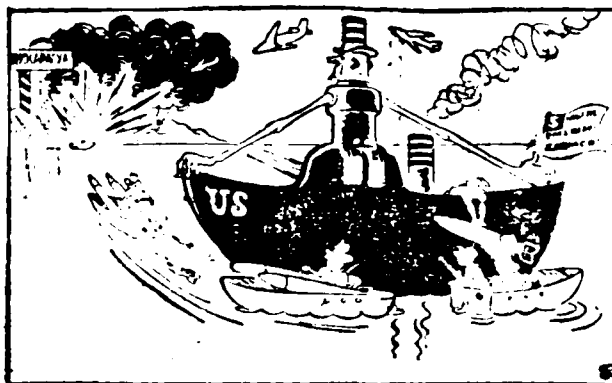


Нефтяные грёзы и реальные угрозы.

Рис. В. СВИРИДОВА

Oily day dreams, and real threats.

Пиратские суда, которыми ЦРУ снабдило контрреволюционные группировки, действующие с территории Гондураса и Коста Рики, обстреливают объекты на побережье Никарагуа, минируют никарагуанские воды (Из газет).



Под блаженным прикрытием.

Рис В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

Pirate ships which the CIA is providing to counterrevolutionary groups coming from Honduras and Costa Rica, are shelling sites on Nicaraguan coast and mining Nicaraguan waters.

В Швеции определенные круги продолжают настаивать на
 омный пспавз. Организируют очередные поиски мовой подлод
 кой подлод, якобы обнаруженной в ее территориальных водах.
 Принцип, правда, весьма неясный. Хотелось бы знать, что это за
 и не обманчиво. Мифическая подлодка подв являлется
 совет.

(Из газет).



— Вы действительно уверены, что я русский!..

Рис. Херлуфа БИДСТРЭПА
 из датской газеты «Ланд оф Фольк»

- A. In Sweden, certain circles continue to arouse a military psychosis, organizing searches for submarines in the waters. Meanwhile the conservative press confirms that the unsighted, mythical threat is Soviet.
- B. You are sure that I'm Russian!

