

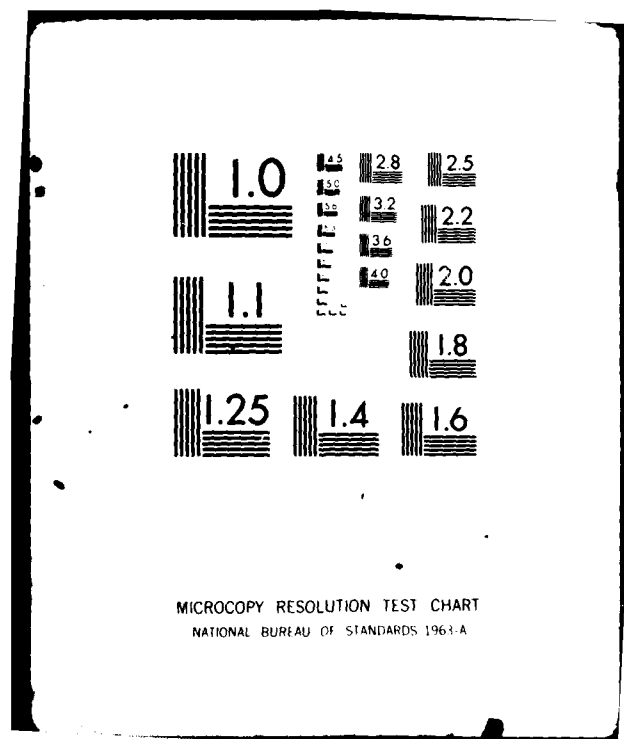
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF WASHINGTON DC

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS FROM 'RED STAR' (THE OFFICIAL--ETC(U)
1981

NL:

$$\int_{\partial \Omega} \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, d\mathbf{x} = 0$$

END
DATE
FILMED
12-8
NTIC



LEVEL

2



КРАСНАЯ ЗВЕЗДА

AD A107484

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

DTIC
SELECTED
NOV 19 1981
H

DTIC FILE COPY

VOL. 1, NO. 8, 1981

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release
Distribution Unlimited

81 11 05 048

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

FROM

RED STAR

(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 AUGUST 1981

Volume 1, Number 8, 1981

101

46

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1981
H

Note: Additional copies of this report may be obtained by contacting the Joint Chiefs of Staff -- Special Operations Division (JCS-SOD), Room Number 2C839, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C., 20301 or by calling 697-3455. Comments or recommendations regarding this report should be directed to the above office.

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

142650

DISCLAIMER

This document is a research paper prepared for the Special Operations Division, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. As such, the views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the research staff and do not necessarily represent the views, policies or the official position either expressed or implied, of the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

DISTRIBUTION

This document is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Accession For	
NTIS	<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC	<input type="checkbox"/>
USCIB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>
By _____	
Distribution/	
Availability	
Dist	<input type="checkbox"/>
A	<input type="checkbox"/>

Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1 - 31 August 1981

Executive Summary

Russian propaganda continues to be insidious and threatening in regard to all aspects of United States foreign policy. This reflects Moscow's deep-seated conviction that psychological warfare should be offensively oriented. For example, the Kremlin insists that the United States will sacrifice Europe in the event of a nuclear war. A major focus of Soviet propaganda was that the Reagan administration favors nuclear war in Europe, and President Reagan believes he can win a nuclear world war. Based on Soviet rhetoric, "the Reagan administration is determined to prepare for nuclear war."

During August 1981, Soviet propaganda highlighted the subject of the arms race, with special emphasis on U.S. development and deployment of nuclear and neutron weapons. Moscow underscored and headlined the following propaganda themes: (1) in spite of world condemnation, Reagan insists on the production of neutron weapons; (2) deployment of Pershing II missiles to Europe will mean U.S. superiority in medium range nuclear missiles--this is a dangerous imbalance; (3) Washington is planning for limited war and is justifying a nuclear war with the USSR; (4) U.S. continues to spread anti-Soviet propaganda, and (5) the U.S. Army will send another three divisions to Europe.

The amount of space the Soviet military news media allocated to the arms race increased by 16 percent (during August 1981) and the space devoted to U.S. military hegemony decreased by 16 percent. The Soviet Union strongly assailed the Reagan decision to produce neutron weapons as a "criminal act." Starting on 11 August, Moscow initiated a very marked and incessant propaganda campaign against the U.S. decision to build neutron weapons. In fact, the Soviets equated the Reagan decision to build neutron weapons with the Truman decision to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Soviet rhetoric was inflammatory and explosive and Soviet propagandists repeatedly emphasized that the USSR will not remain a passive observer while the U.S. produces neutron weapons.

A major focus of Soviet propaganda underscored that the USSR supports peace and disarmament, but Washington is "blocking the peace talks". Moscow stressed that the "U.S. government wants to delay the SALT talks so it can build its military forces and deal with the USSR from a superior position." On the other hand, Moscow insists that the USSR prefers disarmament now!

The Soviets continued to claim that the CIA is using bacteriological warfare against Cuba. The Kremlin underscored that the U.S. plans to increase its military presence in the Caribbean and to blockade Cuba. The overall tone of Soviet propaganda in regard to U.S. hegemony was vividly summarized in an insidious feature story headlined "Crimes of Imperialism!". It was reported that "the U.S. and its allies burned Salvadoran villages with napalm and disfigured corpses in Guatemala, in their effort to fight national liberation movements."

The Kremlin emphasized that moving U.S. military troops closer to the "socialist borders will increase international tension and the possibility of war." It was also stressed that "these forces together with military units of the Central Army Group could be a considerable threat to the Socialist Block, especially since the U.S. plans to increase the nuclear potential of its military forces."

Moscow continued to exhibit its sensitivity to the charges that the Soviet Union supports international terrorism. Russian propagandists consistently portrayed the CIA as the primary villain in regard to international terrorism. One blatant propaganda story intimated that the "CIA played a part in the murder of General O. Torrijos of Panama." According to the Soviets, the plane crash in which the Panamanian leader was killed was arranged by the CIA."

Soviet propagandists zealously exploited Washington's new relations with South Africa. One long feature story was headlined "Satanic Alliance of Pretoria and Washington!" It was emphasized that Reagan supports South African subversion in nearby countries, and wants Pretoria to be the policeman of Africa.

Moscow's concern over events in Poland was evident. A major focus of Soviet propaganda concerned the Polish economy. Solidarity, according to Moscow, was not taking a constructive approach toward solving economic problems. The Soviets emphatically underscored that the "Polish government will not permit disorder and internal strife." The Kremlin repeatedly stressed that Poland is a socialist country and depends on its socialist allies. It was also strongly emphasized that "Poland will remain socialist and, if necessary, all powers and measures will be utilized to defend Poland." Moscow made it clear that "anyone who thinks there will be no battle for socialism is making a big mistake." Finally, Russian propaganda stressed that "Polish demonstrators are being manipulated by Western spy centers, and the enemies of socialism want confrontation with the government."

The Soviets were explicit in respect to the political sovereignty of their satellite government in Kabul. Moscow made it clear that the current Afghanistan government must participate in any political discussion concerning its status and/or any problems between Afghanistan, Pakistan and other governments in the region.

In August 1981, the amount of space allocated to China decreased significantly. There was less emphasis on the Sino-American alliance, but the major thrust of Soviet propaganda about China did not change. Feature articles stressed the following themes: (1) China is cultivating relations with NATO in order to obtain weapons and increase anti-Soviet propaganda; (2) China continues its military aggression against the countries in Indochina; and (3) China continues to send more military aid to Pakistan.

The Soviet propaganda apparatus fully exploited South African military actions and operations in Angola. The primary propaganda emphasis stressed the theme that "Pretoria would not have attacked Angola if it was not confident of outside (U.S.) aid." Of course, Moscow underscored that Washington continues to strengthen its military relations with South Africa.

In August 1981, the editors of the leading Soviet military newspaper placed significant emphasis on the requirement for the expanded use of new technology in military training. A series of feature articles emphasized that new technology should be used to simulate actual battle conditions and aid in the training of essential military skills. It was underscored that in order to maintain better morale and discipline, and to increase the effectiveness of tactical training "socialist competition" and "team work" should be encouraged in all aspects of military training.

The major media focus of issues and subjects critical in tone toward the Soviet military establishment did not change significantly from the previous month. It was again emphasized that: (1) military/political training must improve--political officers must influence all activities; (2) new technology should be emphasized in tactical field training; (3) teamwork and unit team spirit are important for morale and need improvement; (4) the Soviet military must be taught to maintain World War II heroic traditions; and (5) a determined effort should be made to conserve fuel and energy (in the Soviet military).

TABLE OF CONTENTS :

	<u>Page</u>
Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1 - 31 August 1981. E-1	
Introduction	1
PART I. (SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS--)	1
General	2
United States	3
The Arms Race.....	5
U.S. Military/Political Hegemony.. <i>and</i>	9
Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security).....	12
Other Themes.....	15
Poland.....	16
Afghanistan.....	18
Japan.....	19
China..... <i>and</i>	20
South Africa--Angola.....	20
PART II. COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC AND MILITARY SUBJECTS.....	22
The Soviet Military <i>and</i>	23
Examples of Selected Critical Coverage of Various Topics'....	24
APPENDIX, A	
A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons.....	A-1

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 1 - Foreign Governments that Received Significant Coverage	2
Table 2 - Percent of Total Negative Space Allocated to United States, and Selected Countries	4
Table 3 - Major Soviet Propaganda Themes Related to United States	5
Table 4 - Country/Area of United States Military Hegemony	10
Table 5 - Country/Area Given United States Military Assistance	12
Table 6 - Coverage of Soviet Union--Major Subjects for 14 Months	22
Table 7 - Coverage of Soviet Union--Military Subjects	23

INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for over 2 years -- July 1979 to August 1981. During this period, over 28,100 feature stories and news items were analyzed. The main purpose of this paper is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric and propaganda themes directed to Russian military forces during August 1981.

This report contains a summary of the propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star. With a circulation of several hundred thousand copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Soviet defense establishment. 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 the events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In August 1981, approximately 34 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. This amount of space reflected an increase of four percent from the previous month, and this represents a high range for space allocated to foreign coverage for the mid-summer season.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in August 1981 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.)

Table 1

<u>Government/Int. Organization</u>	<u>August 1981</u>	<u>July 1981</u>	<u>June 79 - June 81</u>
1. United States	30.40%	28.79%	28.08%
2. Hungary.....	4.99%	1.40%	1.64%
3. Poland.....	3.52%	6.34%	3.39%
4. Afghanistan.....	2.88%	2.30%	4.29%
5. Israel.....	2.78%	4.71%	2.09%
6. South Africa	2.64%	.99%	1.03%
7. Japan.....	2.62%	1.95%	2.22%
8. Romania.....	2.31%	.10%	.89%
9. West Germany.....	2.30%	3.72%	2.39%
10. Bulgaria.....	2.14%	1.23%	1.22%
11. China.....	1.85%	3.53%	3.72%
12. East Germany.....	1.77%	1.09%	3.28%
13. NATO.....	1.48%	3.27%	1.91%
14. Angola.....	1.35%	.25%	.38%

GENERAL

As a matter of policy, the editors of Red Star underscore selected national anniversaries, significant events (in socialist countries), and "friendship visits" of foreign and Soviet delegations.

In August 1981, Red Star highlighted the socialist armies sports competition (Spartacade) which was hosted by Hungary. Feature articles provided the readers of Red Star with background and commentary of the various events and emphasized the "unity and high morale" of all socialist armies. Detailed descriptions and the results of the events of the socialist armies sports competition were reported daily, during the period 16-22 August.

August 1981 was the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from Nazi Germany. In recognition of this event, celebrations were held in Moscow and Bucharest. The editors of Red Star emphasized that Romania and the USSR remain close allies, and thanks to the Soviets old Romania is "flourishing in the Socialist Camp." The Romanian President, N. Ceausescu, met with President Brezhnev in the Crimea. They discussed Soviet-Romanian relations and reviewed the energy problems of the Socialist countries. In a joint communique, the imperialistic policies of the United States and NATO were criticized.

A number of events accounted for the expanded coverage allocated to Bulgaria during August 1981 (see Table 1). The principal event was the launching of a Bulgarian satellite by the Soviets--Interkosmos-Bulgaria 1300." Another event was the visit of the Chairman of the Bulgarian State Council (T. Zhivkov) to the Crimea, where he conferred with Brezhnev. According to Red Star, they discussed NATO activities and disarmament. A third event, featured in the Soviet military newspaper, was the friendship visit of elements of the Soviet fleet to Varna, Bulgaria in honor of the Bulgarian Navy Day.

The editors of Red Star frequently publish long feature articles that are designed to reinforce Soviet military perceptions with respect to the loyalty and dependability of other socialist armies. For example, in August the scope of one such article emphasized that:

"(the) East German Army is loyal and true friend of the Soviet Union, it supports socialism and the proletarian internationalism. Each man believes in the Marxist-Leninist course, values Soviet friendship and will fight to defend East Germany and the socialist block. Soviet military personnel trained and aided the East German Army."

UNITED STATES

In August 1981, the editors of Red Star allocated over 30 percent of the coverage of international activities and foreign affairs to the United States. During a 26 month period (see Table 2), the average allocation of print space devoted to the U.S. has been 28.1 percent of the total coverage in Red Star for all foreign states.

During August, Soviet propagandists highlighted the subject of the arms race with special emphasis on U.S. development and deployment of nuclear and neutron weapons. Moscow underscored and headlined the following topics: (1) in spite of world condemnation, Reagan insists on the production of neutron weapons; (2) deployment of Pershing 2 missiles to Europe will mean U.S. superiority in medium range nuclear missiles--this is a dangerous imbalance; (3) U.S. is planning for limited war and is justifying a nuclear war with the USSR; (4) immoral and terrorist activities of the CIA; (5) U.S. continues to spread anti-Soviet propaganda, and (6) U.S. Army will send another three divisions to Europe.

In previous months, Soviet propagandists developed perceptions of the Rapid Deployment Forces as the mainspring of U.S. imperialism. However, in August Moscow exploited the training and readiness of the U.S. Marine Corps as a symbol of U.S. hegemony. Throughout the month, a series of feature articles (in Red Star) headlined and emphasized that:

"The U.S. Marines are so well trained that they have no souls--they are turned into killing machines. Their ideological training is heavily anti-Soviet and anti-communist. The heart of the Rapid Deployment Forces is the U.S. Marine 7th Assault Brigade."

"U.S. Marine Corps consists of three active divisions and three aircraft wings. They are used in beach landing and assault operations. Marine forces include 200,000 men, 364 aircraft, 438 helicopters, and 575 tanks. Future plans will increase its force structure and mobility. In

1987 its budget will be \$8.4 billion. Marines are trained to fight in the jungle, desert, mountains etc. After graduating from the 8-week basic training course, a marine is ready for anything."

"Reagan decides to increase U.S. Marine Corps. Many new planes and men will be added to the Corps."

As mentioned before, Red Star's news items and feature stories are carefully selected to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist party and government; consequently, they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over two years, the United States has received an average of 56 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in August it was 60.80 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other selected countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

Table 2

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>August 1981</u>	<u>July 1981</u>	<u>June 79 - June 81</u>
1. United States.....	60.80%	59.43%	55.68%
2. Israel.....	5.76%	10.10%	4.51%
3. South Africa.....	5.51%	2.06%	2.21%
4. Japan.....	4.22%	2.85%	3.92%
5. China.....	3.87%	7.51%	7.87%
6. Poland.....	3.03%	1.73%	.67%
7. NATO.....	2.27%	.45%	2.70%
8. United Kingdom.....	2.08%	3.98%	3.05%
9. Egypt.....	1.81%	.05%	1.75%
10. West Germany.....	1.80%	1.94%	3.62%

Over 96 percent of the total space allocated to the United States was highly critical and/or negative in tone.

As in prior months, Soviet propaganda about the United States underscored three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony-- as a threat to the third world; (2) arms production and development of military technology -- the arms race; and (3) U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security programs -- as a threat to world peace. Generally, the propaganda tone and amount of space allocated to these three primary Soviet propaganda themes have remained uncompromisingly high and consistent for over two years.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

Table 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1981								1980					
	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL
US Military/ Political Hegemony	29%	45%	30%	35%	41%	43%	48%	40%	36%	32%	44%	38%	50%	44%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	48%	32%	45%	34%	30%	26%	31%	33%	33%	33%	25%	37%	27%	23%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	19%	20%	21%	25%	17%	28%	15%	19%	20%	20%	23%	19%	15%	25%
All Other	04%	03%	04%	06%	12%	03%	06%	08%	11%	15%	08%	06%	08%	08%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Soviet propagandists use every advantage to exploit events and/or media issues in the international press in its effort to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination, and on the verge of triggering a nuclear holocaust. This is the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda. It is apparent from the data in Table 3 that the principal themes used to exploit and articulate this objective are the arms race and U.S. military and political hegemony.

The Arms Race

During August 1981, the amount of space in Red Star allocated to the arms race increased by 16 percent (from the previous month) and the space devoted to U.S. military hegemony decreased by 16 percent.

The Soviet Union strongly assailed Reagan's decision to produce neutron weapons as a "criminal act." Starting on 11 August, the editors of Red Star initiated a very marked and incessant propaganda campaign against the U.S. decision to produce neutron weapons. In fact, the Soviet equated the Reagan decision to build neutron weapons with the Truman decision to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Soviet rhetoric about the production of neutron weapons was inflammatory and explosive. Soviet propagandists repeatedly emphasized that the USSR will not remain a passive observer while the U.S. produces neutron weapons.

Some abstracts of Red Star articles that reveal the scope and tone of feature stories about neutron weapons are presented below:

"(The) U.S. decision to produce the neutron bomb is sharply criticized. This decision is another step toward senseless nuclear catastrophe which began with the bombing of Hiroshima. This decision is not in anyone's best interest, it is not humane as some in Washington claim. The neutron bomb will not harm the baby carriage, it will only kill the baby. U.S. is certain to deploy neutron bombs in Western Europe. USSR is against production of neutron bombs, but the Soviet Union will not remain a passive observer when it is produced by Washington."

"In spite of world condemnation, Reagan insists on the production of the neutron bomb. The U.S. has already started the production of the neutron bomb. Weinberger attempts to justify this move by saying it will only be stored in the U.S., not Europe."

"The U.S. decision to manufacture the neutron bomb is a horrible threat to all of mankind."

"On the 6th of August, the day of commemoration of Hiroshima, President Reagan decided that the U.S. will deploy neutron weapons. This is another dangerous step on the path of the arms race that the U.S. has elected to follow. It disturbs the entire world. This decision clearly shows the hypocrisy of the Reagan administration, which says it wants disarmament talks and then deploys the neutron bomb. The USSR will protect its own interests."

"The U.S. will sacrifice Europe in a nuclear war if it is necessary, according to the neutron bomb inventor, S. Cohen. The neutron bomb will eventually be deployed in Europe."

"The neutron bomb will supposedly be stored in the U.S., but unless Washington plans to go to war with Mexico or Canada there really is no need to store it on U.S. territory. The neutron bomb is being praised because it kills people and does not destroy hardware--a perfect weapon for pirates and bandits who value material things over human lives. The inventor of the neutron bomb is pleased with his invention. He says it is too bad that Europe is so close to the Enemy--the USSR."

"Governments worldwide emphatically oppose Reagan's decision to deploy the neutron bomb--a threat to all humanity."

"Neutron bomb is weapon of death! The U.S. government has forgotten lessons of Hiroshima, Nagasaki. The neutron bomb is a barbaric means of mass murder by radiation. It is a weapon of aggression and not defense."

The Soviet media aggressively repeated the theme that the neutron bomb is a "horrible terror weapon" and governments worldwide criticize the U.S. decision to manufacture and deploy the bomb.

As noted above, a major focus of Soviet propaganda was that the Reagan administration favors nuclear war in Europe, and that President Reagan believes he can win a nuclear world war. Moscow underscored that the U.S. is going ahead with the deployment of 600 medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. In this regard, two consistent propaganda themes articulated that: (1) the U.S. continues to pressure NATO in regard to deployment of Pershing II and (2) Washington continues to spread the myth that the USSR has more medium range nuclear missiles than NATO. For example, several feature articles stressed that:

"U.S. continues to spread anti-Soviet myth! U.S. continues to spread report that USSR has more medium range nuclear missiles, and that the ratio is 4.5 to 1 in USSR's favor. TASS refutes this figure. The USSR has not increased the number of medium-range carriers in the past ten years. If one counts the 1,000 nuclear weapons on the U.S.-NATO side and the 1,000 on the Soviet side--this is military parity. The U.S. wants to gain superiority in this area--a dangerous imbalance."

"U.S. Secretary of State Haig continues to claim that deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is not like placing a stick of dynamite in a burning house. In order to reassure its NATO allies that Europe will not become a nuclear target, the U.S. government has formed an organization of sorcerers in uniform--a group of military men that can forecast Soviet plans and policies. However, it is perfectly clear that deploying nuclear missiles to Europe is a mistake."

"Governments worldwide criticize the U.S. decision to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe."

"Washington pressures NATO to catch up to Soviet missile superiority. This is just an excuse for U.S. to gain supremacy."

Another major focus of Soviet propaganda underscored that while the USSR supports peace and disarmament, Washington is "blocking the peace talks." Moscow stressed that the "U.S. government wants to delay the SALT talks so

it can build its military and deal with the USSR from a superior position." According to Red Star, the USSR prefers disarmament now.

Some additional abstracts of Red Star feature stories that expressed the focus, tone and mood of Soviet rhetoric about the U.S. military budget, weapons development programs, and the arms race are listed below:

"U.S. is developing laser weapons. 1981 budget for laser weapons reached half a billion dollars."

"Reagan administration continues to support military increase. Pentagon has a new plan for 1983-1987 which includes new ICBM system, new bombers and ships, and more military personnel. The plan will cost \$1.6 trillion."

"Concept of ruling the seas! U.S. wants its navy to control the oceans. Washington plans to obtain naval supremacy. The U.S. has increased the size of its fleets in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. The new military strategy requires that the U.S. be able to fight two non-nuclear wars at the same time. The navy plays an important role in this strategy. The navy will be increased to 600 ships."

"The U.S. is spending billions of dollars on new ships, submarines, planes and missiles for the navy. Washington is building and improving its network of naval bases in Oman, Somalia, Pakistan, etc."

"U.S. plans to spend more money building spy satellites, and space weapons. U.S. military strategists are planning large and small wars in all parts of the world; they are preparing strategy for non-nuclear wars. U.S. plans to add two more divisions to the army and the national guard. They will add 100,000 military to the armed forces. The two new regular army divisions will be armed with the most modern equipment and will be used in new military strategy worked out by Weinberger."

"In pursuit of military supremacy! The U.S. administration plans to increase strategic potential. The Reagan administration believes that the U.S. can win a nuclear world war. Goal is to rearm as quickly as possible."

"Dutch peace march demonstrates disapproval of U.S. decision to manufacture neutron bombs and deploy nuclear missiles to Europe."

"Reagan does not support SALT 2. He prefers to build more nuclear weapons; SALT 2 would prevent such a build-up. Reagan supports MX and B-52 programs. He supports the production of neutron weapons."

United States Military/Political Hegemony

As noted above, in August 1981 only 29 percent of Russian media coverage exploited the subject of U.S. military/political hegemony (Soviet code word for U.S. imperialism). During the month of August, the editors of Red Star elected to increase significantly their coverage allocated to "U.S. imperialism and aggression in Cuba and Latin America" (see Table 4).

The Soviets continued to claim that the CIA is using bacteriological warfare against Cuba. Moscow quoted a Venezuelan newspaper as saying that the "U.S. imperialist government is capable of any kind of action, including bacteriological warfare." The Kremlin underscored that a U.S. military exercise (Ocean Venture-81) is part of an overall U.S. plan to increase its military presence in the Caribbean, and to blockade Cuba. Abstracts of selected Russian articles pertaining to Latin America stressed:

"U.S. sends Green Berets to El Salvador and will also send mobile training teams to that country. In a crisis the mobile training teams will act against the revolutionaries. The Junta is responsible for over 30,000 deaths."

"U.S. continues to aid military dictatorships in Central America. U.S. Army has sent Green Berets and military advisors to participate in Honduran-Salvadoran anti-revolutionary operations."

"All liberation movements in Latin America are being put down with U.S. aid. Each day Washington increases its military intervention in El Salvador (U.S. second Vietnam). Latin American countries that support U.S. policies are receiving massive U.S. military aid--including sale of F-16s and F-15 aircraft."

"Washington is planning to form a Latin American military block (SATO) which will include South Africa. The U.S. has 50 military bases in Latin America and has frequently used them for military intervention. U.S. plans to increase network of bases on Haiti, St. Thomas and Santa Cruz."

"A group of young Cuban counterrevolutionaries depart for the U.S. Guantanamo Navy Base in Cuba. These men are trained and equipped by the United States."

"Four boats with Cuban terrorists depart Miami for Guantanamo Naval Base. These anti-Cuban terrorists are armed and trained by the U.S. to participate in anti-Cuban activities."

The overall tone of Soviet propaganda in regard to U.S. hegemony was vividly summarized in an insidious feature story headlined "Crimes of Imperialism." The tone and scope of the article stressed that "Salvadoran villages burned with napalm, disfigured corpses in Guatemala, martyr deaths of Irish prisoners--these and many other crimes are caused by U.S. imperialism and U.S. allies who commit these crimes every day in order to fight national liberation movements."

The statistical data contained in Table 4 below reflects geographical and country emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme -- U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation during an eight (8) month period. (Percent equals total coverage of this propaganda theme.)

Table 4

<u>Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony</u>	<u>Aug 81</u>	<u>Jul 81</u>	<u>Jun 81</u>	<u>May 81</u>	<u>Apr 81</u>	<u>Mar 81</u>	<u>Feb 81</u>	<u>Jan 81</u>
1. Latin America	29%	11%	22%	5%	24%	24%	8%	11%
2. Europe	27%	19%	7%	25%	23%	18%	22%	3%
3. Indian Ocean and Middle East	25%	31%	25%	32%	31%	23%	10%	50%
4. World Wide	13%	21%	12%	27%	8%	30%	42%	18%
5. Asia/Pacific	06%	18%	32%	7%	7%	2%	3%	18%
6. Africa	0%	0%	2%	4%	7%	3%	15%	0%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Soviet propagandists exhibited considerable restraint in reporting the U.S. Navy's action in regard to the destruction of two military Libyan aircraft. The Soviets reported that:

"During maneuvers near Libya, U.S. war planes violated Libyan air space and attacked Libyan planes. Libya formally protested this provocative act. Area of maneuvers is claimed by Libya."

"The attack on Libyan aircraft was planned by the U.S. Senator B. Johnston stated that 'I think we sent our fleet into Libyan waters to provoke an incident, and we did.'"

"U.S. aggression against Libya was premeditated. Washington planned and conducted maneuvers in Libyan waters, and Reagan ordered U.S. planes to shoot down Libyan aircraft."

Moscow assailed and showed irritation with "the U.S. plan to deploy military forces in West Germany further east of the Rhine River." The Soviets emphasized that moving U.S. military troops closer to the "socialist borders will

increase international tension and the possibility of war." The editors of Red Star also stressed that "these forces together with military units of the Central Army Group could be a considerable threat to the Socialist Block, especially since the United States plans to increase the nuclear potential of military forces."

Moscow continued to exhibit its sensitivity to the charges made by the Reagan administration that the Soviet Union supports international terrorism. Russian propagandists consistently portrayed the CIA as the primary villain in regard to international terrorism. In August 1981, one blatant propaganda story intimated that the "CIA may have played a part in the murder of General O. Torrijos, the Panamanian leader." According to the Soviets, the "plane crash in which he was killed was arranged by the CIA." Other feature stories noted that:

"CIA director W. Casey only approves studies that foster the U.S. anti-Soviet program. A study on the USSR which proved that the Soviet Union does not support international terrorism was rejected by Casey, in spite of the facts."

"CIA's Program of Subversion! According to Jack Anderson, CIA has increased its activities against liberation movements and independent countries. On May 9, 1981, Director Casey released a secret document for operations in Africa and the Middle East. These subversive activities are aimed against Libya, Cuba, Angola and Iran. The CIA is cooperating with agencies in South Korea, Israel, Egypt, China, Guatemala, and Pakistan in carrying out these immoral, terrorist activities."

Selected abstracts of Soviet rhetoric that articulated Russian propaganda about U.S. military hegemony and its "strategy of military adventures" are listed below. They indicate the scale, intensity, and degree of hostility toward the Reagan administration.

"The United States is secretly stockpiling nuclear weapons in Diego Garcia. They are being sent through Holland and West Germany to Diego Garcia."

"The U.S. decision to turn Micronesia into a military strategic region in the Pacific Ocean is contrary to a United Nations decision on decolonization."

"Great Britain approves U.S. plan to build bases and landing strips for B-52s on Diego Garcia."

"The United Nations has directed the U.S. and its allies to explain why they are increasing their military presence in the Indian Ocean. The non-aligned countries in that area would prefer that the region become a peace zone."

"U.S. spy planes have violated North Korean air space many times this year. North Korea has protested these provocations. Washington says these flights will continue."

"Italy is second in Europe in regard to the number of nuclear bases on its territory. One thousand nuclear weapons are deployed in Italy. Pluto's Point is a top secret base located 10 KM from Vicenza. Most of U.S. nuclear weapons in Italy are deployed at Pluto's Point. Another important U.S. nuclear base is in Aviano."

"The world must know the determination and firmness of the Reagan administration; therefore, the U.S. and NATO are conducting large scale maneuvers close to the borders of socialist countries. Recent U.S. maneuvers near Libya were conducted for this reason--show of military force. U.S. planes attacked and shot down two Libyan planes. The U.S. also has conducted large-scale maneuvers in the vicinity of Cuba--300 ships, 1000 planes and 120,000 men are involved in this military exercise."

"U.S.-NATO maneuvers are being planned with the objective of being able to react to a crisis anywhere in the world. These maneuvers are a real threat to peace, since U.S. and NATO plans are for a real war. The fact that these maneuvers are increasing, and are conducted on a larger scale, worries the USSR and its allies."

Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security

In August 1981, Soviet propagandists put the same stress on reporting and exploiting United States foreign military assistance and mutual security programs as in previous months. The amount of space allocated to this subject/theme was 19 percent of total U.S. space (see Table 3).

The geographical/country emphasis given to this theme by Moscow for the months of May through August 1981, as compared with an average for February through July 1980 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5, below:

Table 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	Aug 1981*	July 1981*	June 1981*	May 1981*	Average for Feb. 1980 - July 1980*
1. Asia/Pacific	31%	26%	24%	24%	18%
2. Middle East	28%	24%	28%	36%	20%
3. Africa	19%	9%	2%	19%	07%
4. Europe/NATO	11%	4%	8%	04%	24%
5. Latin America.....	7%	7%	7%	17%	07%
6. China	4%	30%	31%	00%	24%
	100%	100%	100%	100%*	100%

[*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.]

The emphasis and focus given by Kremlin propagandists to United States Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security programs is primarily based on events and foreign policy issues. During August 1981, Russian propagandists reacted with some restraint to Sadat's visit to Washington. They headlined that "Sadat's visit to Washington resulted in new military agreements." Specifically, the editors of Red Star underscored that"

"(The) U.S. will add another \$1.3 billion aid package to Egypt in 1983. Next year U.S. will sell Egypt 40 F-16s, 311 M-60 tanks, and 750 M-113 APCs."

"Egypt is playing the role of U.S. gendarme in the Middle East. Sadat is the main partner of the U.S., and supports U.S. imperialism."

"Washington and Egypt strengthen their military alliance."

"The U.S. agrees to provide Egypt with the Hawkeye early warning system."

Soviet propagandists zealously exploited Washingtons (new) relations with the government of South Africa. One long feature story was headlined "Satanic Alliance of Pretoria and Washington!" This bitter and emotional article stressed that:

"South Africa increases the tempo of its war against Angola, killing children, women and men alike. The war is being conducted from occupied Namibia. Washington supports South Africa in its attempt to control Africa. The U.S. has ignored sanctions against South Africa, The Reagan administration has provided all the support requested by the government in South Africa."

Other articles emphasized that the:

"U.S. supports South African subversion in nearby countries, and wants Pretoria to be the gendarme of Africa. South Africa is increasing its military potential and fully intends to police Africa. The government in Pretoria is supported by the U.S. in research and development for nuclear weapons."

"The U.S. continues to strengthen military relations with South Africa, because of its valuable strategic minerals and resources. South African spy agencies and the CIA work together against the countries in east and southern Africa."

Soviet propagandists underscored that U.S. military assistance to Pakistan can only lead to greater world tension, and war between India and Pakistan. Articles in regard to Pakistan reported that:

"U.S. continues to pressure Japan to increase arms programs. Washington will aid Japan to construct laser weapons and electronic warfare weapons."

"U.S. will increase its military in South Korea by 1,000 men. The 2nd Infantry Division will have a reconnaissance battalion and the Air Force will get a new squadron of A-10s. Washington will increase its military aid to South Korea."

"U.S. continues to pressure Japan to increase its military and modernize its armed forces. Japan is not cooperating to the degree that Washington wants it to. U.S. would like to deploy more nuclear missiles in Japan."

"U.S.--Japanese talks on Nuclear weapons will be held in September--nuclear weapons in Japan and Asia will be the focus of the talks."

"The U.S. decision to arm China is a threat to the entire world, and it may backfire on Washington."

"U.S. plans to increase military aid to Thailand. Washington already supplies large amounts of heavy arms to Thailand."

"A U.S. Navy frigate carrying nuclear weapons arrived in Subic Bay, Philippines."

The following are additional selected abstracts of propaganda articles from the August issues of Red Star about United States military assistance and mutual security programs.

"U.S. aided Junta is responsible for the deaths of thousands of Salvadorans! Washington will continue to aid Junta. The U.S. has sent Green Berets, planes, and chemical weapons to Salvadoran Junta. One unit of Green Berets participated in joint Honduran-Salvadoran activities against revolutionaries."

"Italy is allowing the U.S. to build bases for nuclear medium range missiles in Sicily. This will cost over 200 billion Lira. U.S. already has 1,000 nuclear arms in Italy, 6th Fleet docks at Italian ports, the island of Maddalena has a U.S. submarine base."

"U.S. strengthens military alliances with Latin American dictatorships in order to put down growing independence movements. In return for military aid, these countries act as gendarme of the region (for the U.S.)."

"U.S. decides to renew sale of F-16s to Israel. These planes have been employed in attacks on Lebanon and on the Iraqi nuclear power plant."

"U.S. increases aid to Salvadoran Junta. Washington plans to sell UH-1 helicopters to El Salvador."

Other Themes

Generally the Soviet press tends to report only those non-military events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the government and its institutions. During the past two years an average of 8 percent of the space in Red Star was allocated to "other themes"; in July it was only 4 percent.

The editors of Red Star exploited the air traffic controllers strike as a propaganda opportunity to portray the Reagan administration as anti-union. In a series of articles Moscow headlined that:

"(The) Reagan administration attempts to put down flight controllers strike! Reagan wants to end all strikes, not just government employee strikes. He is going to take extreme measures to stop this strike."

"U.S. government is taking repressive measures against air traffic controller strikers--five union leaders have been jailed. Those who do not return to work will be fired. U.S. is using terror and pressure to deal with strikers."

"U.S. government puts down air traffic controllers' strike. All of the strikers are being fired. The government is prepared to spend more money to disband the union, than strikers demand in new pay raises."

Abstracts of several other Red Star feature stories and news items that expressed the tone and scope of "other theme" articles are contained below:

"Poverty increases in the United States! Over twenty-nine million people are classified as extremely poor."

"A 20 year old soldier dies from excessive and sadistic punishment for a disciplinary violation."

"(The) ABC TV network presented a special program on the U.S. military build-up. The program emphasized the

increased danger of nuclear weapons accidents. Some tragic accidents have already occurred."

"The UN has once again emphasized Puerto Rico's right to self-government and independence."

Poland

Red Star's coverage of activities in Poland decreased in August by 2.8 points from the previous month (see Table 1). Moscow's concern over events in Poland was evident, the tone and focus of Soviet propaganda was directed toward reporting: (1) Brezhnev's meetings with Polish government leaders; (2) the dire condition of the Polish economy; and (3) that the U.S. is trying to destroy the balance between the East and West.

The scope of Red Star's content emphasized the following major subjects and/or themes:

<u>Theme/Subject</u>	<u>Aug 81</u>	<u>July 81</u>	<u>June 81</u>
1. Polish-Soviet friendship and political interactions	32.7	18.1%	20.0%
2. U.S. and other foreign sources taking advantage of events in Poland, spread PSYWAR	26.7%	7.7%	17.0%
3. The Government and United Workers' Party will solve internal problems	18.9%	58.5%	25.0%
4. Anti-socialist activities of Solidarity movement	18.2%	01.3%	00.0%
5. Polish military are loyal to traditions of military fraternity and socialism	2.4%	14.4%	38.0%
	<u>99.9%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The major focus of Soviet propaganda concerned the Polish economy. It was stressed that strikes and demonstrations are weakening the economy. Solidarity, according to Moscow, was not taking a constructive approach toward solving economic problems. The Soviets emphatically underscored that the "Polish government will not permit disorder and internal strife." The Kremlin continued to underscore that Poland is a socialist country and depends on its socialist allies. I was also underscored that "Poland will remain socialist and, if necessary, all powers and measures will be utilized to defend Poland." Moscow made it very clear that "anyone who thinks there will be no battle for socialism is making a big mistake." Finally, Russian propaganda stressed that

"Polish demonstrators are being manipulated by Western spy centers, and the enemies of socialism want confrontation with the government."

Selected abstracts of content of Red Star with respect to Poland are listed below:

"Polish newspaper published an article on the interests of Poland as related to Washington's policy. It criticized U.S. intervention in Polish affairs and aid to anti-socialist groups. These groups are increasing tension by sponsoring hunger marches and providing transportation for the demonstrations. CIA and AFL-CIO are major U.S. organization which are encouraging anti-socialism by using the excuse that they are aiding Polish workers. No one asked them for help."

"The (Polish) economy is suffering from Solidarity's strikes. The Polish government is being threatened by chaos, anarchy. Solidarity is opposing the government."

"Polish Presidium meets to discuss situation. A special committee on fighting speculation is formed. Solidarity is continuing strikes and demonstrations in spite of favorable government progrms, economy is worsened by strikes."

"Strikes and demonstrations continue to weaken the economy and increase tension in the country. Solidarity continues on course of confrontation with the government. The Polish government is having difficulties realizing goals and carrying out reforms."

"Strikes and demonstrations are weakening Polish economy. The propaganda about hunger in Poland is false. Ironically, the Warsaw demonstrators are being supplied with food from the most expensive restaurants in the city. Solidarity is not taking a constructive approach towards solving economic problems, but a course of confrontation with the government. This course continues to be supported by anti-socialist groups."

"Brezhnev welcomes Polish government leaders. They discussed the recent Polish (Communist) Party congress, economic conditions, and Soviet-Polish relations. Brezhnev emphasized that the Soviet government and people are very concerned about the situation in Poland, and the crisis must be resolved quickly. U.S. and other Western countries were criticized for intervening. USSR and Poland remain close allies."

"U.S. continues to intervene in Polish affairs. Poland attacks U.S. Congress for passing a resolution about internal repressions in Poland. This is part of a plan to weaken Soviet influence and socialism in the world. U.S. has only its own interest in mind, not Poland."

Afghanistan

Soviet media coverage of activities and events in Afghanistan increased slightly in August 1981 (see Table 1), as compared with the previous month. The main thrust of Soviet propaganda emphasized the topic that the Afghanistan military are loyal and are fighting courageously to defend the revolution and socialism.

Some examples of the scope and tone of Soviet coverage of Afghanistan are listed in the paragraphs below:

"The Afghanistan soldiers have been trained by the Soviets and they are loyal to the Communist Party. They are patriotic, good soldiers, and dedicated to building socialism. They will defend the April Revolution from imperialist intervention."

"Afghanistan army officers and soldiers believe in the April Revolution, and they are fighting courageously against counterrevolutionaries and outside interference."

"Indian newspaper claims that the West is hypocritical in regard to the Afghanistan problem. The West has supplied weapons and training to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries while slanderously attacking the Soviet Union for maintaining a contingent of Soviet troops in the country. The mission of the Soviet troops is to protect Afghanistan from outside intervention."

"The workers and general population of Afghanistan strongly support the Socialist revolution. The people and the Army are behind the government."

"The United States continues to supply Arms to counterrevolutionaries. The weapons are sent through Pakistan."

The Soviets were explicit in respect to the political sovereignty of their satellite government in Kabul. Moscow made it clear that the current Afghanistan government should participate in political discussions concerning its status and/or any problems between Afghanistan, Pakistan and other governments in the region.

"The Government of Afghanistan demands that all military intervention from the outside, especially from Pakistan,

"U.S. continues to intervene in Polish affairs. Poland attacks U.S. Congress for passing a resolution about internal repressions in Poland. This is part of a plan to weaken Soviet influence and socialism in the world. U.S. has only its own interest in mind, not Poland."

Afghanistan

Soviet media coverage of activities and events in Afghanistan increased slightly in August 1981 (see Table 1), as compared with the previous month. The main thrust of Soviet propaganda emphasized the topic that the Afghanistan military are loyal and are fighting courageously to defend the revolution and socialism.

Some examples of the scope and tone of Soviet coverage of Afghanistan are listed in the paragraphs below:

"The Afghanistan soldiers have been trained by the Soviets and they are loyal to the Communist Party. They are patriotic, good soldiers, and dedicated to building socialism. They will defend the April Revolution from imperialist intervention."

"Afghanistan army officers and soldiers believe in the April Revolution, and they are fighting courageously against counterrevolutionaries and outside interference."

"Indian newspaper claims that the West is hypocritical in regard to the Afghanistan problem. The West has supplied weapons and training to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries while slanderously attacking the Soviet Union for maintaining a contingent of Soviet troops in the country. The mission of the Soviet troops is to protect Afghanistan from outside intervention."

"The workers and general population of Afghanistan strongly support the Socialist revolution. The people and the Army are behind the government."

"The United States continues to supply Arms to counter-revolutionaries. The weapons are sent through Pakistan."

The Soviets were explicit in respect to the political sovereignty of their satellite government in Kabul. Moscow made it clear that the current Afghanistan government should participate in political discussions concerning its status and/or any problems between Afghanistan, Pakistan and other governments in the region.

"The Government of Afghanistan demands that all military intervention from the outside, especially from Pakistan,

cease. It suggested that the governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan hold talks in regard to their mutual problems and relations. In addition, perhaps Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan can hold talks to establish peace and stability in the area. The Government of Afghanistan would also invite the General Secretary of the United Nations to attend such talks. Nomads and cattle-breeders should be allowed to travel freely between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Problems such as these could be adjusted and should be discussed at the talks."

Japan

During the past 26 months, the Soviets have consistently allocated over two percent of foreign coverage to Japan (see Table 1). The major thrust of Russian propaganda continued to articulate the evils of Japanese militarism and also underscored that "Japan gives in to American pressure to rebuild and increase its military in order to replace the U.S. as the "policeman" of Asia. According to Red Star, the Japanese government has been "turned into a blind weapon of the Pentagon." In addition, the Japanese government has increased its anti-Soviet campaign, trying to stimulate national patriotic feelings.

Abstracts of the content, tone, and focus of selected Soviet propaganda articles about Japan are listed below:

"Japan continues militaristic course! U.S.-Japanese maneuvers have increased and are being conducted on a very large scale. The Japanese government insists that the military maneuvers are only for defense of the islands. However, the U.S. continues to pressure Japan to increase its military budget and armed forces. Washington wants Japan to patrol the western Pacific, and modernize its submarine fleet and Navy."

"Japan plans to increase its military budget to meet the Soviet threat. The Japanese white book on defense establishes programs to develop patriotic feelings."

"Japan's white book on defense issues supports U.S. militarism and further budget increases. The Soviet Union is listed as the threat; therefore, Japan must enlarge and modernize its armed forces. Japan must prepare a strategy to counter a Soviet attack. The Japanese people must be taught patriotism--an echo of the recent past."

"Japan and Australia conduct joint naval maneuvers near Osima Island."

"South Korea and Japan are strengthening their alliance. Recent talks between the two governments indicate that Japan will provide new loans to Korea, and will aid Seoul in the military area."

"The Japanese Defense Ministry requested a 1982 military budget of 2.58 trillion Yen. This is a 7.5 percent increase over the 1981 budget."

China

In August 1981, the amount of Red Star space allocated to China decreased significantly (see Table 1). There was less emphasis on the Sino-American alliance, but the major thrust of Soviet propaganda about China did not change. Feature articles stressed the following themes and topics: (1) China is cultivating relations with NATO in order to obtain weapons and increase anti-Soviet propaganda; (2) China continues its military aggression against the countries in Indochina; and (3) China continues to send more military aid to Pakistan. The main tone and scope of Soviet rhetoric underscored that:

"China hopes that Europe and the USSR will go to war. That is why China supports NATO, and supports the increases in military spending of the NATO countries. China also considers Europe as an important source for military weapons."

"India is disturbed by Chinese attempts to influence countries in the Indian Ocean region, especially Pakistan. China continues to send military aid and build bases in Pakistan."

"China continues aggression against countries in Southeast Asia--Laos and Vietnam."

"China is building military bases near India. China continues incidents of aggression against India along border regions."

"The Chinese government preserves Maoist ideology as the foundation of domestic and foreign policy, in spite of Maoist mistakes. The current Chinese government opposes all other socialist governments."

South Africa--Angola

The Soviet propaganda apparatus fully exploited South African military actions and operations in Angola. Red Star's primary propaganda emphasis stressed the theme that "Pretoria would not have attacked Angola if it was not confident of outside (United States) aid." Of course, Moscow underscored that Washington

continues to strengthen its military relations with South Africa. (The Satanic Alliance of Pretoria and Washington.)

The main thematic thrust and focus of Russian propaganda, concerning Namibia and Angola, are evident from the tone of the following Red Star headlines and abstracts.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Scope of Coverage</u>
6 August	"South Africa continues illegal occupation of Namibia."
11 August	South Africa continues aggression and policy of terror toward Namibia. South African camps for Namibia prisoners have reputation for conducting cruel experiments and torture."
13 August	"Pretoria is preparing to attack Angola. South African General says troops are being prepared for war."
26 August	"South African planes attack areas in Angola."
27 August	"South Africa renews aggression against Angola. The president of Angola sends a protest (letter) to the United Nations Security Council."
27 August	"South African forces attack the southern regions of Angola. It would not have attacked Angola, if it were not confident of outside imperialist aid. This pirate action is nothing more than the racist regime's attempt to thwart the new governments attempt to build socialism."
28 August	"Angola appeals to the UN Security Council to discuss South African aggression and put an end to the invasion. South African aircraft continue to bomb Angolan towns."
29 August	"South African planes bomb Angolan cities. Aggression continues on Angolan-Namibian border. Many countries worldwide condemn South African criminal policy toward its neighbors."
30 August	"The UN Security Council discusses South African aggression. Pretoria has seized some regions in Angola and bombed many villages and towns. South Africa is aided and armed by Western countries. Soviet, Cuban and Vietnamese representatives at United Nations criticize South Africa."
30 August	"The Council of Minister of Angola meet to discuss South African aggression. Angolan government believes the major purpose of intervention 's to thwart United Nations Resolution No. 435 in regard to Namibia."

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC AND MILITARY SUBJECTS

Of the total space in Red Star for July 1981, 66 percent was allocated to domestic news and comment about military, political, economic and social issues in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 68 percent of the total domestic coverage. The space allocated to domestic politics and related subjects represented the normal distribution pattern for such Red Star coverage during the mid-summer season. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union for 14 months in 1980-81 is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic and military subjects.)

Table 6

SUBJECT/THEME	1981										1980			
	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL
Soviet Military.....	68%	67%	67%	58%	59%	51%	43%	62%	54%	54%	54%	70%	61%	60%
Domestic Politics...	04%	02%	06%	10%	09%	13%	29%	05%	05%	15%	06%	03%	06%	04%
Economy/Technology..	05%	08%	05%	07%	10%	14%	12%	10%	12%	05%	10%	06%	06%	08%
Society/Culture.....	08%	10%	09%	09%	10%	09%	07%	12%	11%	11%	10%	09%	07%	12%
Foreign Affairs.....	05%	07%	08%	10%	08%	07%	04%	04%	12%	09%	14%	07%	14%	08%
Other.....	10%	06%	05%	06%	04%	06%	05%	07%	06%	06%	06%	05%	06%	08%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In August 1981, the military editors of Red Star placed significant emphasis on the requirement for the expanded use of new technology in military training. A series of feature articles emphasized that new technology should be used to simulate actual battle conditions and aid in the training of essential military skills. It was also underscored that in order to maintain better morale and discipline, and increase the effectiveness of tactical training, "socialist competition" and "team work" should be encouraged in all aspects of military training. The following abstracts from Red Star reflect the scope and tone of feature articles pertaining to operations and training of the Soviet military.

"Ship's officers must understand and know how to operate all of the ship's computers. These instruments (computers) are used for gathering intelligence, operations and conducting battles. This complicated technology is an important part in controlling and commanding the ship; the ship's captain must know and understand this technology, or he would not be able to effectively command his ship in time of emergency or actual battle."

"Training should simulate real combat as closely as possible, and under all battle conditions. Experts must share knowledge."

"New methods and equipment are always welcome in tactical training, provided they help to simulate combat conditions and aid in the development of military skills. Commanders are responsible for the testing and the introduction of new training methods and equipment--this should be done efficiently."

"Knowledge of experts should be taught to soldiers. Commanders must use their expertise in tactical training. Men must learn from best examples."

"Tactical training must simulate real combat conditions as closely as possible. The results of realistic training are an ability to deal quickly with surprises, difficult tactical conditions, and confidence to deal with any situation."

The Soviet Military

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

Table 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>1981</u>							<u>1980</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>
Military											
Discipline/Morale....	38%	41%	35%	44%	43%	46%	41%	39%	46%	37%	42%
Soviet Military											
Training/Exercises.....	35%	34%	31%	25%	35%	32%	35%	41%	37%	34%	37%
Soviet History/WW II....	17%	14%	24%	19%	11%	10%	14%	08%	08%	18%	13%
Military Logistics.....	07%	07%	05%	06%	06%	04%	05%	09%	05%	05%	03%
Peace and											
Disarmament.....	02%	02%	04%	04%	03%	06%	03%	01%	02%	00%	01%
Other Military.....	01%	02%	01%	02%	02%	01%	02%	02%	02%	05%	04%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Approximately 4 percent of Red Star space about Soviet military subjects was critical in tone. The majority of total negative and/or derogatory articles concerned military discipline and morale of the Soviet military - in fact, 7 percent of the space devoted to military discipline and morale was critical in tone--this is a decrease of 7 percent from July 1981.

It should be noted that the Soviet military political/indoctrination system (the Political cadre) uses Red Star as the basis for daily lectures and indoctrination. The negative articles are frequently employed as examples for improvement, and generally contain an "educational" message for the audience (and all readers).

The major focus of issues and subjects in Red Star critical in tone toward the Soviet military establishment did not change significantly from the previous month. It was emphasized that: (1) military/political training must improve--political officers must influence all activities; (2) new technology should be emphasized in tactical field training; (3) teamwork and unit team spirit are important for morale and need improvement; (4) Soviet officers and soldiers must be taught to maintain World War II heroic traditions; and (5) a determined effort should be made to conserve fuel and energy (in the Soviet military).

Selected abstracts that reveal the scope, focus, and tone of Red Star articles pertaining to the Soviet military are below:

"Military inventors must find ways to improve on existing military technology; efficiency effectiveness and originality are the most important requirements. Waste of money and time must be discouraged. New technology and inventions must improve the training process and military technology. New methods, inventions and inventiveness are very much encouraged (in the Soviet military)."

"Critical of a battalion in which conservation of fuel and supplies were neglected and resulted in poor performance and quality of work."

"Socialist competitions awaken the spirit of competition, and encourages teamwork. Socialist competition is an effective way to improve morale and tactical training. It should be well organized and used often."

"Socialist competition must be used often during military training exercises. Competition encourages initiative, team work, and creativity; it maintains morale and discipline."

"Individuals and units that have trouble meeting their objectives during tactical training, should be assisted by experts."

"Socialist competition has power to mobilize men during tactical training. It encourages teamwork, strive for excellence, discipline, and spirit of competition. It is a powerful tool to aid tactical training."

"Military newspapers must deal with both military and political themes. Communist Party activities and requirements must be exposed to its readers."

"Military political officers must influence training, guide officers in fulfilling duties, help maintain morale and discipline. They must make sure political training is adequate and that Communist Party requirements are being fulfilled."

"Military officers can disagree, but the common military goal must come first--this is their social obligation. Commanders must support and encourage team spirit and cooperation."

"Colonel General Romanov comments on the necessity for military commanders to be independent, capable, decisive, especially in emergencies. Commanders must consult others and relate well with their men. True leaders are capable of making decisions quickly without fear of criticism. They should take responsibility where necessary."

"Commanders should get to know their subordinates, spend extra time with them whenever possible. A leader who is also a friend encourages teamwork, good morale and good results."

"Criticism of a commander who transferred troublemakers instead of trying to reform them. Troublemakers who are transferred take their problems to the new unit. An officer who seeks to avoid a problem by transferring troublemakers, is cheating himself and country."

"Political officers should be sure that all military personnel receive a thorough Marxist-Leninist training and are current on Communist Party activities. Political training strengthens discipline, morale, team spirit, and patriotism."

"Parents should not send money to their sons in the military. Their sons are well-fed, well-cared for, and have plenty of recreation."

"A commanding officer is sentenced to three years in prison for stealing government sheepskin coats that belonged to his men."

"Commanders must maintain strong discipline, high morale, and an efficient organization. This means that commanders must set good examples and have high standards. He must be able to analyze the state of discipline in his unit and take effective steps to improve it, when necessary."

"Officers must keep close contact with subordinates, must understand and fulfill their needs. He must do everything in his power to encourage team spirit and cooperation between his men. A unit that works as a collective, succeeds better."

"Officers must strengthen military discipline. Each officer and soldier must observe regulations, fulfill duties as required. Military uniforms must be worn and cared for properly."

"Commanders must demand excellent results from subordinates in tactical training. They must maintain and demand excellent discipline, strict military routine in their units."

"Soldiers and officers must learn to work together. They must learn team cooperation and team spirit--sharing together is a mutual enrichment."

"Commanders of military construction units must be certain that appropriate laws, rules are followed and tasks are fulfilled on time. Violations of rules should be punished properly. Each commander has a strict budget and schedule. Delays and overspending cannot be tolerated, especially by irresponsible people."

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Propaganda cartoons are used from time to time to underscore selected propaganda themes. The following sample of cartoons are from the August issues of Red Star, and reflect the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda with respect to the following themes:

<u>Cartoon Number</u>	<u>Primary Propaganda Theme</u>
1	U.S. Military/Political Hegemony in Middle East.
2	U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and the Arms Race.
3	The Arms Race.
4	U.S. Military Assistance to China and the Arms Race.
5, 6 & 7	U.S. production of Neutron Weapons - the Arms Race.

Во время недавнего визита президента Египта А. Садата в Вашингтон речь шла о
развитии американо-египетского военного сотрудничества, расширении военного при-
сутствия США в этой стране.
(Из газет).



Ближневосточный оскал Пентагона.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

During Sadat's recent visit to Washington, the talks focused on the growth of U.S.-Egyptian military cooperation, the growth of U.S. military presence in Egypt.

Pentagon's Middle Eastern smile.

Осуществляя вооруженное вмешательство в Сальвадоре, Соединенные Штаты втягивают в свою авантюру репрессивные режимы Гондураса и Гватемалы, стремясь сколотить общий фронт для подавления освободительного антиимпериалистического движения в Центральной Америке.

(Из газет).



САПОГ ЖАНДАРМА.

Рис. В. ВОЛКОВА.

In pursuit of military supremacy.



Striving for military supremacy, U.S. and allies
accelerate arms race.

Dangerous curves.

Решение США о продаже Китаю оружия таит в себе
серьезную угрозу для безопасности всех народов, в том
числе и самой Америки.
(Из газет).



ВОЗБУЖДАЕТ НА СВОЮ ГОЛОВУ.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

U.S. decision to sell arms to China is threat to
security of all peoples, including even America.

Arming them at the expense of their own necks.

В США решено приступить к полномасштабному производству нейтронного оружия.
(Из газет).



ТАНЕЦ СМЕРТИ.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

U.S. decides on full-scale production of neutron bomb.

Death dance.



БЕЗУМНЫЙ ШАГ.

Рис. А. АНДРЕЕВА.

Production of neutron bomb.

A senseless step.



БРЕДОВОЕ РЕШЕНИЕ.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВ

Decision to produce neutron bomb.

Delirious decision

DISTRIBUTION LIST

CINCPAC Staff
Box 13
ATTN: J-36
Camp H. M. Smith, HI 96861

Commander
US Army Western Command
Fort Shafter, HI 96858
ATTN: APOP-SP

Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet
Code FF1-1 5500
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

Commander
US Forces, Japan
APO San Francisco 96328
ATTN: PAO

Commander
US Forces, Japan
APO San Francisco 96328
ATTN: J-31

Commander
US Forces, Japan
APO San Francisco 96328
ATTN: J-2

Commander
US Forces, Japan
APO San Francisco 96328
ATTN: J-5

Commander
US Forces, Korea
APO San Francisco 96301
ATTN: CFCDP-O

Commander
US Forces, Korea
APO San Francisco 96301
ATTN: Special Advisor

Mr. James Dandridge
Bombay (IS)
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Commander
902 MI Group
Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland 20755
ATTN: IAGPA-F-O-PA (Librarian)

Federal Research Divison
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
ATTN: Ms. Ruth Miller

Mr. Fred Schwaner
HDQ (DAMI-AMP)
Room 2E489, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Commandant
USAF Special Operations School
Hurlburt Field, Florida 32544
ATTN: EDOD

ASIF/INC
Bldg. #520
Bolling AFB
Washington, D.C. 20332

Threat Analysis Divison
USMC Educational Center
Quantico, Virginia 22134

Mr. Robert C. Childress
Corcoran Department of History
101 Randall Hall
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia 22903

Voice of America
Library, Room 1350, HEW-N
330 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20547

HQDA (DAMO-OD-OSO)
Washington, D.C. 20310

HQDA (DAMO-SSM)
Washington, D.C. 20310

Director of Operations (J-3)
Organization of the Joint Chiefs
of Staff
Washington, D.C. 20301

Deputy Director for Politico-Military
Affairs (J-5)
The Organization of the Joint Chiefs
of Staff
Washington, D.C. 20301

Chief, Studies, Analysis and Gaming
Agency (SAGA)
The Organization of the Joint Chiefs
of Staff
Washington, D.C. 20301

Department of the Air Force
ATTN: AFXOX
The Pentagon, Room 4D4111
Washington, D.C. 20301

Department of State
The Library (FAIM/LR)
Room 3239
Washington, D.C. 20520

Department of State
ATTN: INR/SEE
Room 4758
Washington, D.C. 20520

US International Communication
Agency (USICA)
ATTN: PGM/RF, Room 904
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20547

Mr. Paul A. Smith, Editor
Problems of Communism
PGM/PMP, Room 964
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20547

Board for International Broadcasting
ATTN: Mr. James Critchlow
1030 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Suite 430
Washington, D.C. 20005

Department of State
ATTN: PM-EX
Room 7320
Washington, D.C. 20520

US International Communication
Agency (USICA)
ATTN: Library, Room 1005
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20547

Commandant
Defense Intelligence School
Washington, D.C. 20390

Commandant
Defense Intelligence School
Fort Benjamin Harrison, IN 46216

Commandant
Defense Foreign Language School
Presidio of Monterey, CA 93940

Commandant
Armed Forces Staff College
Norfolk, Virginia 23511

Commandant
Air University
Maxwell AFB, Alabama 36112

USCINCEUR
ATTN: ECJ3-FE
APO New York 09218

CINCUSAREUR
ATTN: G-2
APO New York 09403

Commander
RDJTF (RDJ3-SP)
McDill AFB, Florida 33608

Commander
2d Psyop Group
5301 Hauserman Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44130
ATTN: S-3

Commander
5th Psyop Group
SMMUSAR Center, Dowerhouse Road
ATTN: S-3
Washington, D.C. 20315

AFIS/INC Bldg. #520
Bolling AFB
Washington, D.C. 20332

Commander
4th Psyop Group
ATTN: AFJK-POG-SB
Ft. Bragg, North Carolina 28307

Commander
7th Psyop Group
Harmon Hall
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129

American Embassy
ATTN: Mr. Eugene J. Adams
Regional Service Center
APO San Francisco, 96528

LTC Richard C. Morris
Headquarters Combined Forces Command
United Nations Command Yongsan Main
Post
APO San Francisco 96301 10

AF/INES
Bldg #520
Bolling Air Force Base
Washington, D.C. 20332

USCINCEUR
ATTN: J-2
APO New York 09128

Commandant
US Army War College
Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013

RDJTF (WLO)
Room 1B737, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dr. Dick E. Ellis
Spec. Asst., ASD (MRA&L)
Room 3E787, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Director of Net Assessment
OASD (ISA)
The Pentagon, Room 3A930
Washington, D.C. 20301

Defense Documentation Center
DDC-TC (Accessions Division)
Cameron Station
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Defense Intelligence Agency
ATTN: DIL
Washington, D.C. 20301

Defense Intelligence Agency
ATTN: DIA-DB-1
Washington, D.C. 20301

Department of the Army
The Army Library
The Pentagon, Room 1A518
Washington, D.C. 20301

Library
Code 0142
Naval Postgraduate School
Presidio of Monterey, CA 93940

United States Naval Academy
Acquisition Branch
Annapolis, Maryland 21402

Commandant
Armed Forces Staff College
Library
Norfolk, Virginia 23511

Commandant
US Army Command and General Staff
College
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66027

Commandant
US Naval War College
Newport, Rhode Island 02840

Commandant
US Marine Corp School
Quantico, Virginia 22134

Commandant
US Military Academy Preparatory School
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey 07703

Commandant
United States Military Academy
West Point, New York 10966

Commandant
US Army Intelligence Center and School
Ft Huachuca, Arizona 85613

Commandant
US Army Intelligence School
Fort Devens, MA 01433

Commandant
National War College
Library
Fort Lesley J. McNair
Washington, D.C. 20319

National Security Council
European Affairs
Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20520

President
National Defense University
ATTN: Library (Acquisition
Section)
Ft Lesley J. McNair
Washington, D.C. 20319

Commander 18th Battalion
APO New York 09108

CINCUSAFE
ATTN: Dir, Intel
APO New York 09012

Defense Intelligence Agency
Library
RTS-2A1
Washington, D.C. 20204
ATTN: Dorothy Baker

