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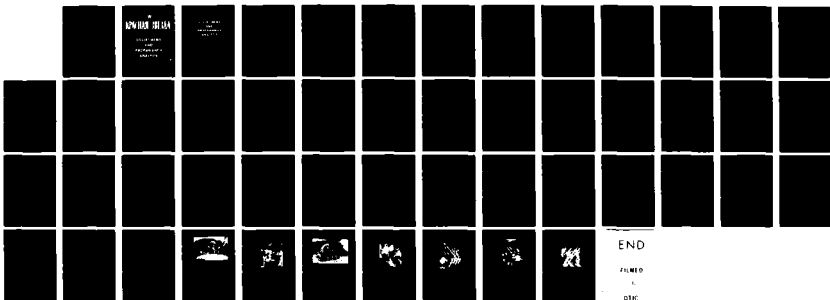
SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
(THE OFFICIAL NEWSP. (U) JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 82

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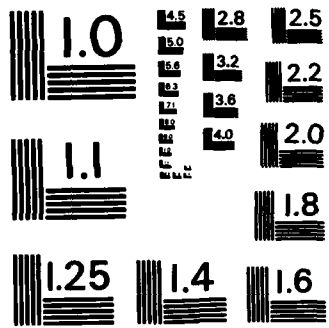


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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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VOL. 2, NO. 8, 1982

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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-31 August 1982

Executive Summary

For over 37 months, Soviet propagandists and the mass news media have consistently stressed those topics and events that portray the United States government as being the leader of world imperialism and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race. In August of 1982, these same Soviet propaganda themes were pursued at an accelerated pace. Moscow continued to headline that Reagan's foreign policy is one of "direct and dangerous opposition to the security of the USSR." Added propaganda emphasis was given to the topic that the Pentagon is accelerating the production of all nuclear weapons, including the production of very large numbers of neutron bombs.

Using highly inflammatory rhetoric, the Soviet Union strongly assailed and labeled Reagan's disarmament policy as "criminal irresponsibility." According to Moscow, the United States has completely sabotaged SALT 1, SALT 2 and other disarmament treaties. In August, Soviet news media stressed the propaganda theme of "militaristic marathon" being conducted by the Reagan Administration. Propagandists and newspaper editors headlined that "Reagan's insensitivity to nuclear arms control was clearly demonstrated when Washington recognized the 37th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima by conducting another nuclear test in Nevada." The Kremlin also highlighted that "world public opinion supports and praises Soviet peace initiatives."

Soviet propagandists vigorously highlighted two topics: (1) that the Pentagon insists on a first-strike capability and (2) Reagan only wants to use disarmament to disarm the Soviet Union, while the U.S. increases its military strength. Feature stories in the Soviet press headlined the following topics:

- o Pentagon builds over 380 neutron bombs for deployment to Western Europe. By 1986, U.S. will have over 1,000 neutron warheads.
- o Pentagon tests and plans to deploy Tomahawk missiles.
- o Pentagon is accelerating modernization and expansion of 600-ship U.S. Navy.

The Kremlin also stressed that the U.S. is accelerating the arms race by increasing the supply of weapons to various dictatorships, while the "USSR supplies weapons only to those that want their freedom."

As in previous months, Soviet propagandists and editors continued to highlight and stress that the Reagan administration is determined to confront Moscow with massive nuclear weapons in order to obtain world hegemony. The Kremlin has consistently headlined that:

- o Reagan is forcing the world toward nuclear war.
- o The Pentagon insists on nuclear supremacy over the USSR.
- o All (U.S.) military planners are preparing for a prolonged nuclear war.

The inflammatory tone and scope of Soviet propaganda about preplanned nuclear strikes are underscored by the following typical Soviet news headlines:

- o Pentagon wants a first-strike capability! Washington is planning to be able to wage war with USSR using chemical, nuclear and conventional weapons.
- o Washington not Moscow is threat to the world! U.S. is preparing for third world war, and nuclear wars of various stages.
- o Reagan wants military supremacy over the USSR! Washington is developing a 'feverish strategy' for a prolonged nuclear war with the USSR which guarantees U.S. victory.

As in previous months, Soviet propaganda media have been dogmatic, consistent and very rigid in exploiting the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and other U.S. information programs. The Kremlin stressed that:

- o U.S. initiates expanded anti-socialist campaign in the 1980s.
- o Washington is fanning the fires of cold war hysteria.
- o U.S. uses terrorism to fight liberation groups.

In August 1982, Soviet propagandists elected to give significantly less emphasis to United States military assistance and mutual security subjects than in previous months. The amount of space allocated to this theme decreased by nine percent. During the month, the Soviet military press did not mention or discuss any aspect of U.S. military assistance or mutual security relations with China. The only mention of the visit of Indira Gandhi to Washington, was a very short statement that reported: "Indira Gandhi visits U.S. on official business, she claims that U.S. military aid to Pakistan is a threat to India's security." The Kremlin highlighted the topic that the Pentagon is expanding its nuclear capabilities in the Far East and Japan. Moscow headlined that the "U.S. is dragging Japan into its orbit of aggressive strategy."

Soviet propagandists continued to exploit vigorously all aspects of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The majority of the space about the war in Lebanon reported military actions in the Beirut area, emphasizing civilian casualties and "reprehensible and barbaric" action of the Israeli military. The Soviet press and media headlined:

- o Israel refuses to allow United Nations to solve problem.
- o World public opinion denounces Israel.
- o Imprudent piracy continues.
- o Inhumanity of interventionists.
- o War crimes of Israel in Lebanon.

Unlike news coverage in July, the Soviet media did not elect to highlight U.S. military assistance to Israel. In July over twenty percent of print space, allocated to the war in Lebanon, directly and fully exploited American assistance and military aid being provided to Israel - in August it was less than five percent. However, Soviet editors continued to stress the consistent political support being provided to Israel by Washington.

Moscow's coverage of events and activities in Poland increased moderately in August - it was over four percent of the total foreign coverage. The principal focus of Soviet propaganda stressed three topics:

- o The West continues in its attempt to undermine and overthrow the Polish government.
- o Anti-socialist groups in Poland use any opportunity to destabilize the economy and government.
- o Soviet-Polish political/military cooperation.

The Soviet media emphasized that "Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and the Voice of America are conducting a coordinated psychological warfare program against Poland." According to Moscow, "The truth is that NATO and U.S. intelligence centers are aiding all anti-socialist groups in Poland."

In regard to domestic coverage, Soviet propagandists and news editors stressed the topic of Soviet nationalism and unity. In August, the Russian military press emphasized that the Soviet Republic consists of many different nationalities, and all of these groups contribute in a very positive way to the activities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The central propaganda theme was that "Soviet nationalities are one big happy family." The overall scope and thrust of such articles emphasized that: (1)

the CPSU consists of communists of many nationalities of the USSR, all united behind Marxism-Leninism and (2) the structure of the CPSU is such that all regions of the country are represented, a true democracy, and that CPSU policies have benefited the entire country. Several feature articles stressed the unity and cooperation of the various nationalities within the Soviet armed forces. One long feature article noted that:

"The crew of the anti-submarine ship Tashkent, consists of men from all over the USSR...They are all patriotic, loyal and hard working men - nationality does not make any difference. Those who cannot speak Russian well are still learning necessary military skills. Morale and military readiness are excellent."

Potential psychological vulnerabilities within the Soviet military are evident from the consistent coverage of topics and official comment (in the Soviet military press) critical in tone about: (1) selected Soviet military actions and (2) performance and/or activities of individuals, units and the bureaucracy. Complaints in August emphasized:

- o Waste and abuse of government money!
- o Best qualified is not selected (for officers candidate school)!
- o Soldiers must be loyal to their military oath!
- o Harsh punishment is bad for morale!
- o Political cadre must be (better) trained and disciplined!
- o All military personnel must know and obey military rules and regulations!
- o Officers engage in black market activities!
- o Soldiers must get better political training!

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for over three years -- June 1979 through August 1982. During this period, almost 43,000 feature stories and news items were analyzed. However, the main purpose of this edition is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric, propaganda themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during August 1982.

This report contains a summary of 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 events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In August 1982, almost 35 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 foreign coverage was slightly higher than the previous month. During the past three years, the average amount of space allocated to foreign coverage, by the editors of Red Star was 30 percent of the total space.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in August 1982 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.)

Table 1

<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>August 1982</u>	<u>July 1982</u>	<u>June 79 - June 82</u>
1. United States	23.75%	20.43%	29.04%
2. Israel	15.85%	16.83%	2.61%
3. Lebanon	13.09%	14.46%	0.99%
4. Poland	4.34%	2.91%	4.44%
5. East Germany	3.31%	2.22%	2.63%
6. Japan	3.04%	0.73%	2.16%
7. South Africa	2.15%	1.12%	1.07%
8. Angola	2.09%	0.44%	0.45%
9. West Germany	1.97%	0.68%	2.60%
10. Syria	1.86%	0.28%	0.33%
11. Central America/Caribbean ...	1.77%	---	0.16%
12. China	1.70%	0.60%	3.31%
13. Bulgaria	1.49%	0.19%	1.19%

GENERAL

As a matter of propaganda policy, the editors of Red Star, as well as other Soviet propaganda media, underscore selected national anniversaries, significant political/military events (mostly in socialist countries), and "friendship visits" of foreign and Soviet dignitaries and delegations. However, during July and August a minimum amount of media coverage was allocated to such events and/or activities.

East Germany

The continued high coverage provided by Red Star to East Germany was due to the visit of the President of communist Germany to Moscow. On August 11, President Hinnecker visited Brezhnev in the Kremlin. According to the Soviet media, they discussed Soviet-East German relations, the strengthening of economic ties, foreign affairs, United States militarism, the Soviet disarmament and peace programs, and Communist Party policies. In addition to the above topics, the Soviet propaganda media stressed the theme of military cooperation and unity between Soviet and East German military units in Europe. Other feature articles described World War II monuments in East Germany, and the friendship visit of the Soviet Navy to the port of Rostok in East Germany.

Bulgaria

The editors of Red Star published a very long feature article that emphasized the "patriotic education" being provided to the young people in Bulgaria. The primary theme of this article stressed that:

"...young Bulgarian men are taught to respect and emulate their Bulgarian fathers who fought the Nazis in World War II. Many Bulgarian World War II veterans tour schools and lecture on their experiences during the Great War. They also visit military bases and discuss their experiences with young soldiers. The patriotic education of the youth of Bulgaria is very important to the nation."

North Korea

A series of articles in the August issues of Red Star recognized and headlined the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Korea by the Soviet army. The scope and tone of these articles highlighted that:

- o Marshall Ustinov congratulates the Korean Defense Minister and the Korean Army on the 37th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japan.
- o Celebrations are held in North Korea to honor the liberation of Korea by the Soviet army.
- o The Soviet army played a vital role in the liberation of Korea from the Japanese.

Czechoslovakia

The 38th anniversary of the Slovak National Resistance Movement was celebrated in Moscow on 27-28 August 1982. In regard to this event, Soviet propaganda themes emphasized that:

- o The Soviet-Czech alliance was cemented during the struggle against Nazism in World War II.
- o The Czechoslovakian government, army and people strongly support the peace policies of the Soviet Union.
- o Socialist solidarity is unshakable!

UNITED STATES

In August 1982, the editors of Red Star allocated almost 24 percent of its space, devoted to international events and foreign affairs, to the United States - this amount represented an increase in coverage of four percent from the previous month. It should be noted that during the past 39 months (see Table 1), the average allocation of print space devoted to the United

States has been 29 percent of the total coverage in Red Star for foreign news and international events.

For over three years Soviet propagandists have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States government as being in the forefront of international imperialism and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race. In August 1982, these same Soviet propaganda themes were pursued at an accelerated pace. Moscow continued to highlight, in its public media, that the "Reagan policy toward the USSR is one of direct and dangerous opposition." Added emphasis was given to the topic that the Pentagon is accelerating production of all nuclear weapons, including large numbers of neutron bombs.

A Soviet propaganda topic used Extensively in August was that "Washington considers Europe as part of United States territory." A series of propaganda feature articles highlighted that:

"...Washington plans to deploy more troop units and advanced military weapons to West Germany. In addition, U.S. military forces are being deployed closer to the borders of Warsaw Pact countries. This deployment, close to the borders of socialist countries, has been labeled defensive, but is clearly part of NATO's aggressive coalition strategy. The West German government completely supports this deployment. This strategy will not help the Geneva talks. In addition, the Pentagon plans to deploy nuclear missiles and expand military bases in West Germany."

Using highly inflammatory rhetoric, the Soviet Union strongly assailed Reagan's policy toward disarmament as "criminal irresponsibility." According to Moscow, "the U.S. has sabotaged SALT 1, SALT 2 and other disarmament treaties." "Now," according to Red Star, "Washington refuses to stop nuclear testing. In fact, the Reagan administration clearly desires military supremacy over the USSR." Soviet rhetoric also charged that "the U.S. plans to find a way to supply nuclear weapons to South Korea and Taiwan - in violation of the nuclear non-proliferation agreement." In regard to this theme, other articles emphasized the following:

"All U.S. military planning groups are preparing detailed plans for a prolonged nuclear war. Reagan insists on obtaining military supremacy."

"American public opinion is annoyed and disturbed because Reagan decided to stop talks on ending nuclear arms tests."

"The Pentagon has developed a series of strategic plans to fight a prolonged nuclear war with the USSR. These plans supplement Directive Number 59 concerning limited nuclear war. Before Reagan was elected president he promised to support peace. However, since his election he has launched a super military build-up, and has seriously delayed disarmament talks. The Pentagon is planning for nuclear war."

"The U.S. decision to stop all talks about total cessation of nuclear testing shows that Washington does not support disarmament. Reagan prefers to develop new powerful weapons, including nuclear systems, in order to obtain military supremacy."

"Public opinion in West Germany is opposed to the U.S. military expansion and build-up in Germany. Washington's relations with West Germany will be greatly damaged because of the Pentagon's plan for prolonged nuclear war in Europe. It appears that Reagan is clearly willing to sacrifice Europe in the event of nuclear war. U.S. allies would prefer Washington to focus on disarmament talks (in Geneva), rather than arms build-up."

"Computers at the Livermore Laboratory in California are conducting simulated computer exercises based on a West German scenario - these exercises are called "Genus" maneuvers. These computers are developing the nuclear strategy for the Pentagon."

"Large demonstrations in San Francisco support nuclear disarmament and protest nuclear bombing of Hiroshima."

As mentioned before, Red Star's news items and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated 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 three years, the United States has received an average of over 57 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in July it was 44 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

Table 2

CRITICAL COVERAGE OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

<u>Country</u>	<u>August 1982</u>	<u>July 1982</u>	<u>June 79 - June 82</u>
1. United States	45.55%	43.48%	57.09%
2. Israel	31.98%	38.51%	5.53%
3. Japan	4.82%	0.29%	3.53%
4. South Africa	4.34%	2.51%	2.25%
5. Germany, Federal Republic of ..	2.83%	1.00%	3.08%
6. China	2.71%	1.37%	6.81%
7. El Salvador	1.10%	0.58%	1.08%
8. NATO	1.08%	0.40%	2.27%
9. Honduras	0.94%	0.52%	0.05%
10. Pakistan	0.69%	1.06%	1.58%

As in previous months, over 95 percent of the total space allocated to the United States was highly critical and/or negative in tone - only four percent was neutral in tone.

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

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

Table 3

<u>SOVIET PROPAGANDA</u> <u>THEME</u>				<u>1982</u>					<u>1981</u>					
	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>
US Military/ Political Hegemony	43%	42%	39%	20%	37%	41%	41%	40%	33%	48%	53%	55%	29%	45%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	37%	29%	30%	47%	40%	38%	37%	31%	39%	36%	30%	26%	48%	32%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	15%	24%	23%	31%	18%	17%	13%	23%	23%	10%	13%	14%	19%	20%
All Other	<u>05%</u>	<u>05%</u>	<u>08%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>05%</u>	<u>04%</u>	<u>09%</u>	<u>06%</u>	<u>05%</u>	<u>06%</u>	<u>04%</u>	<u>05%</u>	<u>04%</u>	<u>03%</u>
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The managing editor of Red Star uses every opportunity 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 propaganda objective are U.S. military and political hegemony and the arms race.

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

In August 1982, 43 percent of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric about Washington exploited the subject of American military/political hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee imperialism) - this was one percent more space than was allocated for this propaganda theme in July (see Table 3).

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect geographical and country emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme - U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation - during a nine-month period. (Percent equals total coverage for this propaganda theme.)

Table 4

Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony	1982									1981
	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	
1. World Wide	36%	39%	36%	14%	02%	10%	18%	10%	07%	
2. Europe	34%	10%	30%	32%	11%	20%	26%	58%	54%	
3. Central America/Caribbean ...	18%	18%	06%	16%	28%	32%	32%	08%	14%	
4. Indian Ocean and Middle East	09%	27%	24%	03%	31%	34%	10%	17%	15%	
5. Asia/Pacific	03%	06%	04%	24%	28%	04%	14%	06%	08%	
6. Other	00%	00%	00%	11%	00%	00%	00%	01%	02%	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

"A Preplanned (first) Nuclear Strike"

As in July, the editors of Red Star continued to highlight and stress that the Pentagon's concept of nuclear war with pre-determined (planned) targets is dangerous and suicidal. Soviet propaganda continued to underscore vigorously that the Reagan administration is determined to confront the Soviet Union with nuclear weapons in order to obtain world hegemony. The Kremlin has consistently headlined that:

- o Reagan is forcing the world toward nuclear war.
- o The Pentagon insists on nuclear supremacy over the USSR.
- o All (U.S.) military planners are preparing for a prolonged nuclear war.

A sample of Red Star articles that reflect the inflammatory tone and scope of Soviet propaganda about preplanned nuclear strikes and confrontation with the USSR are presented below:

"Pentagon wants first strike capability! Washington is planning to be able to wage war with USSR using chemical, nuclear and conventional weapons. U.S. plans to increase its ICBM, submarine and bomber capabilities. The Pentagon plans to produce MX missiles, neutron bombs, Trident II and the B-1B strategic bomber. U.S. still plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Detente and disarmament are out of the picture. Reagan administration only wants to use disarmament to disarm USSR, while the U.S. increases its military capabilities."

"The U.S. planned to use nuclear weapons in Vietnam in the 1950s. Some Pentagon specialists wanted to use one bomb, others wanted to use three nuclear bombs. At that time France was fighting the war, but the U.S. was planning to intervene. Washington hesitated because of its recent war in Korea. Then it was proposed that the U.S. use nuclear weapons to end the war in Vietnam. Washington is always considering the use of nuclear weapons. If the Pentagon could consider it then, U.S. can consider the use of nuclear weapons today or tomorrow."

"Washington not Moscow is threat to the world! Anatomy of an anti-Soviet myth. U.S. defense firms justify huge profits because of the Soviet military threat. Reagan claims that the USSR has military supremacy and the U.S. must obtain military supremacy to protect the free world. U.S. is preparing for third world war, and nuclear wars of various stages."

"Reagan wants military supremacy over the USSR! Washington is developing a 'feverish strategy' for a prolonged nuclear war with the USSR which guarantees U.S. victory. This vicious new strategy is upsetting the European allies, American public, as well as the Warsaw Pact countries. Since Reagan has been president, the Pentagon has spent billions on its military build-up and nuclear arms build-up. The Pentagon is increasing the size of its navy, mass producing neutron, chemical and nuclear weapons. U.S. is avoiding nuclear disarmament. The latest nuclear strategy is designed to pressure and scare the Soviet Union and allies."

Increased Tension and Psychological Warfare

As in previous months, Soviet propaganda media have been dogmatic, consistent and very rigid in exploiting the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and other U.S. information programs. The Kremlin stressed that:

- o U.S. initiates expanded anti-socialist campaign of the 1980s.
- o Washington is fanning the fires of cold war hysteria.
- o U.S. uses terrorism to fight liberation groups.

Some abstracts from Red Star that reveal the tone and substance of Soviet propaganda about the CIA, increased tension and psychological warfare are presented below:

"The secret war against detente! This is the name of a current show on Soviet television. The television program shows how Western intelligence agencies fund and support anti-socialist groups, interrogate tourists who visit socialist block countries. The covert purpose of the secret war is preparation for aggression against the socialist block (by the U.S.). Often the CIA and other agencies in the West try to recruit tourists going into the socialist block or socialist tourists who visit the West. The television program urges political vigilance."

"Stand for terrorism! The focus of the U.S. fight against international terrorism is on every liberation movement in the world. In fact, the U.S. uses terrorism to fight these groups. Meanwhile, Washington claims that the Soviet Union is responsible for aiding terrorist groups such as the PLO, SWAPO and Salvadoran groups. Reagan simply wants to unite imperialist powers in order to put down liberation movements. In return these countries support U.S. policy."

"Washington uses special task forces against liberation organizations! Washington is also prepared to fight anti-terrorist wars in Angola, Poland, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, etc. U.S. conducted the Bright Star exercises in Egypt to scare revolutionaries. U.S. will fight using conventional weapons, chemical weapons and psychological warfare to put down and destroy liberation movements. U.S. will use CIA as well as overt national policy to gain its ends in the battle against international terrorism."

"Myth about underground government! Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and the VOA are conducting psychological warfare against Poland. They falsely claim that Solidarity and the Confederation for an Independent Poland represent all Polish workers and underground groups are alive and active in Poland. The truth is that NATO intelligence and U.S. intelligence centers are aiding any and all Polish anti-socialist groups and radio stations are trying to incite revolution."

"Anatomy of an anti-Soviet myth! Ever since World War II, U.S. and NATO have spread the myth of the Soviet

military threat to the world - especially the free world. This myth is the result of a basic imperialist hatred for communism. Now this myth is being enlarged, as the U.S. begins its new anti-socialist campaign for the 1980s. Anti-Sovietism is necessary to the West in order to justify its massive military expansion and huge profits of the defense firms."

American Imperialism in Latin and Central America

Approximately 25 percent of the space in Red Star about U.S. hegemony and imperialism emphasized that the Reagan administration is developing extensive plans for aggression in Central America and Cuba. In several long feature articles, the Soviet press headlined that the "Pentagon is increasing its military presence in Central America." The Kremlin also headlined that:

- o Washington expands undeclared war against Nicaragua.
- o U.S. continues to support mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries who attack Nicaragua.

The following abstracts reflect the overall tone and focus of Russian propaganda pertaining to Latin and Central America.

"U.S. is increasing its military presence in Central America! Washington has increased its military aid to El Salvador and is training and arming Salvadoran officers and special retaliatory groups in the U.S. and Honduras. Washington is strengthening its military ties with El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala. U.S. has convinced Honduras to help El Salvador fight its revolutionaries. Washington is also using bases in Honduras to conduct anti-Nicaraguan military operations. Reagan is increasing various anti-Cuban activities. The threat of U.S. military intervention in Central America is growing."

"U.S. Navy ship 'Portland' transports over 600 Marines to Honduras near the Nicaraguan border. They participate in provocative maneuvers along with Honduran units in the area. U.S. is intervening in the region."

"U.S. and Honduras are conducting joint military maneuvers near Nicaragua."

"Anti-Cuban policy is now the official government policy. The Reagan administration plans to attack Cuba in

the near future. U.S. is supporting, arming and training Cuban counterrevolutionaries and will not rule out armed intervention."

"The Mexican government strongly condemns U.S. decision to use any means including force to deal with the political/military situation in Central America."

"The Nicaraguan government must improve its military posture and readiness due to the constant threat by the United States to use military intervention."

Some additional abstracts from Red Star that reveal the focus, tone and substance of Soviet propaganda related to the theme of U.S. Military/Political Hegemony are presented below:

"European economic community is highly displeased with U.S. decision which forbids sale of gas pipeline equipment to the USSR. This is a major break between the U.S. and Europe. European countries plan to defy U.S. rule and sell to USSR."

"Anti-communist and anti-Polish groups in the U.S. continue to support anti-socialist groups in Poland. The AFL/CIO leads the way in these anti-socialist activities."

"Washington vetoes United Nations Security Council resolution calling for an end to Israeli aggression in Lebanon. This is the second veto expressed, while Israel is killing thousands of innocent people. On August 6, the U.S. vetoed a Soviet proposal to stop all military aid to Israel. U.S. position is isolated."

"Reagan supports Israel aggression in Lebanon in order to gain control and deploy troops in the Middle East."

"The world sharply criticises U.S. support of Israeli aggression in Lebanon. Special United Nations General Assembly sharply criticizes Israeli aggression - troops must withdraw, cease barbarism and genocide."

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In August, Soviet news media continued to stress the propaganda theme of a "militaristic marathon" being conducted by the Reagan administration. Of course, Moscow continued to headline that the "USSR is serious about nuclear

arms control - U.S. should be too!" The managing editor of Red Star stressed that Reagan's insensitivity to nuclear arms control was clearly demonstrated when "Washington recognized the 37th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima by conducting another nuclear test in Nevada." The Kremlin also headlined that "world public opinion supports and praises Soviet peace initiatives." Moscow repeatedly reported that "U.S. public opinion is annoyed that Reagan decided to stop talks on ending nuclear arms tests." It was emphasized that:

"Reagan's decision to stop talks about total cessation of nuclear testing shows that U.S. does not support disarmament. The Pentagon prefers to develop new powerful nuclear systems, in order to obtain military supremacy over the Soviet Union."

Soviet propagandists vigorously highlighted two topics: (1) that the "Pentagon wants a first-strike capability" and (2) "Reagan only wants to use disarmament to disarm the Soviet Union, while the U.S. increases its military strength."

Feature stories in the Soviet press also headlined the following topics concerning the arms race:

- o Pentagon tests and plans to deploy Tomahawk missiles.
- o U.S. militarism is the real threat to peace and world disarmament.
- o U.S. Air Force may get Stealth plane three years earlier if Northrop gets more money.
- o Pentagon is accelerating modernization and expansion of its Navy.
- o Pentagon builds over 380 neutron bombs for deployment to Western Europe. By 1986, U.S. will have over 1,000 neutron warheads.

Moscow continued to articulate that a key factor in disarmament is maintaining military parity between the United States and the Soviet Union. According to the Kremlin, "the USSR has made the only constructive proposals towards disarmament, and a freeze on nuclear weapons testing." During August, the Russians continually stressed that "the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union clearly demonstrate a very real concern for the fate of the world."

Selected abstracts from the August issues of Red Star pertaining to the Pentagon's budget, weapons development and the Soviet peace offensive are presented below:

"U.S. and Western allies are not interested in disarmament, and they are increasing the scope of all military weapons and programs. Rockwell International has a contract to build 100 B-1B bombers. American defense industry has unprecedented influence on the decisions of the U.S. government - their profits increase daily."

"U.S. militarism is the real threat to peace! Voyebizdat published a pamphlet on the U.S. military threat to world disarmament process, and Soviet efforts for peace."

"U.S. government is pouring millions and millions of dollars into military programs to obtain U.S. military supremacy. Committee on Existing Danger published a report saying that the U.S. is number two military power, and U.S. survival is endangered (by the USSR). Washington's huge military expansion program comes during an economic crisis. The 1982 military budget is over 214 billion dollars, \$40 billion more than that of 1981. In 1983, the military budget may be \$263 billion, in 1985 \$338 billion. The goals of the Pentagon are to increase all strategic nuclear forces and conventional forces as well as the Rapid Deployment Forces."

"Washington's current policy in regard to disarmament is criminal irresponsibility. U.S. has sabotaged arms treaties and refuses to stop nuclear testing. Pentagon wants nuclear supremacy."

"Pentagon is largest exporter of weapons! In 1982 U.S. has exported more than 30 billion dollars worth of arms. This flow will continue to increase. Washington wants to wage war with the USSR in other countries, not in America."

"U.S. is accelerating the arms race. Washington is increasing the supply of weapons to various dictatorships, claiming all the while that the USSR is pumping much more arms into these regions - USSR supplies weapons only to those that want their freedom. At the end of 1980 U.S. arms industry had over 56 billion dollars worth of orders for weapons to be exported overseas. U.S. is the largest exporter of weapons in the world."

"Northrop plans to build Tigershark bomber to replace F-5. It will manufacture over 2,500 F-5s for export."

"Many congressmen support disarmament. White House and Congress are not in agreement. The House of Representatives recently voted to change the bill on military appropriations, disallowing use of money for research, development, testing and buying or deploying nuclear weapons. Reagan was displeased."

"Demonstrations are held in many U.S. cities to support nuclear disarmament and in memory of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima."

"The Pentagon is accelerating its navy construction programs. In the near future, the U.S. Navy will have over 600 warships. U.S. will significantly increase the size of its naval presence in the Middle East, Far East and the Indian Ocean."

"Marshall Ustinov emphasizes that the USSR firmly supports the Geneva disarmament talks while the U.S. does not support serious talks. The Soviet Union is in favor of mutual disarmament of medium-range nuclear missiles, so that in five years, each side will only have 300 medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Reagan still wants 'zero variant' solution, but this plan obviously favors the United States. All actions indicate that the U.S. wants military supremacy."

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In August 1982, Soviet propagandists elected to give significantly less emphasis to United States military assistance and mutual security subjects than in previous months (see Table 3). The amount of space allocated to this theme decreased by nine percent. It should be noted, that during August Red Star did not mention or discuss any aspect of U.S. military assistance or mutual security relations with China. Also, the only mention of the visit of Indira Ghandi to Washington, was a very short statement that reported: "Indira Ghandi visits U.S. on official visit; she claims that U.S. military aid to Pakistan is a threat to India's security."

The geographical/country emphasis given to this theme by Moscow for the period of January 1982 through August 1982 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5.

Table 5

<u>Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security</u>	<u>Aug 1982*</u>	<u>Jul 1982*</u>	<u>Jun 1982*</u>	<u>May 1982*</u>	<u>Apr 1982*</u>	<u>Mar 1982*</u>	<u>Feb 1982*</u>	<u>Jan 1982*</u>
1. Asia/Pacific	48%	12%	09%	04%	07%	11%	08%	09%
2. Middle East	29%	81%	56%	13%	40%	25%	29%	49%
3. Latin America	17%	02%	03%	02%	03%	05%	29%	05%
4. Europe/NATO	06%	02%	15%	62%	11%	32%	12%	07%
5. China	00%	03%	17%	09%	32%	07%	12%	17%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

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

As noted in previous reports, the major emphasis and focus given by Kremlin propagandists to American mutual security and military foreign assistance programs are based on selected U.S. foreign policy issues and/or international events. In August, Russian propaganda headlined and highlighted:

- o Pentagon wants to deploy more nuclear weapons to Japan.
- o U.S. and Japan increases joint military activities.
- o Syria criticizes U.S. for arming Israel.
- o Reagan will sell 60 F-5s to Taiwan.
- o Bloody oppression in El Salvador.

The editors of Red Star highlighted the topic that the Pentagon is expanding its nuclear capabilities in the Far East and Japan. Major emphasis was given by the Kremlin to U.S. and Japanese military cooperation (see Table I). The Soviet media stressed that when the U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger visited Tokyo, he "demanded that Japan increase its military budget by ten percent each year." Moscow headlined that the "U.S. is dragging Japan into its orbit of aggressive strategy." The following abstracts of feature articles contain the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to U.S.-Japanese relations:

"U.S. Navy atomic submarines are regular visitors at Japanese docks. The Japanese press has often commented on the fact that these submarines carry nuclear missiles. This will become an even more frequent occurrence, as Japan and U.S. military relations become closer. Washington is strengthening its military position in the Far East, and Japan is an important factor

in that plan. The Pentagon has already started to send more military forces and equipment into the Far East."

"U.S. and Japan are increasing joint military activities. The Pentagon plans to sell ships and planes to Japan. Meanwhile, the Japanese defense ministry has decided to increase its military budget, and has a new five year modernization program for its self-defense forces. This military build-up may cost 20 trillion Yen. In the next five years Japan will buy from the U.S. 49 ships, 50 P-3Cs, 75 helicopters, 75 F-15s, AWACS aircraft and much more."

"U.S. and Japanese military cooperation is expanding at a very dangerous pace. This is a threat to the entire Pacific region."

"Japanese public dislikes joint U.S.-Japanese maneuvers which are increasing. Dangerous joint military maneuvers continue despite public protests."

"Military cooperation is expanding! Japan has decided to supply the Pentagon with advanced military technology. U.S. and Japanese companies are cooperating and working together on military systems."

Considering the war in Lebanon, limited coverage was given to U.S. military assistance to Israel. It was emphasized and headlined that "the use of U.S. made cluster bombs by Israel has outraged the world." The Soviets continued to emphasize the following topics:

- o U.S. wants to turn Lebanon into a pro-U.S. country.
- o By aiding Israel, Washington plans to gain hegemony over the Middle East.
- o Israel would quickly disintegrate, if the U.S. would stop its military and economic aid.
- o Washington is pursuing its own interests by aiding Israel.
- o Reagan is to blame for Israeli aggression.

Selected abstracts of feature stories and news items that reflect the overall tone, focus and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to U.S. military assistance and mutual security relations are presented below:

"Bloody oppression in El Salvador is due to continuing U.S. aid. In 1982, Washington plans to send \$61.3 million of aid to the El Salvadoran government."

"Chief of Thailand's armed forces visits Washington and the Pentagon in order to get more military assistance."

"U.S. supplies Columbia with over \$12 million in military and other aid."

"The Pentagon supplies weapons to Pakistan in return for U.S. military bases in that country."

"On August 6, U.S. vetoed Soviet UN Proposal to stop all military aid to Israel. Washington also vetoed UN Security Council resolution calling for an end to Israeli aggression in Lebanon."

"Washington is to blame for Israeli aggression in Lebanon. U.S. armed Israel to the teeth. The Pentagon is still sending arms to Israel and has been throughout the entire invasion of Lebanon. U.S. has supplied Israel with over \$217 million of arms in the first quarter of 1982."

"Syria criticizes U.S. for arming Israel. Barbarism in Lebanon is also U.S. responsibility."

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 15 months an average of six percent of the space in Red Star about the U.S. was allocated to "other themes"; in August 1982 it was five percent.

Moscow consistently publicizes tragic events and bad news pertaining to the social, economic and military/political subjects. Abstracts of selected Red Star feature stories and news items that reflect the overall tone and scope of "other themes" articles pertaining to the U.S. are presented below:

"Racism continues to be a major problem in the U.S. Army."

"Crime rate in U.S. remains high with little hope of improvement. In 1981 there were 13,500 murders and 221,000 robberies in the U.S."

"California police uncover very large cocaine ring."

"U.S. military helicopter accidentally fires its missiles at the wrong target during exercises in West Germany."

"The popularity of the U.S. President is decreasing. Over 61 percent of the people do not like Reagan's policies, especially his economic policy."

THE WAR IN LEBANON

Soviet propagandists continued to exploit with great emotion and vigor (and extensive name calling) selected aspects of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The majority of space about the war in Lebanon reported military actions in the Beirut area, emphasizing civilian casualties and the "reprehensible and barbaric" actions of the Israeli military. The Soviet press and media headlined:

- o Israel refuses to allow United Nations to solve problem.
- o World public opinion denounces Israel.
- o Imprudent piracy continues.
- o Inhumanity of interventionists.
- o War crimes of Israel in Lebanon.

Unlike news coverage in July, the Soviet media did not elect to highlight U.S. military assistance to Israel. In July, over 20 percent of Red Star space allocated to the war in Lebanon, directly and fully exploited American assistance and military aid being provided to Israel - in August it was less than five percent. However, the managing editor of Red Star continued to stress the consistent political support being provided to Israel by Washington.

Selected abstracts from the Soviet media that present the focus, scope and tone of Soviet propaganda, pertaining to the war in Lebanon, are presented below:

"Israeli aggression continues. On July 31 Israeli troops shelled west Beirut for four hours. Begin demands that the PLO surrender. U.N. Security Council demands the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops. U.S. refuses to approve resolution. Innocent civilians are being killed."

"Israeli government has ignored U.N. Security Council request that it withdraw from Lebanon and is continuing its blockade of Lebanon. In fact, Israel has forbidden U.N. groups to enter Beirut. Israel has violated every cease fire. Israel continues to increase military strength in Beirut. U.S. support for Israel continues under cover of Habib's peace negotiations."

"Israel continues aggression in Lebanon. Blockade of Beirut continues. Israeli tanks have been trying to enter the center of Beirut. Clashes with the PLO have been fierce. U.S. says it is displeased with Israel, but is doing nothing about it. Begin continues to threaten the PLO."

"Israel breaks another cease-fire, renews shelling of Beirut. Over 250 women and children were killed in one building. The senseless killing of innocent people and destruction of property continues."

"World public opinion criticizes Israeli aggression in Lebanon and praises Soviet support for Lebanese and Palestinians."

"Israeli artillery renews shelling of Beirut. Over 300 civilians are killed. This is the third month of Israeli aggression in Lebanon. Entire towns have been leveled, thousand killed. Lack of food, water, electricity in Beirut threatens to cause a serious epidemic. U.S. continues to support Israel."

"Israeli troops again shell Beirut. Again many innocent people have been killed. Israeli troops continue to increase their forces. U.S. continues to pressure PLO in regard to evacuation."

"Aggressive Essence of Zionism. The world is protesting Israeli aggression. Zionists in Israel are not the only ones responsible for terrorism; Zionist groups in the U.S. are racists and responsible for terrorism. Israel wants Lebensraum, and has a settlement program to gain territory. Since the 1940s Zionists have terrorized the Middle East, killed Arabs, seized land; they may never leave Lebanon. Israel is committed to destruction of PLO, genocide of Palestinians."

"Israeli troops bomb Beirut for 11 hours on August 12. The intense shelling killed many people and destroyed the city. The United Nations condemns Israeli brutality."

"Piracy continues. In the past two months Israeli troops have seized much of Lebanon, totally destroyed three large cities, 32 towns and 14 camps. Over 100,000 people have been killed or wounded. They have surrounded Beirut and many thousands of people are suffering from lack of food, water, electricity and constant shelling. Israel is relying on force to solve the Palestinian question - committing genocide. Israel has refused to allow the U.N. to solve the problem, and has violated all cease fires."

"World public opinion criticizes Israeli aggression. Many express support for Palestinians, PLO and USSR position."

"Israel wages criminal war in Lebanon. International commission in Nicosia, Cyprus is investigating war crimes of Israel in Lebanon. Thousands of innocent people have been killed, including women, children. Many Palestinians have been treated cruelly and are in miserable camps."

"Inhumanity of interventionists. Israel is increasing military actions against the PLO in Beirut. Israel wants to destroy the PLO and the Palestinian people. Israel will not leave Lebanon."

"PLO and Syrians are fighting courageous battles. Israeli aggression continues. Israel is continuing to increase troops strength. Arab countries unanimously condemn Israel."

"Israel will not withdraw its troops from Lebanon. Defense Minister Sharon insists that more troops will be sent to Lebanon. Troops will remain as long as necessary to maintain order. Israeli troops are intimidating Lebanon government. On August 21, the PLO will start evacuation. Newspapers world-wide claim that the PLO has won a political victory."

"Lebanese newspapers demand the withdrawal of Israeli troops as PLO evacuate. Lebanese government claims that 90 percent of the people killed in the war were women, children, and elderly. It will take over eight years to rebuild Lebanon and cost over \$12 billion."

"Israeli troops are strengthening positions in Lebanon. Evacuation of PLO continues. PLO units are warmly welcomed in their new host countries. PLO claims political

victory - the fight is not ended. Many Arab countries claim the problem can only be solved by a favorable solution to Palestinian problem. Arab countries claim that Israeli aggression in Lebanon is a logical consequence of Camp David."

POLAND

Red Star's coverage of events and activities in Poland increased moderately in August - it was over four percent of the total foreign coverage (see Table 1). The principal focus of Soviet propaganda stressed three topics:

- o The West continues its attempt to undermine and overthrow the Polish government.
- o Anti-socialist groups in Poland use any opportunity to destabilize the economy and government.
- o Soviet-Polish political/military cooperation.

Significant press coverage was given to the meeting of General Juruzelsky with President Brezhnev on August 16. It was emphasized that both countries are in complete agreement on all major political/economic issues, and further growth in Soviet-Polish ties can be expected.

Abstracts of the following Soviet propaganda articles reveal the overall tone and focus of Russian propaganda pertaining to Poland:

"End of anarchy and chaos! Psuedo friends of Poland weep crocodile tears about return of order in Poland. Revanchist movement in West Germany has established a campaign to reclaim Polish territory and reestablish pre-World War II borders. These groups support anarchy and chaos in Poland in order to gain their own political ends."

"Anti-communist and anti-Polish circles in the United States continue to provide all kinds of support and encouragement to anti-socialist groups in Poland."

"Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and the Voice of America are conducting a coordinated psychological warfare program against Poland. They falsely claim that Solidarity and the Confederation for an Independent Poland represent all Polish workers, and that underground groups are active in Poland. The truth is that NATO and U.S. intelligence centers are aiding all anti-socialist groups in Poland."

"Militia is forced to stop demonstrations. Demonstrations in Gdansk, Warsaw and a few other cities interrupt work. The Polish media emphasized that the demonstrations are not supported by the majority of the workers."

"Polish people support martial law. The Minister of Internal Affairs, praised the success of martial law during an interview on Polish television. He firmly criticized those Western countries that are involved in an anti-Polish crusade. He noted that anti-socialist groups are still active, but they are losing the battle."

"Brezhnev meets with General Juruzelsky in the Crimea. They discussed foreign affairs, disarmament, internal affairs of Poland and USSR, CPSU activities, affairs and policies and Polish-Soviet trade. Both sides are in complete agreement. Further growth in Soviet-Polish ties is expected."

JAPAN

For over three years the editors of Red Star have allocated an average of over two percent of their coverage of foreign events to Japan - in August 1982 it was over three percent (see Table 1). The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda continued to underscore: (1) American-Japanese military assistance and cooperation and (2) the evils of Japanese militarism and imperialism.

The overall tone and focus of Russian propaganda pertaining to Japan are contained in the following abstracts of feature articles:

"Joint U.S.-Japanese military exercises are increasing. Japanese public opinion is strongly against such dangerous joint maneuvers. Public protests are being ignored by the Japanese government."

"Over 30 American and Japanese ships participate in naval exercises in the sea of Japan. These are very dangerous exercises."

"Memorial services are held in Nagasaki and Hiroshima. The Japanese public protest the use of atomic bombs, and U.S. nuclear weapons."

"U.S. nuclear submarines are regular visitors at Japanese ports. These submarines carry nuclear missiles and enter Japan despite protests of media and public

opinion. Washington is increasing its military posture in the Far East, and Japan is an important factor in this plan. The Pentagon has already sent more troops and equipment to Japan. Weinberger demands that Japan increase its military budget by ten percent each year."

"U.S. and Japan are increasing joint military activities. Washington is dragging Japan into its orbit of aggressive strategy."

"The number of nationalistic and militaristic organizations is increasing in Japan. Today there are 840 organizations that support the build-up of Japanese aggressive forces."

"The Japanese defense ministry has approved a new five year military budget. Japan will spend over 16 trillion yen on military programs during the period 1983-1987. This large increase is a result of U.S. pressure. Washington wants Japan to be the policeman of the Far East."

CHINA

The amount of space allocated by the editors of Red Star to China continued at a low level in August 1982. For the past three years, the average amount of print space allocated to China has been over three percent of the total foreign coverage. In August it was less than two percent. For the most part, the negative/hostile tone and scope of Soviet propaganda did not change significantly. However, for the first time in several years, the Soviet press did not publish feature articles about the "evil alliance between China and the United States." No mention was made of U.S. military assistance to China.

The following abstracts reveal the overall tone and focus of Russian propaganda pertaining to China:

"Destructive course! China's military policy is based on increasing discipline, morale and political indoctrination of all military forces. The government also wants to enhance the image of the armed forces with the Chinese people, since the Army played an important role in the cultural revolution and other unpopular activities. In theory the Army should play a lesser role in government, but this has not been achieved. In 1980 over 50,000 troops were sent to various areas in order to control the people."

"Army morale is poor! Military forces are disillusioned with the mixed economy in China. Chinese leaders want to reorganize the military and government - even change the constitution. The government thinks that a war (with the USSR) is inevitable. China wants to modernize and increase the military capabilities. To do this China needs foreign aid, and an anti-Soviet campaign to boost nationalism. Above all, a strong Army is important."

"Chinese troops continue aggression against Socialist Vietnam in border regions. They burn, loot and destroy private property."

"China is building new military bases in Tibet. Chinese hegemony is a danger to the entire region."

SOUTH AFRICA AND ANGOLA

The editors of Red Star provided increased propaganda coverage of events and topics pertaining to South Africa and Angola. As in previous months, Moscow stressed the "evil alliance" between Israel and South Africa. Several feature articles in Red Star emphasized that:

"Israel is supplying South Africa with KFTR bombers and other arms. Both Israel and South Africa are similar in many ways. Both governments discriminate against another race and they are both vehemently anti-communist, nationalistic. Both countries have had strong military relations (with each other) since the 1960s. Israelis train South African retaliatory forces. Both countries are conducting military operations against neighboring countries. Israel is also supplying south Africa with nuclear technology."

In regard to Angola, the Soviets underscored the following topics:

"South African troops penetrate over 200 km into Angolan territory. They attacked and destroyed or damaged many towns including Shangongg, Onjvy, and Kuvelay. Many innocent women and children were slaughtered."

"Again, the Angolan government has asked the United Nations Security Council to demand that South Africa end its aggression against Angola. South African troops have attacked Angola since its independence in 1975."

"Plot against Angola! The South African Army continues its barbarous and brutal attacks against innocent civilian groups in Angola."

"Portuguese government criticizes South Africa for its military actions in Angola."

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for August 1982, 65 percent was allocated to domestic issues and comment in regard to military, political, economic and social topics in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 67 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union as they appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

Table 6

<u>SUBJECT/THEME</u>	<u>1982</u>										<u>1981</u>			
	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>
Soviet Military	67%	62%	57%	50%	63%	54%	65%	64%	60%	51%	66%	69%	69%	67%
Domestic Politics ...	03%	05%	13%	16%	09%	04%	06%	04%	11%	10%	07%	03%	04%	02%
Economy/Technology ..	08%	10%	05%	15%	06%	15%	06%	07%	04%	09%	06%	06%	05%	08%
Society/Culture	09%	10%	10%	10%	09%	14%	11%	14%	09%	09%	10%	09%	08%	10%
Foreign Affairs	05%	07%	09%	04%	05%	07%	03%	02%	09%	15%	06%	07%	05%	07%
Other	08%	06%	06%	05%	08%	06%	09%	09%	07%	06%	05%	06%	10%	06%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The editors of Red Star continued to provide extensive coverage of Brezhnev's food production and conservation program. All segments of the Soviet military were urged to cooperate in the production and conservation of food and fuel products.

In August 1982, Soviet propagandists stressed the topic of Soviet nationalism and unity. The Russian press emphasized that Soviet Republics consist of many different nationalities and all of these national groups contribute in a very positive way to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The central propaganda theme was that "Soviet nationalities are one big happy family." The overall scope and thrust of such articles emphasized that:

- o CPSU consists of communists of many nationalities of the USSR, all united behind Marxism-Leninism.
- o CPSU serves and represents a multi-national country.
- o Structure of the CPSU is such that all regions of the country are represented; it is a true democracy and CPSU policies have benefited the entire country.

- o CPSU represents and supports workers who support Leninism.

Several feature articles stressed the unity and cooperation of the various nationalities with the Soviet armed forces. For example, one long feature article noted that:

"The crew of the anti-submarine ship Tashkent, consists of men from all over the USSR - Tadzhikistan, Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia, Moldavia, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Byelorussia, etc. They are all patriotic, loyal and hard working men - nationality does not make any difference. Those who cannot speak Russian well are still learning necessary military skills. Morale and military readiness are excellent."

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

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

Table 7

MILITARY/SUBJECT	1981												
	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG
Military Discipline/Morale	47%	43%	44%	57%	51%	55%	45%	47%	43%	39%	39%	36%	38%
Soviet Military Training/Exercises	17%	31%	23%	11%	23%	21%	24%	24%	23%	29%	31%	36%	35%
Soviet History/WW II ..	21%	16%	13%	24%	14%	09%	18%	20%	22%	18%	20%	17%	17%
Military Logistics	11%	07%	10%	03%	06%	07%	06%	08%	06%	05%	07%	04%	07%
Arms Control	02%	01%	07%	03%	05%	06%	05%	01%	05%	08%	02%	04%	02%
Other Military	02%	02%	03%	02%	01%	02%	02%	00%	01%	01%	01%	03%	01%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The Soviet military political indoctrination mechanism (the political cadre) uses Red Star as the authority for daily lectures and indoctrination. Negative articles are frequently used as examples of "how not to perform." Gen-

erally, these negative articles contain an educational message for the audience - the correct and proper way for a good communist to perform.

In August 1982, as in July, over ten percent of Red Star's space allocated to all Soviet military topics and subjects was critical and/or negative in tone in regard to individual and/or unit performance. Over eleven percent of the space (in the Red Star) about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical in tone, and 15 percent of the space allocated to the subjects of military training was critical in tone.

Potential psychological vulnerabilities within the Soviet military are evident from the consistent scope of topics and comment (in Red Star) critical in tone about selected Soviet military actions and activities of individuals, units and the bureaucracy. Articles critical in tone continued to emphasize that:

- o Military officers must master technical skills, weapons and be able to motivate their soldiers.
- o Political and commanding officers must do better in order to improve troop morale and discipline.
- o Party organizations must firmly and consistently follow the correct (CPSU) line in military service and training.
- o Military commanders must be demanding, strict and set the example for correct behavior and discipline.
- o All units must do better to conserve food, energy and other resources.
- o Soviet officers and soldiers must be motivated to maintain the heroic standards established during World War II.

A selected group of abstracts of Red Star articles (from August 1982) that were, for the most part, critical in tone of Soviet military activities or performance are listed below:

Military Training and Operations

"The chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Force (Col. Gen. Batekhin) emphasized that the Soviet Air Force personnel must be trained better and be better disciplined in order to meet the serious threat of American militarism. Air Force personnel must improve military readiness, political awareness, discipline and training."

"The chief of the Political Directorate of Soviet military construction (Col. Gen. Bychenko) stressed that the principal goals of military construction units must be to improve discipline, quality of work, efficiency, the conservation of fuel and supplies, improving the organization of work, assimilating new technology rapidly and improving team spirit."

"Military transportation units organize and enforce a strict fuel conservation program. By strictly observing fuel conservation, military units save drops, then grams, then kilograms and then tons of fuel."

"Military state farms are fulfilling their goals set in Brezhnev's food program. Military units have expanded their gardens, livestock facilities and have begun their conservation program so that nothing is wasted."

"The Soviet military must learn to cope with complex, challenging situations and maintain unity and cohesion. Submarine crews must learn to work together. Officers must get to know their men, and the strength, weakness and needs of their men. During tactical training exercises, men must learn to help each other, to obey orders quickly and efficiently. Officers must better organize training to insure discipline, morale and military readiness."

"Specialists must know their trade and/or field. Officers who control air force control towers and other specialists must insure that their men are trained, efficient and disciplined in regard to their work activities."

"Training military officers is a question of unifying theory with practice. All military officers should obtain experience during tactical training in order to develop the required technical skills and ability of leadership. Commanders and all officers must learn to think quickly and make rapid decisions. Field exercises are a valuable aid in training. The objective of field training must be to get officers to apply class-room theory. It is essential always to critique and evaluate all aspects of field training - strengths, weaknesses and mistakes."

"In evaluating the performance of soldiers during competitions, officers should evaluate more than the raw shooting scores. In addition to marksmanship, the eval-

uation must consider political and military patriotic training."

"Military readiness is a result of good military training, discipline, leadership and good morale. Commanders must know their men, lead and teach them. Men must perform well in training, obey their superiors and work together. Commanders must analyze and evaluate all training - they must learn from their mistakes and pass on their experiences."

"Major military goals must be to improve military readiness, team spirit and discipline. Ship's staff officers must work closely with their men in order to help them increase and perfect their military skills and duties. They must be demanding and maintain both discipline and morale. Commanders must care about their men and avoid too formal of an approach towards training."

"Competitive training teaches military personnel valuable lessons. Military competitions encourage teamwork, spirit of competition, high degree of discipline, excellent morale and excellent performance. Each individual soldier must be judged by his performance. Each individual's performance contributes to the collective performance."

Indoctrination, Troop Morale and Discipline

"Waste and Abuse! Red Star investigated a military construction unit where some soldiers worked two jobs and were paid for two jobs while they were only working one job - eight hours a day. In addition, commanders looked the other way in regard to waste and abuse of government money. This is a serious crime."

"Best qualified is not selected! A soldier who was best qualified to enter officers' school was not accepted due to an administrative delay in sending his application to the school. Red Star insists that the school should accept the soldier, since he was not responsible for the delay."

"Soldiers must be loyal to military oath! Every Soviet soldier must take his oath seriously. The military must be ready to defend the country at all times. He must obey his commanding officers. The military oath is a law by which a soldier must live. Today's young soldiers

must learn to carry on the World War II traditions of heroism, loyalty and courage."

"Harsh punishment is bad for morale! Political officers must be demanding with their officers and men, but not cruel, harsh and rude. They must know their men, their needs, problems and strengths. They must encourage team work and cooperation. The punishment must suit the crime."

"Political cadre must be trained and disciplined. U.S. and NATO have mounted a massive anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, as a part of their military expansion program. This means that the Soviet armed forces must be alert and maintain a high state of military readiness."

"Officer feels rejected! Officer complained to Red Star about the irresponsibility of officers at his military base. An investigation (by Red Star) revealed that the officer primarily complained because he was unhappy and felt rejected. Further investigation revealed that the officer was irresponsible and he wasted government money, time and supplies (just like the other officers at the base). Red Star reminds everyone (once again) that proper and efficient use of government money and supplies is highly recommended. It is not only important, but it is the honest thing to do."

"Obey fire regulations! A fire at a military repair facility was labeled a natural calamity - as if man had no choice in the matter. However, if proper fire prevention rules had been followed, the fire could have been averted. Military discipline, readiness and safety demand that all soldiers be aware and follow regulations. All officers and enlisted men must know and obey military rules and regulations."

"Officers engage in black market activities! Two officers steal silver-zinc batteries, then sell the silver. The police captured a black-market suspect, who confessed that he obtained stolen items from two officers. An investigation revealed that more than two officers were involved in the scandal. Other officers looked the other way, all at the government's expense. Bookkeeping methods have been changed."

"A free trip to the city! Harsh criticism of military commissariates who select soldiers for officer candidate school who do not want to be officers - they only want a

free trip out of their region to a big city college. When they arrive at the college they refuse to take the entrance examinations. Military commissariates must select more sincere candidates."

"Political officers must do better! Political cadre and officers must be sure that their classes are interesting, well-organized and current on political ideology and policy. Political officers must encourage more discussion - their job is to influence the soldier's opinions and outlook."

"Soldiers must get proper political training! Commanders and political officers must be certain that all their men get complete and accurate political training. All units and men must fulfill the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. This means that political officers must work with their men and get them involved in political activities as well as social activities. Political officers must be well-organized, demanding and strict."

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Propaganda cartoons are used to underscore selected propaganda themes. The following sample of cartoons is from the August issues of Red Star, and reflect the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda in regard to the following topics/themes:

<u>Topic/Theme</u>	<u>Cartoon Number</u>
U.S. Military/Political Hegemony	1, 2, 6, 7
Military Budget/Arms Race	4, 5, 7
Foreign Military Assistance	4
Israeli Aggression	1, 3



ПАЛАЧ И ЕГО ОРУДИЕ.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

The executioner and his instrument.

(Camp David printed on the ax.)

На Западе продолжается беспрецедентная пропагандистская кампания по поводу «советской военной угрозы». В США все более заметное место в этой кампании занимает Пентагон.

(Из газет).



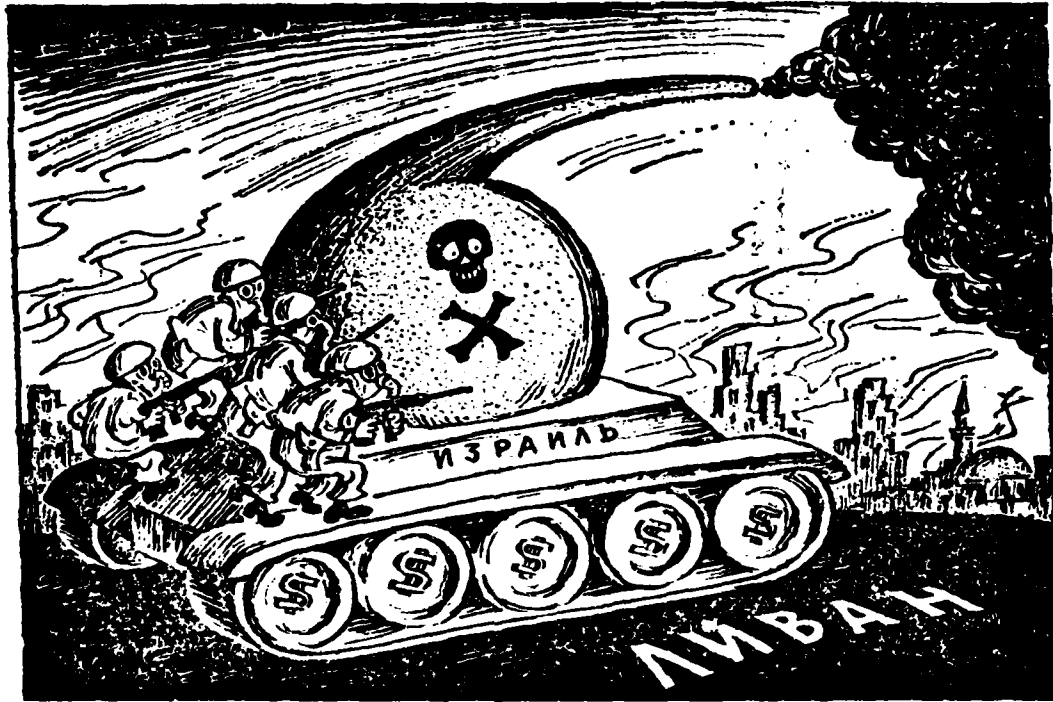
Пропагандистская шаражка Пентагона.

Рис. В. ВОЛКОВА.

An unprecedented propaganda campaign about "Soviet military threat" is continuing in the West. In the U.S., the Pentagon is playing a more significant role in this campaign.

Soap box propagandist of the Pentagon.

Каждый десятый снаряд, падающий на Бейрут, относится к разряду химического оружия. Имели место случаи использования нервно-паралитического газа. (Из газет).



ПРИБАВИЛИ ГАЗУ...

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

Every 10th bomb which has fallen on Beirut is a chemical bomb. There have been cases of use of nerve gas.

Adding gas...

США намерены выделить 350 млн. долларов на оказание военно-экономической помощи сальвадорскому, гватемальскому и другим репрессивным режимам.
(Из газет).



ДЯДЯ СЭМ: — Господа диктаторы! Вместе с этой леди мы обеспечим вас всем необходимым.

Рис. В. ВОЛКОВА.

U.S. plans to allot 350 million dollars for military aid to Salvadoran, Guatemalan and other repressive military regimes.

Uncle Sam: Gentleman Dictators! Together with this lady (Death) we guarantee you everything that's necessary.

Под прикрытием пропагандистской шумихи о несуществующей «советской военной угрозе» администрация США из года в год увеличивает военный бюджет, раздувает гонку вооружений. (Из газет).



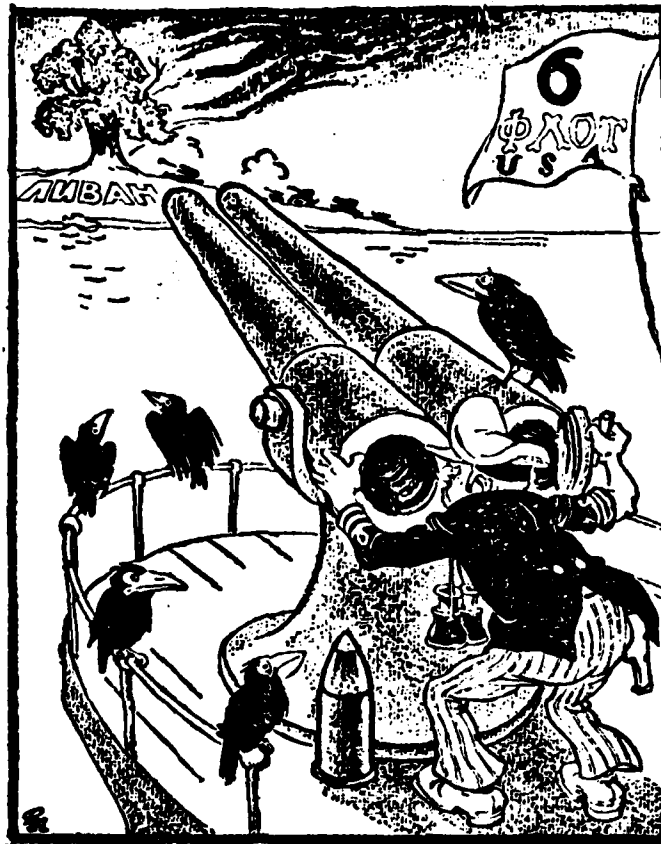
Под барабанный бой.

Рис. В. ВОЛКОВА.

Using the propagandistic myth about Soviet military threat, U.S. administration is increasing military budget every year, accelerating arms race.

To the beat of the drums.

Соединенные Штаты вновь направили к берегам Ливана десантные корабли с морскими пехотинцами на борту.



Держат под прицелом.

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

U.S. has again sent ships with marines on board near the coast of Lebanon.

Keeping aim!

ны США Уайнбергер заявил, что все мероприятия Пентагона направлены к достижению военного превосходства над СССР и победы в ядерной войне.

(Из газет).



Вверх по лестнице, ведущей в пропасть...

Рис. В. ВОЛКОВА.

In an interview Defense Secretary Weinberger announced that all the Pentagon's programs are aimed at obtaining military supremacy over USSR and victory in a nuclear war.

On the stairway to disaster.