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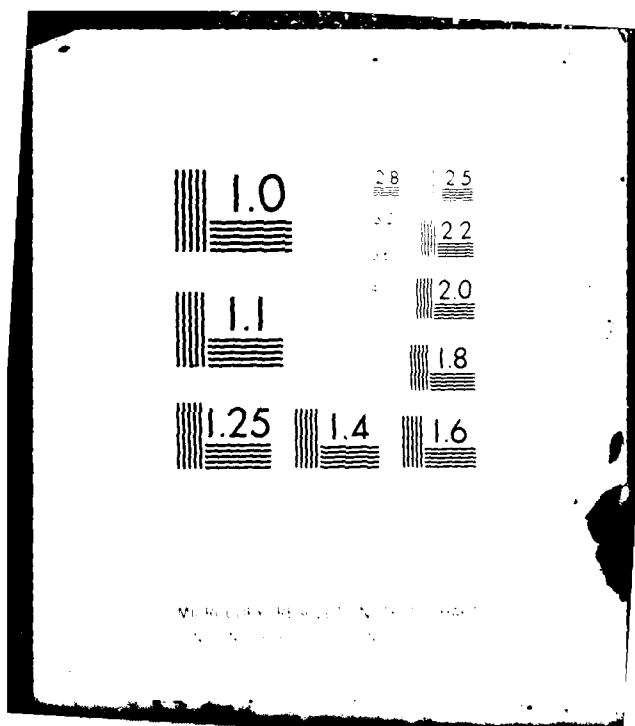
SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR (THE OFFI--ETC
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

VOL. 2, NO. 1, 1982

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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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

1 - 31 JANUARY 1982

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

Executive Summary

In January 1982, Soviet propaganda was intense, threatening, hard and unswerving in regard to all aspects of Reagan's foreign policy. The Kremlin underscored topics and events related to U.S. reactions to the political situation in Poland. Moscow was resolute and unyielding in its propaganda theme that the "CIA coordinated all activities (related to Poland) with NATO intelligence agencies." According to the Russians, "CIA supplied money and other aid to Solidarity, and even the Israeli MOSSAD aided CIA in Poland." The Soviet media headlined that:

- Reagan continues threats against Poland!
- U.S. spreads lies and slander about events in Poland!
- U.S. mounts massive anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign!
- Poland is not Texas or Oklahoma or NATO Member - does not answer to Washington!

Moscow's overall concern about events in Poland remained dramatically high throughout January 1982 - it was over 15 percent of total foreign news coverage. The intensity, tone and focus of Soviet propaganda stressed three topics or themes: (1) U.S. and NATO intervention in the domestic politics of Poland; (2) stability - martial law brings stability and public order to the country and (3) Solidarity and counterrevolutionaries intended to seize power. The Kremlin underscored that:

"The fate of Poland is in Polish hands! Polish soldiers are behind the government and support martial law. Poland remains a loyal friend and ally of the Soviet Union. Warsaw Pact countries are helping Poland with economic aid and support. Workers must support the Party."

Moscow continued to exhibit its concern over U.S. military and political activities in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean. Feature articles stressed:

"U.S. has started construction of a large military base in Oman. Over 50,000 troops from the Rapid Deployment Forces may be stationed there in 1984."

"Continued U.S. support of Israel (in the United Nations) is increasing tension in the Middle East and destroying chance for peace."

In other feature articles Soviet propagandists highlighted the following topics:

"The U.S. is returning to its old military bases in Southeast Asia and Thailand."

"Reagan is planning for limited nuclear war in Europe."

"Reagan threatens to blockade the area around Nicaragua."

The hostile and harsh tone of Soviet rhetoric and propaganda pertaining to the U.S. military budget, weapons technology and development (the arms race) continued at a high and incessant level of intensity. Soviet propaganda highlighted: (1) electronic warfare systems, (2) the production and storage of chemical and biological weapons and (3) advanced technology weapon systems - the B-1 bomber, cruise missiles and Pershing II. Russian news and propaganda media underscored and headlined that:

"World press condemns U.S. plan to increase its chemical warfare arsenals, and deploy chemical weapons to Europe."

"Reagan administration has ordered a massive build-up of chemical and bacteriological warfare weapons."

"By producing and deploying cruise missiles, Washington hopes to gain strategic superiority. Such a move also endangers world peace."

"U.S. is accelerating the production of cruise missiles in order to destroy the strategic balance!"

"World press criticizes U.S. adventurist policies. Washington is pressuring NATO allies to support its nuclear build-up. Reagan is spurring the arms race and increasing world tension."

American policy issues exploited with unbounded enthusiasm by the Kremlin were United States military and other assistance to Israel and South Africa. Russian propaganda highlighted:

"U.S. is increasing military aid to Israel."

"U.S. and Israel have a secret agreement to produce nuclear missiles in Israel."

"Sower of terrorism and aggression! Activities of Israeli intelligence agencies."

"With American aid and support South Africa increases its military potential."

The amount of news space allocated to China increased moderately in January. The major thrust of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric did not change from previous months, the Kremlin underscored: (1) the "evil aspects" of U.S.-Chinese relations, (2) Chinese aggression and militarism in Southeast Asia and (3) Chinese relations with Japan.

Soviet propagandists declared that:

"U.S.-Chinese military alliance endangers Asia! Washington is arming China with aircraft, tanks, and modern military technology. No one really threatens China, as China claims. China's new militarism threatens Kampuchea, India, Taiwan, and Afghanistan."

"The United States and China are joining forces to take over Southeast Asia, especially in relation to Kampuchea."

"Indonesian government is concerned about U.S.-Chinese military alliance."

Propaganda coverage of activities and events in Afghanistan decreased noticeably in January 1982. During the past 30 months Afghanistan was allocated over four percent of the propaganda space, however in January it was less than one percent. The main thrust of Soviet rhetoric underscored that "the people of Afghanistan firmly support the revolution and are determined to make it succeed."

During January, the editors of Soviet newspapers allocated a respectable amount of space to the funeral and obituaries for M. A. Suslov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Over 20 percent of the space allocated to topics about the Soviet military pertained to "lessons learned" and civilian and military heroes of World War II. It was emphasized that:

"World War II experience proved that professionalism, technical and strategic know-how are essential for victory. Luck does not play an important role in war - preparation, organization and training do! We have much to learn from World War II veterans."

"Accurate calculations and sharp minds accounted for many of the Soviet victories during World War II. Military commanders must use World War II experience in current military training."

The main focus of issues and subjects in the leading Soviet military newspaper, critical in tone toward the Soviet military did not change significantly from previous months. It was emphasized that: (1) teamwork and unit team spirit are important for morale and need improvement; (2) military/political training must improve - political officers must influence all activities; (3) a determined effort should be made to conserve fuel and other supplies; (4) new technology should be stressed in training and (5) Soviet officers and soldiers must be taught to maintain World War II heroic conditions.

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for over two and one half years -- July 1979 to January 1982. During this period, almost 30,000 feature stories and news items were analyzed. The main purpose of this paper is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric, propaganda themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during January 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 the events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In January 1982, over 33 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 two percent from the previous month; this, however, represents the normal range for space allocated to foreign coverage.

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

Table 1

<u>Government/Int. Organization</u>	<u>Jan 1982</u>	<u>Dec 1981</u>	<u>July 79 - Nov 81</u>
1. United States	38.18%	30.71%	28.48%
2. Poland	15.34%	16.95%	3.68%
3. Israel	5.99%	4.47%	2.12%
4. China	3.34%	2.97%	3.57%
5. Czechoslovakia	2.33%	1.31%	1.72%
6. NATO	1.75%	2.23%	2.09%
7. Japan	1.56%	3.74%	2.24%
8. Angola	1.48%	0.06%	0.45%
9. South Africa	1.30%	0.81%	1.12%
10. Pakistan	1.22%	0.75%	0.85%
11. El Salvador	1.19%	0.67%	0.64%
12. Cambodia	1.15%	0.04%	1.05%
13. Ghana	0.95%	-----	0.02%
14. Laos	0.93%	0.26%	0.32%

GENERAL

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

In January 1982, the editors of Red Star highlighted military cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries. Specific attention was given to Soviet and Czechoslovakian military training during a recent joint exercise in Western Czechoslovakia - DRUZHBA-82. In several feature articles Soviet propagandists emphasized:

"Czechoslovakian, Hungarian and Soviet military units excel in joint DRUZHBA-82 training in Western Czechoslovakia."

"President Husak of Czechoslovakia welcomed the Warsaw Pact Chief, Marshall Kulikov. They discussed joint CZECH-SOVIET training in exercise DRUZHBA-82. They also discussed the United States military build-up and other Warsaw Pact issues."

"The political directorate of the Czechoslovakian Army discussed its role in international work, and military cooperation with the USSR and Warsaw Pact allies."

The friendship visit of an official delegation from Angola to Moscow was featured in Red Star. In several background articles, Moscow underscored that

Angola has economic problems due to the increased defense needs, because of South African aggression. It was also emphasized that the Angolan Army loyally defends the revolution, and the people must work hard to rebuild the country. Media coverage of the Angolan delegation was at a low to moderate level. In regard to the visit, Red Star reported that:

"The Angolan government delegation visited Moscow to talk with CPSU officials, N. A. Tikhonov and B. N. Ponomarev. They met at the Kremlin on January 20 to discuss Soviet-Angolan relations and international affairs. They signed a treaty for continuing trade, cultural and political cooperation."

The Soviet military press also highlighted the 33rd Anniversary of the Laotian People's Liberation Army. It was emphasized that the Laotian Army is "building socialism and defending the basic principles of the revolution."

The increased coverage allocated to Kampuchea by Soviet media was due to a series of feature articles "celebrating the third year of freedom from Pol Pot." In their coverage of Kampuchea, Russian propagandists stressed that the:

"United States is aiding anti-Kampuchean bands in Thailand. Washington is sending them money and arms."

"Kampuchean government denounced Thailand for rude provocation on December 28, three Thai patrol boats shot at and seized a Kampuchean ship."

"Kampuchean revolution has brought peace and stability to the country. The people support the People's Revolutionary Party."

"Kampuchea celebrates its third year of freedom from Pol Pot! The United States continues to undermine the Kampuchean government. However, in spite of capitalist enemies, Kampuchea continues to build a new country and life."

During January, the editors of Red Star provided its readers with moderate but structured coverage of the political events in Ghana. The tone and scope of selected feature articles are in the following abstracts:

"Western press denounces Ghana's new government. New government closes its borders, declares curfew in Accra. President Limann is arrested."

"The situation in Ghana is becoming stable after the December 31 coup. Demonstrations in support of the new government are held in the capital."

"Former pro-Western regime was very corrupt. The temporary national defense council of Ghana says that solving economic problems is of the highest priority."

"The temporary Council for National Defense in Ghana is supported by the people. The western media is trying to cast a shadow on the good intentions of the new government."

"Thousands in Accra demonstrate against the attempt of the West to intervene in Ghana's internal affairs."

A long feature story in Red Star analyzed and described the war between Iran and Iraq. In this article Soviet propagandists emphasized the following points: (1) both sides are most stubborn in regard to conditions for peace - neither will compromise; (2) Iraq has seriously damaged Iran's oil industry; (3) Iraq's military advantage has been due to the fact that Iran's military forces have been purged, and the country is not organized; (4) great losses have been suffered by Iran due to amateur Islamic fighters who have spirit but no training and (5) the scale of the fighting has decreased - Iraq has failed to capture Abadan.

UNITED STATES

In January 1982, the editors of Red Star allocated over 38 percent of its space of international activities and foreign affairs to the United States - an increase of eight percent from the previous month, and the highest allocation to date. During a 29 month period (see Table 1), the average allocation of print space devoted to America has been 28.4 percent of the (total) coverage in Red Star for all foreign states and international events.

During January, Soviet propagandists highlighted topics and events concerning the arms race and the modernization of U.S. military forces and weapon systems - with special emphasis on (1) electronic warfare systems, (2) chemical and biological warfare and (3) advanced military technology.

The Kremlin underscored topics and events related to the political situation in Poland. Moscow was resolute and unyielding in its propaganda theme that the "CIA coordinated all activities (related to Poland) with NATO intelligence agencies." According to the Russians, "CIA supplied money and other aid to Solidarity, and even the Israeli MOSSAD aided CIA in Poland." The following abstracts reveal the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda regarding this subject:

"Poland as a target of CIA! CIA attempted to restore capitalism in Poland. A Czechoslovakian spy, Y. Goditsa, who worked in Western circles reported on the activities of the CIA in Poland. U.S. intelligence agencies have been analyzing the situation in Poland since 1979. CIA sent many propaganda leaflets and books into Poland, and attempted to recruit Poles who visited America on exchange programs. CIA controls the Voice of America and Radio Liberty. Broadcasts to Poland increased significantly during 1980 to the present."

"The Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs holds a press conference denouncing CIA activities to undermine Poland. Since 1980, a wave of foreign visitors (agents) increased markedly. These visitors contacted Solidarity leaders, and sent them instructions and aid from the CIA. At a meeting in Gdansk, Solidarity openly welcomed two U.S. Embassy officials - one of them was a CIA agent."

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 57 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in January it was 64.61 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

CRITICAL COVERAGE OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>January 1982</u>	<u>December 1981</u>	<u>July 79 - Nov 81</u>
1. United States	64.61%	59.06%	56.58%
2. Israel	10.88%	9.25%	4.56%
3. China	6.03%	5.84%	7.50%
4. NATO	2.56%	1.66%	2.46%
5. South Africa	2.37%	1.59%	2.40%
6. Pakistan	2.15%	1.34%	1.63%
7. Japan	2.14%	5.60%	3.83%
8. El Salvador	1.35%	-----	0.79%
9. Sudan	1.24%	0.16%	0.04%
10. United Kingdom	1.14%	0.87%	2.91%

As in previous months, over 93 percent of the total space allocated to the United States was highly critical and/or negative in tone - only .03 percent was favorable 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. Generally, the propaganda tone and amount of space allocated to these three primary Soviet propaganda themes have remained uncompromisingly high and remarkably consistent for almost 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

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1982	1981												1980
	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC
US Military/ Political Hegemony	40%	33%	48%	53%	55%	29%	45%	30%	35%	41%	43%	48%	40%	36%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	31%	39%	36%	30%	26%	48%	32%	45%	34%	30%	26%	31%	33%	33%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	23%	23%	10%	13%	14%	19%	20%	21%	25%	17%	28%	15%	19%	20%
All Other	06%	05%	06%	04%	05%	04%	03%	04%	06%	12%	03%	06%	08%	11%
	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 U.S. military and political hegemony and the arms race.

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

In January 1982, 40 percent of Soviet rhetoric about Washington exploited the subject of American military/political hegemony (Soviet code word for Yankee imperialism) - this was an increase of seven percent from the previous month (see Table 3).

Soviet propagandists were resolute in their continuing campaign to show that the Reagan administration supports "bloody dictators and international terrorism." The Kremlin employed a variety of propaganda techniques and engaged in considerable "name calling" in regard to these topics. Some examples are:

"Since the U.S. administration declared that it was conducting a battle against international terrorism, Washington has proved its hypocrisy beyond any doubt. The Reagan administration has attacked Libya, Cuba, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Kampuchea, Angola - all of which are countries dedicated to finding their own national identities and freedom. At the same time, Washington has supported some of the most bloody dictatorships - Chile, El Salvador, South Korea, Guatemala, Uruguay and South Africa. The U.S. has organized its own violent terrorist actions for enemy countries."

"Reagan is preparing for open military intervention in Cuba and Nicaragua. Former Somosa supporters and Batista army personnel are being trained in Southern California at Camp Yumuri (San Diego). ALPHA-66 terrorists are training them for counterrevolution and terrorism."

"CIA carries out U.S. terrorists actions in enemy countries. CIA has killed freedom fighters such as Allende, Solomon Bandaranaike, R. Lumuba, A. Kanral, O. Letelier, and has tried to murder Castro, Indira Ghandi and Iranian government leaders. From 1961 to 1976 the CIA has conducted over 900 clandestine operations against undesirable governments. CIA created the Condor Group in South America - it is a death syndicate and gathers information about political leaders in South America."

"Cuban terrorist group, OMEGA-7, increases its terrorist actions against those Americans that support normal relations with Cuba. The U.S. government is not taking any steps to arrest members of OMEGA-7."

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

Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony	Jan 82	Dec 81	Nov 81	Oct 81	Sep 81	Aug 81	Jul 81	Jun 81
1. Europe	58%	54%	25%	29%	42%	27%	19%	07%
2. Indian Ocean and Middle East	17%	15%	19%	13%	19%	25%	31%	25%
3. World Wide	10%	07%	12%	27%	10%	13%	21%	12%
4. Latin America	08%	14%	21%	06%	05%	29%	11%	22%
5. Asia/Pacific	06%	08%	09%	25%	22%	06%	18%	32%
6. Africa	01%	02%	14%	00%	02%	00%	00%	02%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The main thrust of Soviet propaganda designed to exploit U.S. (political/economic) hegemony concerned Poland. Soviet sensitivity about the policies of the Reagan administration toward the Warsaw government was apparent. Moscow's propaganda campaign was uncompromising and obstinate. The Soviet media headlined that:

"REAGAN CONTINUES THREATS AGAINST POLAND"

"U.S. SPREADS LIES AND SLANDER ABOUT EVENTS IN POLAND"

"U.S. MOUNTS MASSIVE ANTI-POLISH AND ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN"

Selected abstracts of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric reacting to Reagan's policies concerning events in Poland are listed below:

"Washington claims that the situation in Poland is getting worse. Voice of America reported that miners at the Piast mine were forced to come out of the mine because Polish soldiers poured water down the shafts. This and other lies about violation of human rights are being spread by the Western media. The West openly supported the Solidarity extremists, who were trying to start a bloody civil war."

"Poland is not Texas or Oklahoma or a NATO member - Poland does not answer to Washington. Poland has the right to deal with its own affairs. U.S. is conducting hysterical anti-Polish campaign as if Polish soldiers were in New York. Washington has initiated sanctions against Poland and USSR, who supposedly must take the blame for Polish affairs. Reagan raves about violation of human rights. Solidarity extremists were planning anarchy and violent coup. Meanwhile the U.S. continues to support the worst dictatorships in the world."

"NATO concludes special meeting regarding Polish situation. U.S. is pressuring allies to initiate economic sanctions against Poland. NATO allies demand that Polish government release Solidarity leaders. U.S. and allies are raving hypocritically about human rights."

"U.S. and NATO do not have the right to interfere in Polish affairs. Anti-Polish sanctions and announcements are only increasing world tension and the cold war. Uproar about Poland is only Washington's attempt to divert attention from the Middle East and Central America. Polish events do not threaten European security and peace."

"U.S. may institute more economic sanctions against Poland. Polish press says that Reagan's announcement about Poland is a mixture of hypocrisy and threats. Washington continues to support worst military dictatorships while it raves about Poland."

"Newspapers worldwide criticize the United States for attempting to intervene in Poland, and for initiating economic sanctions against Poland and the USSR. Washington cannot blackmail Poland!"

"Reagan, disappointed by failure of counterrevolution in Poland, is pressuring the Allies to support economic sanctions against Poland. U.S. wants to police the entire world, yet cannot take control of its own affairs. Poland has a right to deal with its internal political affairs without intervention."

Moscow continued to exhibit its concern over U.S. military and political activities in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean. Feature articles in Red Star stressed:

"U.S. has started construction of a large military base in Oman. Over 50,000 military personnel from the Rapid Deployment Forces may be stationed there in 1984. Washington is pulling Oman more and more into its strategic plans for the Persian Gulf. The U.S. is also building bases on the island of Masira, near the southeast coast of Oman, and is rebuilding the air strip on its Tarmanit base. Over \$250 million have been allocated to Oman construction projects. The Pentagon plans to conduct maneuvers in Oman and set up a command post for Rapid Deployment Forces."

"Haig visited Egypt to discuss Palestinian question and the use of Ras-Banas by the U.S. as a military base. Haig visited Israel to discuss U.S.-Israeli military cooperation. Washington is trying to strengthen its military position in the Middle East. Supporting Israeli increases tension in the Middle East."

"Continued U.S. support for Israel (in the United Nations) is increasing tension in the Middle East and destroying the chance for peace in the region. With U.S. protection, Israel gets away with every provocative act, the latest being annexation of the Golan Heights."

"U.S. military plans to build another base like Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. Washington plans to construct such a base at Moront Port on Comor Islands. It will service a variety of military ships."

Kremlin propagandists continued to underscore that "American propaganda experts plan to increase its psychological warfare programs against all socialist countries - radio and press services will be greatly expanded." Other propaganda articles in Red Star, about U.S. hegemony, emphasized the following topics and themes:

"Washington is supporting mercenaries of former Chad Defense Minister Habre. U.S. is sending Habre money, military advisors and military aid."

"The U.S. is returning to its old military bases in Southeast Asia and Thailand. Washington wants to increase its military patrols in that area. U.S. wants bases in Thailand so it could refuel its aircraft from Clark field going to Diego Garcia. The Kampuchean issue is a constant concern of the Reagan administration. Admiral Long discussed the role of the armies in the Pacific Ocean area at a seminar in Manila."

"Iran is rebuilding its armed forces. If the war continues another year, Iran may gain the advantage because it has twice the population of Iraq. However, Iraq has support from Saudi Arabia, other Arab and Western countries. The U.S. hopes to gain political advantage from this split. Disunity among Arab states helps U.S. and Israel. This deters attention from the wicked Camp David process and U.S.-Israeli expansionism and aggression. Washington hopes to regain influence in the Middle East so it can plunder the oil as it did in Iran."

"Foreign Affairs (magazine) criticized those in U.S. government who are planning for limited nuclear war in Europe. Magazine insists that any limited nuclear war would soon turn into an all-out nuclear war. Those in government that plan for limited nuclear war are playing with fire."

"U.S. General (R. Scheitzer) has found refuge in the Pentagon. Last year he foolishly called for war against USSR. The White House dismissed him from his position on the Security Council."

"Washington is aiding anti-Kampuchean guerrillas in Thailand. U.S. sends them money and weapons."

"Reagan threatens to blockade area around Nicaragua. Two U.S. Navy destroyers are in Honduras' waters near the Nicaraguan border. They stop all ships that come their way - this is a violation of international law."

"Washington continues to increase tension in the Caribbean, due to the increase of U.S. military forces in the area."

U.S. MILITARY BUDGET, WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT AND THE ARMS RACE

During January 1982, the overall hostile and harsh tone of Soviet rhetoric and propaganda pertaining to the U.S. military budget, weapons technology and development (the arms race) continued at a high level of attention (see Table 3). Soviet propaganda highlighted: (1) electronic warfare systems, (2) the production and storage of chemical and biological weapons and (3) advanced technology weapon systems, such as the B-1 bomber, cruise missiles, and other advanced missile systems.

In regard to the subject of electronic warfare, the Soviets underscored in a series of feature stories that the U.S. and NATO regularly employ electronic warfare (EW) to guarantee security. EW is used "to destroy the enemy's electronic systems, and to protect friendly radar and other electronic control systems." It was also explained that electronic warfare includes electronic intelligence which gathers information about the enemy's electronic systems. Concerning the topic of electronic warfare, Red Star emphasized that:

"U.S. is establishing a network of electronic spy centers in South Africa."

"U.S. radio/electronic air defense systems have three goals: (1) intercept hostile radar systems; (2) jam or destroy those systems and (3) to protect and maintain U.S. military electronic systems. The U.S. Navy has a system which can be deployed from helicopters, un-manned air-

craft, special missiles and remote platforms. This system detracts hostile missiles from the actual target to animated target. The U.S. Air Force used the Wild Weasel system (first used in Vietnam) which includes Shrike or Standard anti-radar missiles on land targets."

The number of Soviet propaganda articles concerning development and storage of chemical warfare weapons showed a marked and dramatic increase in January 1982. Selected abstracts are listed below:

"Washington plans to increase the number of chemical weapons deployed in West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. These binary munitions are very powerful. Pine Bluff arsenal will produce most of the binary munitions. In the next five years the U.S. will spend between 4-10 billion dollars on the modernization of chemical weapons. West European countries are not eager to embrace this program - they are concerned about the environment."

"Newspapers worldwide condemn U.S. plan to increase its chemical warfare arsenals, and to deploy chemical weapons to Europe."

"People all over the world protest U.S. decision to mass produce neutron and chemical weapons."

"The media in England, West Germany and the U.S. criticize the Reagan decision to start mass production of chemical weapons, including so-called binary weapons. By 1984, \$1.4 billion will have been spent on chemical weapons."

"U.S. government has approved a long-term chemical warfare production program which will cost \$6 billion. American arsenals already contain 150,000 tons of poisonous substances. U.S. plans to stockpile chemical weapons in Great Britain."

"U.S. plans to store more chemical arms in West Germany (Frankfurter Rundschau). Nerve gas weapons are stored near Pirmazens. The German people are most concerned about chemical bombs being stored on their territory."

"The Reagan administration has ordered a massive build-up of chemical and bacteriological warfare weapons. Pentagon has expended over \$280 million for chemical weapons. U.S. has three million artillery rounds, hundreds of thousands of mines and bombs armed with fatal gases."

"Washington increases chemical warfare arsenals. Over \$23 million will be spent on the construction of Pine Bluff arsenal which will produce binary weapons."

The editors of Red Star provided its readers with a wide range of background articles related to technology and development of American military weapon systems. Selected abstracts from the Soviet media in regard to these topics are listed below:

Cruise Missiles

"U.S. military strategists insist that winged (cruise) missiles can destroy part of the Soviet strategic potential in the event of war. By producing and deploying cruise missiles, Washington hopes to gain strategic superiority. Such a move also endangers world peace. Although U.S. says that it wants to decrease nuclear arms in Europe, cruise missiles are not included. The SALT talks only include submarine launched ballistic missiles, ICBMs, and bombers. This way USSR will have no missiles that can reach the United States, but the U.S. will have cruise missiles in Europe."

"U.S. is accelerating the production of cruise missiles in order to destroy the strategic balance! Washington is ignoring the SALT agreement and is producing land and sea based cruise missiles. Naval based cruise missiles will be deployed on submarines and ships. The land based missiles will be deployed in Europe near the USSR and socialist block countries. Over 40 percent of the cruise missiles will have nuclear warheads (each with the power of 150-200 kilotons). They can fly up to 3000 KM and have great accuracy. In addition, they are not easily detected by radar."

B-1 Bomber

"The B-1 bomber can fly a distance of 16,000 KM (with one fuel stop). It can carry 30 AGM-86A missiles. Its speed is .92 MACH, but at high altitudes it can reach 2.0 to 2.2 MACH. The B-1 is equipped with active and passive radar systems. It will be armed with strategic guided missiles and bombs with nuclear warheads. The maximum range of the missiles is 185-325 KM. The AGM-86As range is 800-1600 KM."

"Who needs the B-1 and why? In 1977 Carter decided not to produce the B-1 bomber, but defense companies like Rock-

well international decided to continue testing the B-1 prototype. The B-1 is a replacement for the B-52 bomber. It can fly long distances and hit targets with guided missiles. It can avoid air defense guided missiles and avoid interceptor-fighter aircraft. It can carry 2.5 times more than a B-52. Reagan plans to build 100 B-1 aircraft."

In a series of articles, Soviet propagandists continued to stress that "Reagan spurs on the nuclear arms race." It was repeatedly headlined that Washington's 1982 military budget is unprecedented. Moscow consistently repeated that Reagan's justification for this super military program is the so-called Soviet threat.

"The Reagan administration's first year was characterized by unprecedented military build-up, especially in nuclear weapons. Programs include MX, Stealth, B-1, Trident submarines and Trident II missiles. This course makes nuclear war a more threatening reality."

"Newspapers worldwide criticize U.S. adventuristic policies. Washington is pressuring NATO allies to support its nuclear build-up. U.S. is spurring the arms race and increasing world tension."

"Newspapers worldwide criticize U.S. militarism and plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Washington is increasing world tension and interfering in the internal affairs of other sovereign states."

"In reply to questions from journalists at a press conference about the U.S. military threat - Soviet generals (Army General Varennikov and Chief of Staff-General Chervov) stated that: (1) Washington is the largest exporter of weapons in the world; (2) the Reagan administration believes in the dangerous concept of limited nuclear war; (3) the U.S. wants to delay the SALT talks; (4) U.S. has more nuclear arms in Europe than the USSR has in Eastern Europe and (5) the Soviet Union favors disarmament and detente whereas the U.S. only wants military supremacy."

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In January 1982, Soviet propagandists placed the same emphasis on exploiting United States foreign military assistance and mutual security subjects as in December. The amount of space allocated to the various topics in this theme was 23 percent of the total coverage of the United States (see Table 3).

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

Table 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	Jan 1982*	Dec 1981*	Nov 1981*	Oct 1981*	Sep 1981*	Aug 1981*	July 1981*	June 1981*
1. Middle East	49%	72%	24%	10%	42%	28%	24%	28%
2. China	17%	05%	30%	14%	18%	04%	30%	31%
3. Africa	13%	06%	04%	06%	08%	19%	09%	02%
4. Asia/Pacific	09%	15%	34%	33%	11%	31%	26%	24%
5. Europe/NATO	07%	---	08%	34%	21%	11%	04%	08%
6. Latin America	05%	02%	---	03%	00%	07%	07%	07%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%*

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

The emphasis and focus given by the Kremlin to American mutual security and foreign military assistance programs is generally based on current events and selected (U.S.) foreign policy issues. American policy issues that Soviet propagandists exploited with unbounded enthusiasm were United States military and other assistance to Israel and South Africa. Russian propaganda highlighted:

"U.S. is increasing military aid to Israel! Washington will continue to insure that Israel has military supremacy over Arab countries. U.S. will sharply increase arms credits to Israel. Reagan is not doing anything about Israel's annexation of Golan Heights."

"The U.S. is responsible! The U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation treaty remains an active and strong treaty. Israel is still America's principal ally in the Middle East. The recent quarrel between the two countries ended after the chairman of the Senate foreign affairs committee visited Israel early in 1982. Washington only pretended that it did not approve the annexation of the Golan Heights. Reagan could have easily changed the situation by stopping the flow of military aid to Israel. Israel is increasing its military aggression. Washington is not sincere about peace in the Middle East."

"The U.S. and Israel have a secret agreement to produce nuclear missiles in Israel."

"Sower of terrorism and aggression! Activities of Israeli intelligence agencies. In September 1981, Israeli, Egyptian and South African secret service agents met in Cairo to discuss a campaign against Libya. The U.S. has supported Israeli intelligence agencies for years. America helped Israel win the 1967 war with U.S. intelligence. American intelligence from spy satellites helped Israel to bomb Iraqi nuclear plant in 1981. Israel obtains money, supplies and access to intelligence from Washington. This makes Israeli intelligence agencies very dangerous in the Middle East."

"U.S. vetoes resolution in United Nations Security Council to apply sanctions against Israel. Washington pressures Zaire to abstain from voting. Arab countries criticize U.S. support of Israel. Reagan supports Israeli aggression and Zionism."

"With American aid and support South Africa increases its military potential. Washington supports South African aggression against Angola. U.S. wants to defeat liberation movements in Africa, and supports groups like UNITA. U.S. is hiring, supplying and training mercenaries for the war against Angola. In addition, Washington and South Africa are planning preparations against Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, etc. South Africa is considered an extended arm of NATO. U.S. plans to build bases in South Africa - includes listening posts to spy on nearby countries."

"Who threatens the people of Africa? U.S. does! Washington has a double standard. On the one hand Reagan criticizes USSR for intervening in Poland, and, on the other hand, closes its eyes about its friendly relations with dictatorships in South Africa, Chile and El Salvador. Since Reagan became president, U.S. has supported South African aggression. U.S. is sending large amounts of military aid so South Africa so it can become the policeman of the region for Washington."

The Soviets continued to emphasize U.S. military assistance and mutual security relations with Egypt, Yemen and Sudan. The Kremlin also underscored that American military and other assistance to Pakistan can only lead to greater world tension and a possible war between India and Pakistan. Red Star articles reported that:

"Pakistan replaces Iran as U.S. gendarme for that region of the world. In the next five years, Washington will send \$3.2 billion of military aid to Pakistan. U.S.

military will build bases in Pakistan, and also supply Pakistan with 40 F-16 aircraft. In addition, Pakistan is training and supplying Afghanistan counterrevolutionaries for U.S."

"U.S. is accelerating sale of \$3.2 billion in weapons to Pakistan. Washington may use money of former Shah of Iran to finance this deal."

"India is disturbed by U.S. military aid to Pakistan."

"Washington is supplying Pakistan with weapons for Pakistan support of U.S. policy and military strategy in that region. Pakistan has become a great threat to the peace in Southwest Asia. U.S. has sent tanks, artillery, and modern aircraft to Pakistan."

"U.S. congressional delegation visits Pakistan to discuss American strategy and U.S.-Pakistani military cooperation."

Abstracts of selected Red Star feature stories and news items that reflect the overall tone and scope of additional articles on the topic of military assistance and mutual security are presented below:

"In spite of China's anger about U.S. supply of arms to Taiwan, China does not want to lose profitable relations with Washington. China receives large amount of military aid from Washington. China's foreign policy is based on anti-Sovietism."

"U.S. is increasing its military aid to the South Korean dictatorship. Washington is selling F-16s and a variety of patrol boats to Seoul."

"U.S. continues to send military aid to Salvadoran Junta."

"North Korea criticizes meeting of U.S.-Japanese consultation committee on security treaty. Washington and Japan have agreed on joint steps necessary for possible emergency in the Far East."

"Sweden cannot remain neutral if it goes ahead with plans to sell a large amount of artillery weapons to the United States. Lately, U.S.-Swedish military cooperation has intensified."

"American military leaders are alarmed by the threat to NATO's southern flank, because of the independent course

of the Greek government. The Heritage Foundation published a report on the danger to NATO if Greece leaves the alliance. Washington must find a reserve strategy for NATO's southern flank. Drawing Israel into NATO would be a good policy (for U.S.)."

"Reagan recently certified that the El Salvadoran government respects human rights. Therefore, Washington will increase its military and economic aid to El Salvador. The facts show that the Junta is just as bloody as before. Two days before the Reagan statement, Junta forces killed 480 innocent peasants in Morason. The Junta has slaughtered over 32,000 people in the past two years. As long as the U.S. supports El Salvador it cannot support human rights or tell other countries how to treat their people."

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 eight percent of the space in Red Star about the U.S. was allocated to "other themes"; in January 1982 it was six 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 theme" articles pertaining to the U.S. are below:

"Two catastrophes in Washington, D.C. A Boeing 737 plane leaving National Airport crashed into the Potomac River - many die. Four die and many are injured when a Metro train is derailed."

"Four T-38 Thunderbirds crash in Nevada - all pilots die. An F-111 crashed in California."

"American commentators insist that Reagan's first year was one of broken promises. Reagan has not balanced the budget and unemployment has increased."

"The U.S. Federal Aviation Agency is quick to deny any responsibility for the death of 78 people in the Boeing 737 crash in Washington, D.C. The firing of air flight controllers in August 1981, and the rapid training of the new flight controllers supposedly had nothing to do with the accident."

"The CIA is trying to gain control over American scientists and their work. CIA is especially interested in mathematics, chemistry, physics and electronics."

POLAND

Red Star's coverage and Moscow's concern about events in Poland remained dramatically high in January 1982 - it was over 15 percent of total foreign news coverage. The intensity, tone and focus of Soviet propaganda stressed the following topics:

	<u>January</u> <u>1982</u>	<u>December</u> <u>1981</u>
(1) U.S./NATO intervention in domestic politics in Poland -----	43%	30% of space
(2) Stability - martial law brings stability and order to the country -----	32%	40% of space
(3) Solidarity and counterrevolutionaries intended to seize power -----	18%	20% of space
(4) Other -----	07%	10% of space
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The following abstracts of feature articles reflect the scope and tone of Moscow's intense concern in regard to events and activities about Poland:

"Polish people support and love the Polish Army. The army is helping to rebuild Poland. It supports socialism and stands behind United Workers Party."

"Solidarity leaders were always ready to rely on terrorist methods, especially against the Polish Worker's Party. Many Solidarity leaders wanted to send communist party leaders to the gallows. The threats were not just anti-party propaganda, but part of a program of terror and blackmail. The random meetings started open confrontation with the party. Solidarity had arsenals of fire bombs, helmets and various weapons. Solidarity trained its own soldiers. Weapons were supplied by the West. A violent counterrevolution was planned."

"Final stages of Solidarity's counterrevolutionary plans included blackmail through strikes and attacks on the

party and plans to form a new government. Leaders for an independent Poland took control of Solidarity."

"How the counterrevolutionary coup was planned in Poland! Solidarity began its counterrevolutionary measures in August 1980. Measures included strikes, blackmail, physical and psychological terror, provocations, and breaking laws. Solidarity, encouraged by Radio Free Europe, began agitating for free union. Solidarity was formed illegally and not with support of workers. Leaders of Solidarity were members of anti-socialist groups, such as the Confederation of Independent Poland."

"Polish government officials say that martial law is bringing stability to the country and opportunity to rebuild country. They criticize the refusal by Western banks to give Poland \$350 million in credit. The sanctions of the West are harmful. The government is doing its best to restore stability and improve the economy."

"TASS announcement. U.S. and NATO allies continue rude intervention in Polish affairs. This is evident in NATO's January 11 communique. Washington thinks it can rave about Polish issues and supposed human rights violations, while U.S. continues to support dictatorships all over the world. U.S. continues to support anti-socialist movements in Poland. Washington wants to hurt the growing Polish stability with economic sanctions. It is clear that the U.S. wants socialist Poland to become a capitalist country."

"Polish press announces that martial law has brought order and stability to Poland. Economic difficulties have arisen due to floods and economic sanctions enacted by several Western countries. Meanwhile Polish United Workers' Party must purge itself of those who have wrong motives and ideas."

"General Jaruzelsky addresses Sejm session on January 25. He explains that Poland has not died. Martial law was declared at the very last moment when the government was sure further instability would lead to collapse. Solidarity extremists have chosen confrontation over negotiation. Anarchy, economic collapse threatened Poland. U.S. economic sanctions are an attempt to blackmail Poland. Poland has a right to solve its own problems."

"Jaruzelsky outlines steps necessary for recovery. The army will continue to maintain order and stability. Those who wish to stop underground activities and go home, may

do so. Those interned will soon be released - 1,760 individuals out of 4,549 have already been released. Jaruzelsky thanks the USSR and socialist block for economic aid. Poland remains socialist."

"The fate of Poland is in Polish hands. Polish soldiers are behind the government and support martial law. Poland remains a loyal friend and ally of the Soviet Union. Warsaw Pact countries are helping Poland with economic aid and support. Workers must support the Party."

"United States is spreading many lies and slander about events in Poland."

"NATO meets in Brussels. NATO foreign ministers and U.S. Secretary of State Haig meet to discuss Poland. Reagan wants NATO to approve intervention and blackmail of Poland. Reagan wants Europe to support sanctions against Poland and the USSR. European countries do not support this proposal."

CHINA

The amount of news space Red Star allocated to China increased moderately in January, as shown in Table 1. The major thrust of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric did not change from previous months, the Kremlin underscored: (1) the "evil aspects" of U.S.-Chinese relations, (2) Chinese aggression and militarism in Southeast Asia and (3) Chinese relations with Japan.

The overall tone and scope of Soviet propaganda in regard to China is revealed in the following Red Star abstracts:

"U.S.-Chinese military alliance endangers Asia! Washington is arming China with aircraft, tanks and modern military technology. No one really threatens China, as China claims. China's new militarism threatens Kampuchea, India, Taiwan and Afghanistan. The costs of rearming China are phenomenal, especially at a time when the majority of the people live in poverty. Fuel shortages, unemployment and starvation are among the many social and economic problems. Only expansion can help China. The United States is relying on this and is encouraging Chinese expansion."

"In spite of China's anger about U.S. arms shipments to Taiwan, China does not want to lose profitable relations with Washington. China is receiving large amounts of military aid from the U.S. China's foreign policy is still based largely on anti-Sovietism."

"The United States and China are joining forces to take over Southeast Asia, especially in relation to Kampuchea."

"Reagan removes all controls on the export of military weapons to China. China can buy military arms and technology without restrictions."

"Indonesian government is concerned about U.S.-Chinese military alliance! Washington is expanding military relations with China. U.S. may sign very profitable military treaties with China. China will receive all the weapons it needs, U.S. Navy ships may dock at Chinese ports."

"Washington supports strengthening U.S.-Chinese military cooperations."

"Japan and China are strengthening military relations. A Japanese military delegation visited China. The two countries plan to consult one another about Far East and Asian affairs. China is urging Japan to arm against the Soviet threat."

"Sudan and China hold talks concerning military cooperation."

"China plans to expand into Southeast Asia, where there are large concentrations of Chinese. China has exported revolution since the 1950s. China is arming revolutionary and Pol Pot groups in order to bring about counterrevolution in Kampuchea. China is scaring ASEAN countries with rhetoric about the Vietnamese threat. China is supporting pro-Mao bands in Asian countries at the same time. China's policy is to undermine both sides, Indochina and Asian countries, by playing them against each other."

"China supports Indian terrorist groups in northern Indian states."

"China is attempting to seize Vietnamese islands. Vietnam claims these islands and condemns Chinese expansionism."

"Vietnamese government sends an official protest to Peking. China continues armed aggression against Vietnamese villages near the Chinese-Vietnamese border. This aggression has continued since February, 1979. Vietnam desires normal relations."

"China begins new year with growing economic and political instability. The government budget has a large deficit and the economy is suffering from unemployment. Rivalry and power struggles continue in the government. China increases its ties with the West to undermine its communist structure."

JAPAN

During the past 30 months Soviet propagandists have consistently allocated over two percent of Red Star's foreign coverage to Japan - in January, media coverage decreased (see Table 1). The main thrust of Russian propaganda continued to underscore: (1) U.S.-Japanese military cooperation and (2) the evils of Japanese militarism and imperialism.

Abstracts of selected Soviet propaganda articles that revealed the content, tone and focus of Russian propaganda are presented below:

"Japan is increasing its cooperation with Washington and supports U.S. military strategy. Japan may participate more in military maneuvers such as RIMPAC-82, a NATO and ANZUS military operation conducted annually."

"Japan and the United States plan joint maneuvers in Northeast Japan during February. Over 160 Japanese aircraft and 83 U.S. Air Force and Navy bombers will participate."

"The Japanese government created a new special police force to deal with anti-U.S. demonstrations near U.S. naval bases in Japan, in order to insure safe, unblocked passage of U.S. ships."

"Japan decides to arm its self-defense forces with Japanese cruise missiles to be built by Mitsubishi."

"Japan plans to increase its 1982 military expenditures by 7.7 percent."

"United States and Japan hold extensive meeting in Tokyo to discuss military cooperation."

"North Korea criticized meeting of U.S.-Japanese consultation committee on security treaty. U.S. and Japan have agreed on joint steps necessary for possible emergency situations in the Far East."

"U.S. General Meyer visits Japan to discuss military issues with Japanese military officials."

AFGHANISTAN

Propaganda coverage of activities and events in Afghanistan decreased noticeably in January 1982. During the past 30 months Afghanistan was allocated over four percent of the propaganda space in Red Star - in January, it was less than one percent. The main thrust of Soviet rhetoric underscored the following topics and themes:

"The people of Afghanistan support the revolution and are determined to make it succeed."

"Afghanistan refugees who fled the country because of foreign anti-Afghanistan propaganda return to support the revolution."

"More Afghanistan counterrevolutionary bands are destroyed by the Afghanistan Army."

"Indira Ghandi says that the Soviet Union did not interfere or intervene in Afghanistan, but was requested to help the people and government. Western countries are guilty of intervention, not the USSR."

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC AND MILITARY SUBJECTS

Of the total space in Red Star for January 1982, 62 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 64 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. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union for 14 months from 1980-82 is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic and military subjects.)

Table 6

SUBJECT/THEME	1982	1981												1980
	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC
Soviet Military.....	64%	60%	51%	66%	69%	68%	67%	67%	58%	59%	51%	43%	62%	54%
Domestic Politics...	04%	11%	10%	07%	03%	04%	02%	06%	10%	09%	13%	29%	05%	05%
Economy/Technology..	07%	04%	09%	06%	06%	05%	08%	05%	07%	10%	14%	12%	10%	12%
Society/Culture.....	14%	09%	09%	10%	09%	08%	10%	09%	09%	10%	09%	07%	12%	11%
Foreign Affairs.....	02%	09%	15%	06%	07%	05%	07%	08%	10%	08%	07%	04%	04%	12%
Other.....	09%	07%	06%	05%	06%	10%	06%	05%	06%	04%	06%	05%	07%	06%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

During January, the editors of Red Star allocated a respectable amount of space to the funeral and obituaries for M. A. Suslov, Secretary of the CPSU, Central Committee who died on January 25 of a heart attack.

In addition, Soviet propagandists continued to stress and underscore the heroic actions and sacrifices of Soviet soldiers and civilians during World War II. The military lessons from that war were also emphasized in a series of feature stories.

"The people of the Soviet Union gave everything they had to the government for the defense of the nation during World War II. Many gave their lives, others gave their savings and their possessions to help win the war."

"World War II experiences proved that professionalism, technical and strategic know-how are essential for victory. Luck does not play an important role in war - preparation, organization and training do. We have much to learn from World War II veterans."

"Accurate calculations and sharp minds accounted for many of the Soviet victories during World War II. Military commanders must use World War II experiences in current military training."

"Political officers emphasize that teaching history is important. Soldiers and officers should understand Soviet history, and should be taught loyalty and patriotism."

"A detailed description and background article on the legendary T-34 tank, used during World War II was presented."

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). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

TABLE 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>											
	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>
Military Discipline/Morale	47%	43%	39%	39%	36%	38%	41%	35%	44%	43%	46%	41%	39%
Soviet Military Training/Exercises	24%	23%	29%	31%	36%	35%	34%	31%	25%	35%	32%	35%	41%
Soviet History/WW II ...	20%	22%	18%	20%	17%	17%	14%	24%	19%	11%	10%	14%	08%
Military Logistics	08%	06%	05%	07%	04%	07%	07%	05%	06%	06%	04%	05%	09%
Arms Control.....	01%	05%	08%	02%	04%	02%	02%	04%	04%	03%	06%	03%	01%
Other Military	---	01%	01%	01%	03%	01%	02%	01%	02%	02%	02%	02%	02%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Over five percent of Red Star space about Soviet military subjects was critical in tone. The majority of negative and/or derogatory articles concerned military discipline and morale of the Soviet military - in fact, six percent of the space devoted to military discipline and morale was critical in tone - this is the same amount as 1981. Over 15 percent of the space devoted to military logistics was critical in tone.

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 previous months. It was emphasized that: (1) teamwork and unit team spirit are important for morale and need improvement; (2) military/political training must improve - political officers must influence all activities; (3) a determined effort should be made to conserve fuel and supplies (in the Soviet military); (4) new technology should be stressed in realistic training and (5) Soviet officers and soldiers must be taught to maintain World War II heroic conditions.

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

"Soviet civil defense is an important part of the Soviet defense capability. The people are responsible for the success and strength of the civil defense program. During war, civil defense is responsible for the protection of the towns and the economic processes. Civil defense organizations must be professionally trained and organized."

"Military rules and regulations must enable commanders to maintain military discipline and provide suitable punishment when required. Commanders must be aware of and use military rules and regulations. In particular, billeting regulations for military personnel and their dependents must be strictly obeyed. Commanders must not abuse billeting regulations, they must not show favoritism. The regulations protect the tenants and they are guaranteed certain rights."

"Military construction sergeant complains that his unit has poor working conditions and equipment which makes it difficult to complete various projects."

"Military drivers must conserve fuel and time. They must drive their vehicles responsibly, not as if they are pleasure cars. They should use the shortest route and drive safely."

"A major complains that his coat has been at the base tailor shop for over a year and it still has not been repaired."

"An officer and his family have difficulty of getting quarters on a military base. His commanding officer resorts to unethical methods in order to solve the problem. However, if they had followed the regulations the problems would have been solved."

"Tactical training must simulate actual combat conditions. This means that military training should not be routine - it should be conducted in all kinds of weather, day or night, and on all kinds of terrain. The men must be physically capable to withstand a lot of stress and they must be ready for battle psychologically. Ideological training is important."

"Commanders must understand strategy and weapons. They must be sure that tactical training simulates actual battle with many surprises and stress."

"Successful training, discipline and morale of military units depend on adhering to a well organized training schedule. Excuses, tardiness are not acceptable and not professional. Commanders must organize and monitor training on a constant basis."

"An important part of a commanders training is Marxist-Leninist training. Commanders must learn communist party history, ideology and doctrine. Tactical and technical training must also be thorough and well organized. Commanders must be military experts, leaders and teachers."

"Commanders must be strict and demanding toward themselves and their men. Excellence must be the major goal. Political organization must teach the men to be demanding and to strive for excellence."

"Komsomol organizations in the armed forces monitor and influence organization and progress of tactical and political training. The approach must be constructive and creative."

"Portrait of an ideal ship commander. He must be a good leader and know everything about the ship and his men so he can deal promptly and properly with any situation. The sea is his teacher and he must be thoroughly trained in naval strategy and technology. He must keep current with the state of the art."

"A young officer pays the price for not being demanding towards himself in fulfilling his duties. He is trans-

ferred to a less enjoyable position. He learns that hard work and self-exigence are necessary."

"Political officers must influence the course and organization of political and tactical training. They must stay close to the men and understand their needs and weaknesses. They must influence morale and discipline. Men must be praised when they deserve it."

"Sharp criticism of an officer who is dishonest and irresponsible and places blame on others. He complained to Kras. Zvezda that he was judged unfairly, and was not accepted in the party organization. Upon investigation, he was found to be negligent in fulfilling his duties and responsibilities. He was careless and unrespectful toward comrades and subordinates."

"Commanders must establish close contact with political officers, comrades and subordinates in order to maintain discipline, morale and obtain good results from training. Successful military training is a result of a team effort."

"Units in the Soviet armed forces must have greater access to television. TV broadcasts are important in political indoctrination programs. Unit officers should organize television centers for their men."

"Criticism of political officers. They did not prepare properly for class, check their students' work or teach realistic themes."

"A young inexperienced lieutenant has difficulty in adjusting and is transferred from one base to another. Upon investigation, Kras. Zvenda determined that the officer never received proper guidance from his superiors. Commanders must set good examples for young officers and must give them close guidance."

"An officer discusses the importance of team work in order to improve training, discipline and ideology. Officers must contribute 100 percent to team effort."

"A commander must demand excellence of himself and his men. This requires discipline, diligence, organization and adhering to communist principles. Every soldier must contribute 100 percent to excellence, and officers must set good examples for the men."

APPENDIX A

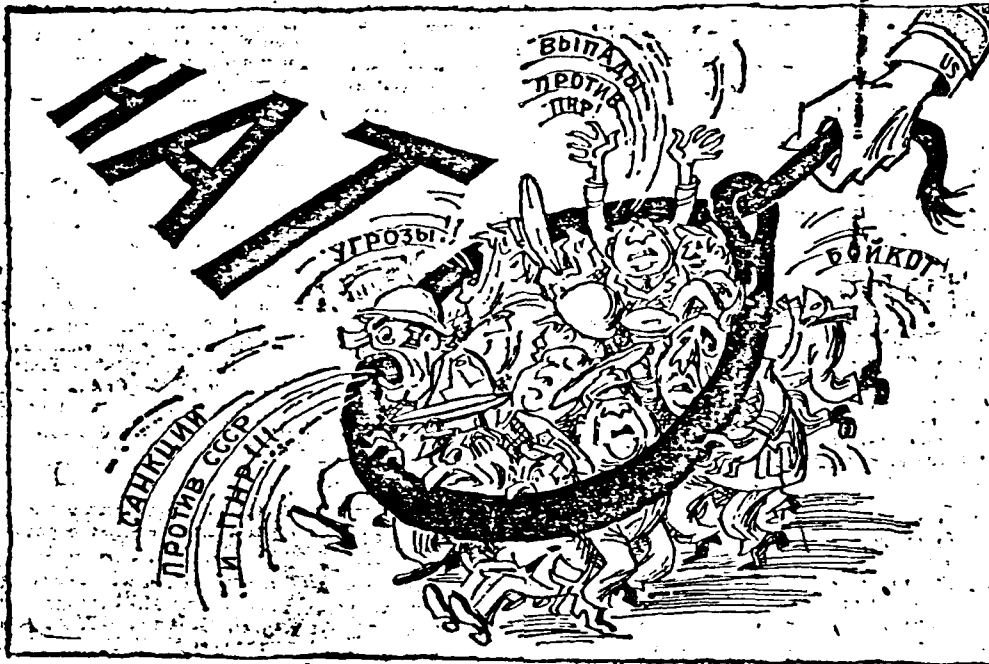
A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Propaganda cartoons are used from time to time to underscore selected propaganda themes. The following sample of cartoons are from the November 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/Topics</u>
1, 2, & 3	United States Military/Political Hegemony - Poland
4	United States Military/Political Hegemony - Middle East
5 & 6	Foreign Military Assistance and Arms Sales

Под давлением Вашингтона на встрече представителей западных стран в Брюсселе было принято заявление, содержащее угрозы применить санкции против СССР и ПНР.

(Из газет).



Because of U.S. pressure, Western countries at Brussels meeting approve declaration which threatens sanctions against USSR and Poland.

Caught in the American noose.

Разыгрывая так называемую «польскую карту», Вашингтон пытается превратить кризис в Польше в международный конфликт.

(Из газет).



By playing the so-called "Polish card", Washington is trying to turn the crisis in Poland into an international conflict.

Washington's cards.

В США нарастает антипольская и антисоветская кампания, которой дирижирует непосредственно Белая дочь.
(Из газет).



ЗАОКЕАНСКИЙ ДИРИЖЕР.

Рис. М. КУЗНЕЦОВА.

U.S. is increasing anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign, which is directed by White House.

Overseas director.

Под видом «многонациональных вооруженных сил» на Синайском полуострове Вашингтон намеревается протасовать в этот стратегически важный ближневосточный район части интервенционистских сил быстрого развертывания США.

(из газеты).

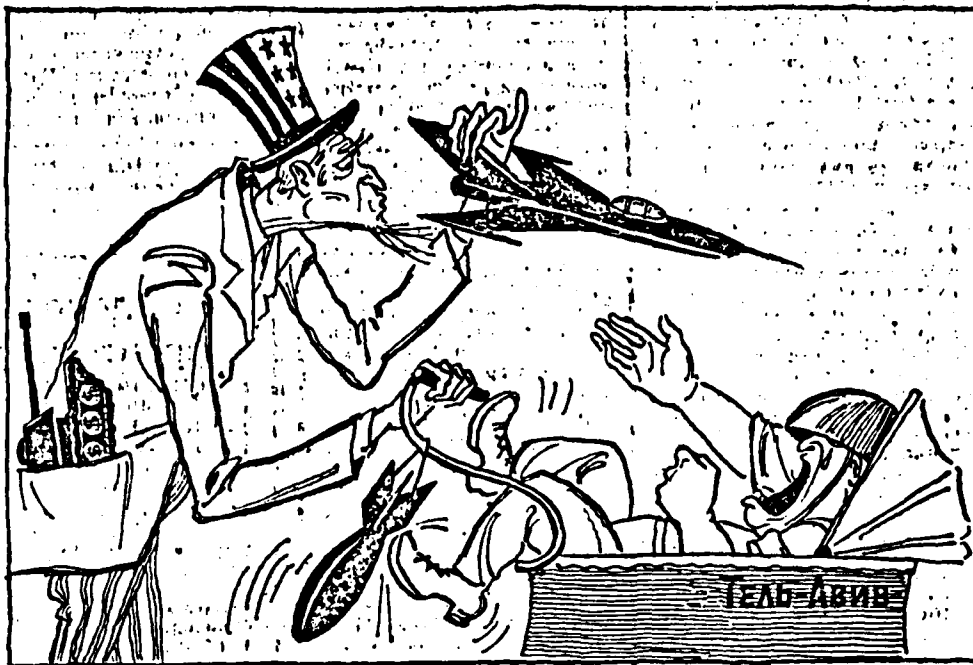


U.S. plans to deploy rapid reaction units in strategically important Sinai under the guise of multinational armed forces.

The monopolies' foothold.

Покаянная «ссора» Вашингтона и Тель-Авива завершилась «полным примирением»
 сторон, и США уже объявили о планах очередных поставок Израилю крупных партий
 американского оружия.

(Из газет).



ЧЕМ БЫ ДИТЯ НИ ТЕШИЛОСЬ...

Рис. М. КУЗНЕЦОВА.

U.S.-Israeli "quarrel" has resulted in a "complete reconciliation", and U.S. has already announced plans to supply Israel with a large military arms package.

Whatever Baby wants...



Uncle Sam's Department Store (where you can buy any arms that you want)

LMED
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