

Q



КРАСНАЯ ЗВЕЗДА

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

VOL. 2, NO. 4, 1982

DTIC
ELECTE
JUN 30 1982
H

AD A116289

DTIC FILE COPY

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

88 06 28 117

**SOVIET NEWS
AND
PROPAGANDA
ANALYSIS**

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

FOR THE PERIOD 1-30 APRIL 1982

DISCLAIMER

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

DISTRIBUTION

This document is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. Additional copies of this report may be obtained from:

Defense Technical Information Center
Cameron Station
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

COMMUNICATION

Comments or recommendations regarding this report should be directed to the Special Operations Division, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (J-3), Washington, D.C. 20301; or by calling (202) 697-3455; (Autovon: 227-3455).



Accession For	
NTIS GRA&I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
By _____	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Special
A	

Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-30 April 1982

Executive Summary

In April 1982, Soviet rhetoric and propaganda was bitter, sarcastic and threatening regarding all aspects of military and foreign policies of the Reagan administration. The major propaganda emphasis, directed to the Soviet military audience, underscored themes and topics related to: (1) world public opinion which is against nuclear war and the arms race; (2) the Pentagon increases its inventories of chemical and biological weapons at an alarming rate; (3) Reagan's military policies in Europe increase the danger of nuclear war; (4) American imperialism in the Middle East is incessant; and (5) the expansion and deployment of new advanced nuclear missiles by the U.S. Navy in the Pacific Ocean area, is a threat to world peace.

The Kremlin continued to expand and intensify its propaganda and rhetoric on topics relative to world peace movements and a nuclear freeze. It was strongly stressed, by the Russian media that "criticism of Reagan's military programs is increasing in the United States." The military editors in Moscow vigorously enunciated that American public opinion is beginning to fear nuclear war and are protesting the "mad" arms race. Feature news articles from the Kremlin headlined:

- o Stop the Nuclear Arms Race!
- o Protests are growing!
- o Criticism of the Pentagon's Military Programs is increasing in the United States!
- o Militaristic Labyrinths of Washington!

The Soviet media strongly assailed U.S. imperialism in the Middle East. Feature articles in the communist press emphasized that "the American presence in the Sinai is not for peace-keeping, but for rapid deployment in crisis situations." It was accentuated that the U.S. military (82nd Airborne Division) is fortifying former Israeli bases in the Sinai. According to Moscow, "Nothing has changed. Americans have replaced Israelis, that's all."

During April 1982, Soviet propagandists continued and heightened their coverage of the Pentagon's development and deployment and possible use of chemical and biological weapons in Europe and Asia. "Name calling" and other propaganda techniques were used in Moscow to exploit this very emotional topic. The Soviet media headlined that "U.S. chemical weapons threaten the civilian population in Western Europe." The communists continued to insist that U.S. propaganda about the use of chemical weapons in Laos and Kampuchea is totally false.

During the past four months, a major objective of Soviet propaganda has been to underscore American imperialism and intervention in El Salvador and other countries in Central America. Soviet media emphasized American aggression in Nicaragua. Feature articles in the communist press headlined:

- o Green Berets will intervene (in Nicaragua)!
- o U.S. Navy may blockade Nicaragua!
- o Washington is encouraging raids by Honduras into Nicaragua!

In April of 1982, a major thrust of Soviet propaganda concerned the modernization of U.S. Navy ships and bases in the Pacific. The Soviets expressed keen interest (and concern) in regard to the deployment of cruise and other advanced missiles with U.S. Navy task forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Soviet propaganda stressed that:

- o Admiral Long has asked Congress to approve plans to deploy chemical weapons in the Indian Ocean and Western Pacific.
- o U.S. wants naval supremacy over USSR.
- o Washington plans to deploy the neutron bomb in the Far East.

The Soviets continued to emphasize U.S. military assistance and mutual security relations to Egypt, Somalia and the Sudan. Several long feature articles continued to highlight military assistance being provided by the U.S. government to Pakistan. As in previous months, the Kremlin highlighted all aspects of assistance to Israel and South Africa. With respect to China, Soviet propaganda emphasized:

"In spite of U.S. and China's disagreement about Taiwan, Washington and China have an understanding. U.S. will continue to send military aid to Taiwan, but will sell complex military technology to China."

Soviet Propagandists provided its readers with daily and very extensive coverage of events in the Falklands. Over ten percent of the total coverage in the military press reported activities and events associated with the crisis in the South Atlantic. The tone and scope of Soviet coverage was generally hostile toward the conservative government of Great Britain. The Kremlin headlined:

- o Washington gives Great Britain green light to go to war!
- o Britain headed toward aggression against Falklands!

- o Britain once again refuses peaceful solution to Falklands crisis!

Soviet propagandists continued to exploit all aspects of United States assistance and military aid to Israel. Since February 1982, the major thrust of Soviet rhetoric exploited events associated with the extended conflict (and war) between Israel and the PLO in Lebanon. The Soviet media headlined:

- o Israel concentrates troops along Lebanon border!
- o Blood is shed once again!
- o Playing with fire!

Potential psychological vulnerabilities within the Soviet military are evident from the consistent coverage of topics and 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. Articles critical in tone emphasized that:

- o Soviet military commanders and political officers must work harder in order to upgrade troop morale and discipline.
- o Political officers are not performing their duties adequately.
- o Military housing and logistics, including commissaries, are inadequate.
- o Commanders and political officers must genuinely cooperate with each other in order to insure high quality training.
- o Soviet officers and soldiers must be motivated to maintain the heroic standards established during World War II.

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

"Officers must maintain discipline and order. They must follow the rules and regulations and insist that all of their subordinates do the same."

"Commanders must be demanding of their men, but not crude or unreasonable. They should understand people and the needs of their soldiers, and work closely with their troops. Commanders must teach their men to work together as a team and to maintain traditions. This will result in excellent morale and discipline."

"Those who try to cover-up disciplinary violations or misconduct deserve the severest punishment. Cheating only hurts the cheaters."

"Discipline is an important part of success in actual battle, Soviet troops who fought successfully in World War II were very disciplined."

"Each officer must begin with himself in order to establish discipline and excellence. Every person must be self-critical and learn from mistakes. Each officer must be honest, and a man of communist principles. He must be willing to accept criticism."

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period	
1 - 30 April 1982	E-1
INTRODUCTION	1
PART I. SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS	1
General	2
United States	4
U.S. Military/Political Hegemony	7
United States Military Budget, Weapons Development and the Arms Race	13
Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security	17
Other Themes	20
Anglo-Argentine Conflict	21
Poland	24
Israel-Lebanon	25
Japan	27
China	27
PART II. COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC AND MILITARY SUBJECTS	28
General	28
The Soviet Military	29
APPENDIX A	
A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons	A-1

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 1 - Foreign Governments that Received Significant Coverage	2
Table 2 - Critical Coverage of Foreign Governments	6
Table 3 - Major Soviet Propaganda Themes Related to the United States	7
Table 4 - Country/Area of United States Military Hegemony	8
Table 5 - Country/Area Given United States Military Assistance	18
Table 6 - Coverage of Soviet Union--Major Subjects for 14 Months	28
Table 7 - Coverage of Soviet Union--Military Subjects	30

INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for almost three years -- June 1979 to April 1982. During this period, 32,967 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 April 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 April 1982, 30 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 one percent from the previous month. The average amount of space allocated to foreign coverage is 30 percent of the total space.

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

Table 1

<u>Government/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Apr 1982</u>	<u>Mar 1982</u>	<u>June 1979 - Feb 1982</u>
1. United States	29.91%	32.23%	29.23%
2. United Kingdom	10.08%	0.82%	1.61%
3. Argentina	9.29%	0.02%	0.11%
4. Israel	4.90%	3.53%	2.29%
5. Poland	2.72%	12.11%	4.45%
6. Afghanistan	2.50%	6.76%	4.00%
7. Lebanon	2.22%	0.85%	0.76%
8. Laos	2.18%	1.78%	0.33%
9. West Germany	1.93%	4.10%	2.67%
10. El Salvador	1.52%	1.72%	0.78%
11. Australia	1.46%	----	0.05%
12. Mongolia	1.45%	1.19%	1.29%
13. China	1.43%	0.72%	3.49%
14. Yugoslavia	1.40%	----	0.52%
15. Japan	1.24%	2.55%	2.25%

GENERAL

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

Laos

The Third Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos convened on April 27, and this event was given significant coverage in the Soviet media. A medium-level Soviet political delegation represented the USSR at this event in Laos. The major thrust of Soviet propaganda emphasized the following topics:

Laotian people's victory over United States imperialism.

Laotian friendship with the USSR.

Kampuchea and Vietnam oppose United States and Chinese expansionism.

The Soviet Union continues to supply valuable aid and assistance to Laos.

USSR supports Indochina's policy for Southeast Asia.

Yugoslavia

Soviet print media provided its readers with detailed coverage of the visit to Moscow of the Yugoslavian Secretary of Defense - General Lyubichich. According to Red Star, the primary purpose of the visit was to discuss Soviet-Yugoslavian military relations and common problems. Representative abstracts of several articles pertaining to the visit of the Yugoslavian Defense Minister are listed below:

"Yugoslavian Defense Secretary, General Lyubichich, visits the Soviet Union on official business. The General meets with Marshall Ustinov on April 19 to review and discuss Soviet-Yugoslavian military relations and other subjects of mutual interest."

"On April 20 the Yugoslavian Defense Minister met with the Chairman of the (Soviet) council of Ministers, N. A. Tikhonov in the Kremlin. They discussed Soviet-Yugoslavian relations, disarmament and foreign affairs. The talks were conducted in a friendly atmosphere. General Lyubichich visited Lenin's tomb."

"Yugoslavian Secretary of Defense visits Lenin's monument and military installations in Tashkent and Byelorussia."

Mongolia

The Soviet press frequently provides favorable coverage in regard to events and relations with Mongolia. In April, a military delegation headed by the Mongolian Minister of Defense visited Moscow. After conducting the usual protocol and talks in Moscow, the Mongolian delegation visited Soviet tank regiments in East Germany, and observed tactical training exercises (in Germany).

Hungary

In April 1982, the editors of Red Star published a series of articles in celebration of the 37th Anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from Nazi Germany by the Soviet Army. The Soviet press reported that:

"Hungary celebrates the 37th Anniversary of liberation from Nazi Germany by the Soviet Army. Since its liberation in 1945, Hungary has been rebuilt into a prosperous socialist country with a highly productive industry and agriculture. During this period the USSR has been a close and valuable ally. Hungary is a most valuable Warsaw Pact ally."

"Soviet and Hungarian military units complete joint command training with great success. Both sides demonstrate team spirit and cohesiveness. The military training took place in Hungary."

"A celebration was held in Moscow to honor the 37th Anniversary of the liberation of Hungary (from the Nazis) and Soviet-Hungarian friendship. Wreaths were placed on the graves of Soviet soldiers who died to liberate Hungary."

UNITED STATES

In April 1982, the editors of Red Star allocated about 30 percent of its space, devoted to international events and foreign affairs, to the United States - this amount represented a decrease in coverage of more than two percent from the previous month. It should be noted that during the past 35 months (see Table 1), the average allocation of print space devoted to United States has been 29.23 percent of the total coverage in Red Star for foreign states and international events.

For almost three years, Soviet propagandists highlighted and hammered away at topics and events that reflected the United States government as supporting world imperialism and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race. In April 1982, the major topics and propaganda emphasis from Moscow stressed: (1) that world public opinion is against the nuclear arms race; (2) the Pentagon builds and deploys new chemical and biological weapons; (3) the ever-impending danger and likelihood of nuclear war in Europe; (4) American imperialism in the Middle East and (5) U.S. military expansion in the Pacific Ocean area.

The Kremlin continued to expand and intensify the critical tone of its rhetoric on topics related to world peace movements and the nuclear freeze. It was strongly stressed, by the Russian media, that "criticism of Reagan's military programs is increasing in the United States." The editors of Red Star vigorously enunciated that the American public is beginning to fear nuclear war, and are emphatically protesting the war policy of the Reagan administration and the arms race.

The following abstracts indicate the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda related to public protests about nuclear weapons and the arms race:

"Stop the Nuclear Arms Race! At the present time there is approximate military parity between the United States and the USSR. The former director of the American Agency on Control of Arms and Disarmament, P. Warnke, appeared at the National Press Club to support disarmament. It is clear that the nuclear arms build-up may increase chance for nuclear war. A majority of U.S. citizens fear

nuclear war and are beginning to protest the arms build-up. Warnke criticized the Reagan policy for war. America has enough nuclear weapons. United States and USSR must begin to disarm."

"U.S. has changed its harsh attitude about disarmament due to the approval of the world (public opinion) of Soviet peace initiatives, and the European anti-nuclear movement which has spread to the U.S. Senators Warner and Jackson have suggested that Washington freeze nuclear arms production after U.S. has caught up with USSR."

"Recent CIA reports have stressed Soviet military spending in order to detract from Soviet peace policies and mislead U.S. public. USSR, however, has launched a constructive disarmament program. CIA plans to hold secret sessions in the U.S. Senate to discuss Soviet threat. American public is joining the anti-nuclear war movement and want SALT talks to be successful."

"Protests are Growing! Reagan's plans to deploy advanced nuclear missiles in Western Europe upset citizens all over the world. Peace movements and demonstrations are growing. The agreement of the Canadian government to allow U.S. to test missiles in Canada has also received much opposition from the people. The Reagan administration is following a dangerous course of arms race and worldwide military build-up."

"Criticism of White House Military Programs Is Increasing in U.S.! The Reagan administration supports a cold war policy, many experts agree that there is nuclear parity between U.S. and USSR. The Reagan administration uses anti-Soviet rhetoric, supports dangerous military programs. Most of the U.S. citizens want nuclear disarmament, not war."

"Militaristic Labyrinths of Washington! U.S. hawks are suddenly sounding like doves, talking about peace and disarmament talks with USSR. Washington has been increasing its military strength, heading toward confrontation with USSR. This program started during the Carter administration and has continued. USSR, on the other hand, has consistently supported disarmament and world peace movements. USSR wants military parity, but Washington plans to produce MX system, chemical weapons and neutron bombs to hurt the balance."

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 almost three 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 April it was 57 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>April 1982</u>	<u>March 1982</u>	<u>June 79 - Feb 82</u>
1. United States	57.36%	67.14%	57.41%
2. United Kingdom	17.23%	1.66%	2.75%
3. Israel	9.64%	7.84%	4.85%
4. West Germany	3.23%	6.10%	3.09%
5. El Salvador	2.93%	2.84%	1.00%
6. China	2.44%	1.59%	7.23%
7. Pakistan	1.75%	1.49%	1.62%
8. Japan	1.55%	1.81%	3.76%
9. South Africa	1.44%	2.46%	2.32%
10. Spain	0.69%	0.15%	0.16%

As in previous months, over 96 percent of the total space allocated to the United States was highly critical and/or negative in tone - none 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. 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										
	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR
US Military/ Political Hegemony	37%	41%	41%	40%	33%	48%	53%	55%	29%	45%	30%	35%	41%	43%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	40%	38%	37%	31%	39%	36%	30%	26%	48%	32%	45%	34%	30%	26%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	18%	17%	13%	23%	23%	10%	13%	14%	19%	20%	21%	25%	17%	28%
All Other	<u>05%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>04%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>09%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>06%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>05%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>06%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>04%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>05%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>04%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>03%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>04%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>06%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>12%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>03%</u> <u>100%</u>

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 April 1982, 37 percent of Soviet rhetoric about Washington exploited the subject of American military/political hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee imperialism) - this was four percent less space than was allocated for the propaganda theme in March (see Table 3).

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflects 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 of this propaganda theme.)

Table 4

<u>Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony</u>	<u>1982</u>						<u>1981</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>
1. Indian Ocean and Middle East	31%	34%	10%	17%	15%	19%	13%	19%	25%
2. Central America/Caribbean	28%	32%	32%	08%	14%	21%	06%	05%	29%
3. Asia/Pacific	28%	04%	14%	06%	08%	09%	25%	22%	06%
4. Europe	11%	20%	26%	58%	54%	25%	29%	42%	27%
5. World Wide	02%	10%	18%	10%	07%	12%	27%	10%	13%
6. Other	00%	00%	00%	01%	02%	14%	00%	02%	00%
	<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.S. Imperialism in the Middle East and Indian Ocean

Moscow continued to underscore American military and political activities in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean. Soviet propaganda articulated the following topics:

- o U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces are deployed to Sinai!
- o Washington continues to build-up Military Forces in Middle East!
- o U.S. increasing military presence in Indian Ocean!
- o Return of Sinai to Egypt accomplishes nothing - Americans replace Israelis!

Some examples of the scope and tone of Red Star propaganda articles pertaining to the Middle East and the Indian Ocean are below:

"On April 25 the Sinai farce took place! The return of the Sinai to Egypt has nothing to do with establishing peace in the Middle East. The price that Egypt paid for the Sinai was the betrayal of Arab interests. U.S. immediately deployed Rapid Deployment units to the Sinai. This increases the military threat in the Middle East. Arab countries remember very vividly the colonial forces of other countries in their lands. Camp David process continues the colonial plan. Palestinians will not get autonomy under that plan."

"Return of Sinai to Egypt accomplishes nothing, except to establish peace between Israel and Egypt. Israel continues to attack Lebanon and to conduct anti-Arab poli-

cies in occupied territory. Instead of Israeli forces in the Sinai, there are multi-national forces - mostly U.S. military. Egypt does not even have the right to defend its own territory. U.S. and Israel are continuing to increase military activities. America is fortifying former Israeli bases in the Sinai. So nothing has changed. Americans have replaced Israelis, that's all."

"U.S. is increasing military presence in the Indian Ocean. Clearly America is a threat to world peace. Over 21,000 soldiers are engaged in tactical training at Fort Steward, Georgia. The enemy soldiers are dressed in Soviet uniforms. Gallant Eagle-82 maneuvers are being conducted in the Mojave desert - over 40,000 soldiers are participating in this desert exercise."

"The plot of those who are waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan. U.S. is the major organizer of an undeclared war against Afghanistan. In 1975, CIA established close ties with counterrevolutionaries, trained and armed them in Pakistan. Washington has three goals to stop the democratic revolution: to establish old feudal society, to turn Afghanistan into an anti-Soviet military base and operate against OPEC countries from that base. When Reagan became president, U.S. intervention in Afghanistan increased."

"Pakistan has become the major base for U.S. operations against Afghanistan. U.S., China, Egypt and other countries arm and train counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries to operate in Afghanistan. There are 80 bases in Pakistan to train counterrevolutionaries. Last year (1981) Washington spent over \$100 million to arm and train counterrevolutionaries. Pakistan, China and Great Britain are following the U.S. example. U.S. has attempted to get the United Nations to discuss the Afghanistan issue based on anti-Soviet rhetoric. Afghanistan has a right to self determination."

U.S. Imperialism - Caribbean and Central America

For the past three months, a marked thrust of Soviet propaganda has been to underscore American imperialism and intervention in El Salvador and other countries in the Caribbean area. Feature articles in the communist press headlined:

- o Washington is responsible for tragedy in El Salvador and criminal intervention!

- o Plot against Nicaragua - U.S. history of intervention in Central America!
- o Military maneuvers threaten Cuba and Nicaragua!

Some abstracts from the Soviet media that illustrate the scope and tone of articles pertaining to the Caribbean and Central America are presented below:

"Intervention by Washington in El Salvador is growing every day. U.S. is trying to involve Latin American allies in this fight. Reagan is supplying military Junta (in El Salvador) with A-37s, artillery and helicopters. U.S. is training Salvadoran soldiers at Fort Benning and Fort Bragg, also in Honduras and in Panama Canal Zone. Danger of U.S. military intervention in El Salvador is very real."

"U.S. is responsible for the tragedy and criminal intervention in El Salvador. In 1981, over 12,000 died from bloody terrorism of the military junta. Villages were buried and people murdered. U.S. intervention is making the situation a lot worse. Washington considers the Caribbean and Central America as important strategic regions. U.S. considers the courageous battle of the Salvadoran people as a threat to the security of the region. U.S. believes that the USSR, Cuba and Nicaragua are a threat to the security of the region. Therefore, Washington is arming the Junta."

"Plot Against Nicaragua! U.S. has had a long history of intervention in Central America. Since the triumph of the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua, Washington developed a strong anti-Nicaraguan campaign. This includes training mercenaries for a counter coup in Nicaragua. The U.S. reason for intervention is to prevent communism from becoming established in that region. Reagan wants the Latin American countries to join in the battle against communism and the Soviet threat. U.S. plans to punish Nicaragua for establishing freedom."

"Reagan administration is trying to cause armed conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras in order to justify U.S. military intervention in Central American. Washington is encouraging raids by Honduras into Nicaragua."

"U.S. military starts RIDEX-82 maneuvers in Caribbean. Over 40 ships, 200 aircraft participate in this exercise. Washington is threatening Cuba and Nicaragua."

"The Pentagon is conducting Ocean Venture-82 maneuvers in the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico. Over 60 ships, 350 aircraft and 45,000 troops from the Rapid Deployment Forces are participating in this provocative military exercise."

U.S. Imperialism - Asia and the Pacific Ocean

Approximately 28 percent of Moscow's rhetoric and propaganda (in April 1982) pertained to American political/military hegemony in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area. This represents a significant increase in coverage from previous months (see Table 4). The primary thrust of Soviet propaganda concerned the modernization of U.S. Navy ships and bases in the Pacific. The Soviets expressed keen interest in the deployment of cruise and other advanced missiles with U.S. Navy task forces in the Pacific and Indian Ocean.

Some abstracts from Red Star that illustrate the scope and tone of feature articles that pertain to Asia and the Pacific Ocean are listed below.

"U.S. Admiral R. Long has asked (the U.S.) Congress to approve plans to deploy chemical weapons in the Indian Ocean and the Western Pacific. The Pentagon plans to build new assault boats for the Marines - over \$66.2 million will go into this program. The Pentagon plans to send more ships armed with advanced missiles into the Western Pacific."

"U.S. Wants to Obtain Naval Supremacy Over USSR! Washington is increasing its military presence in the Pacific area and drawing Pacific Ocean allies into its anti-Soviet strategy. U.S. is sending more submarines and ships into the Pacific Ocean area. The Pentagon already has 44 submarines and a surface fleet that consists of seven carriers and 170 other ships. There are about 200 F-4s, F-15s and F-16s in the Pacific area. Ships and submarines armed with nuclear weapons visit Japanese ports on a scheduled basis. The U.S. plans to deploy the neutron bomb in the Far East."

"The Soviet policy in regard to the Asian continent is a policy of peace and cooperation. After World War II, many wars and conflicts plagued Asia. Today tension (political and military) still exists due to the adventurism of the U.S. and China. Washington is interested in the natural resources of Asia and wants to strengthen its network of military bases. The Pentagon is constructing a very large base on Diego Garcia, and is increasing its military ships in Sri Lankan waters. U.S. has 90 mili-

tary bases in Asia - 40 in South Korea and 32 military bases in Japan. Washington is forcing its Asian and ANZUS allies to participate in more military activities."

"Recently the U.S. Secretary of Defense, Weinberger, visited the Far East and Southeast Asia. He discussed military projects with U.S. allies. At that time RIMPAC-82 and Team Spirit-82 maneuvers were being conducted in the Pacific. Each year these maneuvers get larger. U.S. and Japan are increasing the scope of their joint military actions and activities. Japan is increasing the size of its military forces so it can act in an area over 1,000 miles from Japan. The Pentagon is sending more troops to South Korea. Washington is also planning to increase its military activities in the Philippines."

"Over 23 U.S. Navy attack and bomber aircraft conduct maneuvers near the Philippines. The Pentagon plans to use military bases on territory of Pacific Ocean allies in order to deploy nuclear and chemical weapons (from those foreign bases). Washington is scaring Pacific Ocean allies with talk about the Soviet threat in order to force the (foreign) governments to participate in U.S. military strategy in the area. This is especially true in regard to the Philippines."

United States Imperialism in Europe

In April, Soviet propagandists allocated considerably less space to U.S. hegemony in Europe than in previous months (see Table 4). Inasmuch as space is very limited in Soviet print media, propaganda attention to events in Europe was probably displaced due to coverage of the conflict in the South Atlantic between Great Britain and Argentina. The principal thrust of Soviet propaganda in regard to United States military imperialism in Europe concerned Reagan's plans to deploy advanced nuclear missiles and chemical/biological weapons in Europe. Soviet sensitivity toward U.S. military bases in Europe was most apparent (see paragraphs on foreign military assistance and mutual security, below). Moscow continued to emphasize the propaganda topic that Reagan intends to involve NATO in limited nuclear war. Soviet media stressed the following themes:

"Reagan administration claims that its plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is in the name of peace, while Soviet plans to declare a moratorium on deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. USSR does not help peace. U.S. continues to try to scare European allies about the Soviet threat. U.S. says USSR is building more SS-20 missiles - not so."

"U.S. continues anti-Polish propaganda and sanctions. Sanctions against Poland have not had effect desired by America and its allies, they have only slowed Polish economic recovery. Soviet Union is helping Poland to recover. Radio Free Europe is broadcasting propaganda against socialist countries who are aiding Poland, trying to incite Polish anti-socialists to act again."

"The Reagan administration plans to increase anti-Soviet propaganda through the Voice of America. VOA will receive additional funds."

"CIA has prepared a war plan (Operation Number 10) which involves the deployment of U.S. troops in Sweden and Finland. This document was prepared in the 1960s."

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

During April 1982, the amount of space and Soviet rhetoric and propaganda (in Red Star) pertaining to the American military budget, weapons development and military technology increased moderately from the previous month (see Table 3). Soviet propagandists elected to highlight the following topics about the arms race and disarmament: (1) U.S. development, deployment and use of chemical and biological weapons; (2) American production and deployment of advanced nuclear delivery systems, such as Tomahawk cruise missiles, Trident missiles and Pershing II missiles and (3) the USSR has offered a constructive disarmament policy which is favored by Western Europe.

During April 1982, Soviet propagandists continued and heightened their coverage of American development, deployment and possible use of chemical and biological weapons in Europe and Asia. "Name calling" and other propaganda techniques were used by Moscow to exploit this very emotional topic. The Soviets headlined that "U.S. chemical weapons threaten the civilian population in Western Europe." Some abstracts from Red Star that reveal the tone and substance of Soviet propaganda about chemical weapons are presented below:

"U.S. chemical weapons are being stored in an arsenal in Fischbach, West Germany which is near the French border. This arsenal contains over one-half thousand tons of nerve-paralyzing substances. It is clearly recognized that this arsenal is a danger to the civilian population of the area."

"Creators of Chemical Death! Pentagon employees have been strictly forbidden to discuss problems of chemical and bacteriological warfare with two English authors of the book 'The Highest Form of Murder.' Since the early

1900s, capitalist countries have been developing chemical weapons. England armed 'whites' with chemical weapons in order to fight the Red Army in 1919. After World War II, the United States became the principal producer (and experimenter) of chemical and biological weapons. Washington used chemical weapons in Vietnam, which caused massive defoliation and death to thousands of innocent people."

"The 1983 Pentagon budget for chemical weapons is \$705 million, \$100 million will be used to produce binary weapons. Over the next few years the U.S. may spend six billion dollars on chemical weapons and programs."

"During recent tests of binary chemical weapons on a secret U.S. Army base, soldiers panicked due to unexpected traces of fog from the flight projectory of chemical weapons. The Pentagon is investigating to determine if the fog was caused by the leakage of gas. This could be dangerous to the troops and the nearby civilian population."

"The Soviet government sends an official note of protest to Washington in regard to U.S. accusations that the USSR has used chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. This is an attempt by the U.S. to cast a shadow on the Soviet peace policy. USSR has never used and will never use chemical weapons. The Pentagon used chemical weapons in Vietnam and is planning mass production of chemical and biological weapons."

"The Kampuchean government denies U.S. claims about the use of chemical weapons in Laos and Kampuchea. However, Thailand used chemical weapons on February 11 and 14 during an artillery attack on Kampuchea. Many civilians were injured."

During April 1982, Kremlin propagandists and the Soviet print media continued to underscore that Washington is not at all serious in regard to disarmament and/or arms reduction. Soviet propagandists continued to assiduously exploit the topic that "Reagan refuses to consider Soviet peace offers." Feature stories in the Soviet press headlined the following topics:

- o Growing peace movement in the United States!
- o Reagan opposes nuclear weapons freeze!
- o Reagan administration prepares for war!

- o Reagan's peace is Europe's death!
- o Espionage from the stratosphere!

Selected abstracts from Red Star of Soviet feature stories pertaining to Pentagon budget (the arms race) and the "Soviet peace offensive" are listed below:

"R. Reagan Agrees with R. Reagan! The Reagan administration has developed detailed plans for war and no plans to protect the peace. At a press conference about disarmament, Reagan stated that the U.S. is prepared to discuss with the USSR a cutback in strategic weapons. However, he neglected to mention that NATO has been the cause for major delays in the SALT talks and the U.S. Congress has not ratified SALT II. Regardless, Washington will continue to increase its military budget in order to catch-up with the USSR - to prevent war. The United States really wants military supremacy."

"Absurd Logic! Reagan's position about peace and disarmament remains the same. The U.S. must increase its military forces in order to obtain peace. President Reagan wants to increase its nuclear arsenal before the U.S. disarms. If Washington thinks that the USSR won't increase its arms while the U.S. does, the U.S. government is naive. Senator Kennedy criticizes the Reagan policy, and says that the U.S. should disarm now. It is absurd logic to increase arms and then disarm."

"Reagan Speaks Out in Favor of World Peace! Only a week ago Haig said that the U.S. must not respond to Soviet peace initiatives. Reagan says he supports those who oppose nuclear war, and U.S. will not start a nuclear war. However, the U.S. has considered using nuclear weapons 19 times since 1945. Currently U.S. is seeking nuclear and military supremacy over the USSR. U.S. may begin disarmament talks. Reagan's peace is Europe's death."

"World supports Brezhnev's suggestion that Pacific Ocean be declared a Zone of Peace! The Pentagon, on the other hand, plans to increase its sea-based nuclear weapons systems. U.S. plans to spend \$42 billion on strategic submarine programs such as the Trident missile and the Ohio class submarines. U.S. plans to increase its military presence in the Pacific Ocean area. Washington refuses to consider Soviet peace offers."

"Pentagon will purchase 7,058 M-1 tanks. Each tank will cost between \$1.7 and \$2.7 million. In addition the U.S. is increasing its military presence all over the world - strengthening its world-wide network of military bases. Washington is also increasing military assistance to its allies such as Japan and South Africa. The United States is a threat to the world."

"Pentagon plans to spend \$78 billion on the Air Force in 1983. Over \$4.8 billion will be spent on the B-1B bomber, \$4.46 billion will be for the MX missile, \$860 million will go into the production of the C-5, and \$829 million will be spent on the production of KC-10 aircraft. The U.S. Air Force will be completely modernized, and will acquire new missiles."

"U.S. Plans to Obtain Naval Supremacy! Secretary of Navy G. Leman says that the U.S. will construct a navy large enough to wage war all over the world at the same time. Reagan has allocated 38 percent of the new military budget to the navy. Washington also plans to use the U.S. Navy to blockade countries like Cuba, Nicaragua and Libya."

"U.S. Plans to Upset Soviet-U.S. Nuclear Balance with New Ohio Class Submarines and Trident-II Missiles! Washington has reacted negatively so far to every constructive, pro-disarmament program suggested by the USSR with talk about window of vulnerability. U.S. may even break treaty regarding anti-missile defense. The entire U.S. window concept is based on Soviet first strike. USSR is against a first strike. Washington knows this, but simply wants to use the window as an excuse to gain military supremacy."

"U.S. Is Threat to Peace! Washington plans to deploy laser weapons into space. Over \$433 million will go into this program in 1983. Over one billion dollars will be spent on nuclear warheads in 1982. In 1984 the U.S. Army will obtain 884 hellfire missiles. West Germany and other NATO allies are also increasing their military forces."

"Reagan endorses use of science to aid military industry. Reagan wants new nuclear and chemical weapons to be developed. The space program must become a military program. Military scientific research programs will receive over \$26.2 billion in the next fiscal year."

"U.S. Is Threat to Peace! Washington is dragging its NATO partners into one military program after another. U.S. is forcing them to develop and manufacture new missile systems. The Pentagon is planning to build laser weapons for new space stations and satellites. U.S. is increasing its military forces in the Pacific and Indian oceans."

"Espionage From the Stratosphere! The Pentagon depends heavily on air espionage to gather information about the USSR and socialist block countries. The first spy planes used by the U.S. were RB-36 (late 40s), B-58, B-52, SR-71 Blackbird and U-2 (50s). In the 1960s, the U.S. started to use spy Satellites and unpiloted planes such as GTO-21 and AQM-34. The AQM-34 was used during the Vietnam war. The AQM-91 was used to spy on China. U.S. also developed infra-red and electronic spy systems. The Pentagon is developing the E-3A and TR-1 planes to support AWACS."

"NATO Spy Planes Use AWACS! AWACS allows espionage of East Germany, Czechoslovakia and 80 KM into Poland. AWACS can monitor radio conversations, can observe surface objects in a 400 KM radius. AWACS monitors both air space and land objects. E-3As are widely used by U.S. and NATO. TR-1 is like the U-2. The Pentagon will use the TR-1 to spy on socialist block countries from Western Europe. USAF has ordered 35 TR-1s. The U.S. will continue to modify the RC-135 which monitors Soviet missiles. U.S. continues to develop new long-distance espionage technology."

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In April 1982, Soviet propagandists placed slightly more emphasis on exploiting United States foreign military assistance and mutual security subjects, than in March. The amount of space allocated to the various topics in this theme was 18 percent (an increase of 1 percent) of the total coverage of the United States (see Table 3).

The geographical/country emphasis given to this theme by Moscow for the period of September 1981 through April 1982 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5.

Table 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	Apr 1982*	Mar 1982*	Feb 1982*	Jan 1982*	Dec 1981*	Nov 1981*	Oct 1981*	Sep 1981*
1. Middle East	40%	25%	29%	49%	72%	24%	10%	42%
2. China	32%	07%	12%	17%	05%	30%	14%	18%
3. Europe/NATO	11%	32%	12%	07%	00%	08%	34%	21%
4. Africa	07%	20%	10%	13%	06%	04%	06%	08%
5. Asia/Pacific	07%	11%	08%	09%	15%	34%	33%	11%
6. Latin America	03%	05%	29%	05%	02%	00%	03%	00%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

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

The primary emphasis and focus given by the Kremlin to America mutual security and foreign assistance programs are generally based on events and selected (U.S.) foreign policy issues. In April, Russian propaganda highlighted:

- o United States and Israeli strategic cooperation.
- o U.S. and West Germany increase military cooperation.
- o Washington will sell complex military technology to China.

Soviet propagandists provided its audience with modest coverage of the visit of Secretary of Defense Weinberger to the Phillipines. With regard to Asia, the editors of Red Star underscored that:

"Reagan considers Asia as an important strategic region and plans to provide military assistance to all countries in Asia - with special emphasis on Southeast Asia."

It was reported that over \$210 million of military aid will be provided to South Korea. Washington is increasing its pressure on Japan to modernize and increase the size of its armed forces. It was also noted that over \$90 million of military aid will go to Thailand, and a large sum will go to the Phillipines.

The Soviets continued to emphasize U.S. military assistance and mutual security relations with Egypt, Somalia and the Sudan. Several long feature articles continued to accentuate military assistance being provided by the U.S. government to Pakistan. As in previous months, the Kremlin highlighted all aspects of U.S. assistance to Israel and South Africa. Abstracts of selected Red Star feature stories and news items that reflect the overall tone and

scope of Soviet propaganda strategy on the subject of military assistance and mutual security relations are presented below:

"Camp David process supports Israel, not Palestinians. It supports U.S. military expansion in the Middle East, not peace. U.S. is the best insurance for Israel. As long as Washington supports Israel, it will continue its aggressive policies. In 1983, the U.S. plans to increase economic and military assistance to \$2.5 billion. U.S.-Israeli alliance has brought increasing tension to Middle East, not peace."

"The fruits of Adventurism! Pakistan, Israel and South Africa are developing their own nuclear weapons. The U.S. has strategic interests in all of these countries. Although Washington says that non-nuclear proliferation is its highest priority, the U.S. continues to arm Pakistan and South Africa, and is helping them to develop nuclear weapons."

"Another group of Pakistani pilots are being sent to the United States for F-16 flight training. The first group of F-16s will arrive in Pakistan at the end of 1982. Pakistan will obtain 40 F-16s from Washington. Over 14 airports are being reconstructed to accommodate F-16s. India is very unhappy with U.S. military assistance to Pakistan."

"United States and West Germany sign a new military treaty for crisis situations. West Germany will spend a billion marks during 1983-1987 to prepare for the deployment of new U.S. divisions. This comes at a time when West Germany has unemployment and economic problems. Washington is pressuring West Germany to increase its military spending in NATO and at home. U.S. may turn West Germany into a war zone."

"U.S. Military Alliance with China is Risky! Arming China could cause serious world problems. This alliance is already a threat to Asia. China has territorial claims in 18 Asian countries. China is carrying out an undeclared war in Kampuchea, Laos, India and North Korea. U.S. and China are arming Pakistan, and are conducting parallel policies in Southwest Asia. China and the U.S. are trying to draw Asian countries into a military alliance."

"In spite of U.S. and mainland China's disagreement about Taiwan, U.S. and China have an understanding. Washington

will continue to send military aid to Taiwan, but will sell complex military technology to China. U.S. will not stop China's aggression into Southern Asia. In addition, Washington and China have the same strategic interests. They have a regular exchange of intelligence about Southeast and Southwest Asia. China approves of U.S. plans to improve its network of military bases in Asia. Chinese and U.S. strategy is anti-Soviet."

"Washington plans to sell 40 F-16 aircraft, capable of carrying nuclear weapons to Pakistan. This could only be interpreted as secret approval for Pakistan to carry on nuclear weapons research. This continued military aid to Pakistan has resulted in an increase in tension in South Asia. India is very worried about Pakistan's nuclear ambitions."

"U.S. is increasing military aid to South Africa. South Africa has its own nuclear ambitions. U.S. firms have supplied South Africa with uranium. South Africa has bombers that can carry nuclear weapons. Israel and South Africa have been working together on nuclear research. However, the United States is to blame for closing its eyes to nuclear development in South Africa and Pakistan."

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 April 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:

"Legalized Racism! Racism in the U.S. is greatly increasing. Crimes against blacks and other minorities have increased. Blacks have been lynched, beaten - just as they were two centuries ago. In Ohio two black girls were shot by a group of white boys, a black man was hanged in Monroe, Georgia. KKK and other extremist groups are becoming more active. Racism has existed since the 1800s. KKK is recruiting many young men from all over the U.S. Texan neo-Nazis pay \$5,000 for every black per-

son killed. Little is being done by the law to stop this."

"KKK supports Reagan administration, because Reagan's policies look like the KKK wrote them. Blacks say that the U.S. government has turned away from them. Reagan's budget makes poor blacks poor, his policies support segregation and discrimination. The government still is committing many wrongs against the Indians, confiscating their land and ignoring many problems. Any attempt by the Indians to fight for their rights are met with cruel repression and political assassinations."

ANGLO-ARGENTINE CONFLICT

Soviet propagandists provided its readers with daily and very extensive coverage of events in the Falklands. Over ten percent of the total foreign coverage in Red Star reported activities and events associated with the crisis in the South Atlantic. The tone and scope of Soviet coverage was generally hostile toward the conservative government of Great Britain. The Kremlin headlined:

- o Falklands strategically important to U.S. and England.
- o U.S. gives England green light to go to war.
- o In the worst tradition - diplomacy of war.
- o Britain headed toward aggression against Falklands.
- o British violates UN rule about decolonization.
- o Washington is pro-British, not neutral.

Abstracts from the Soviet media that illustrate the main thrust, scope and tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to the Falklands are presented below.

- April 2. "Great Britain plans to send group of ships to Falklands. Argentinian planes have been flying over islands. U.S. is using this conflict to strengthen its position in South Atlantic."
- April 3. "Argentinian forces seized Falkland Islands on April 2. Great Britain breaks off diplomatic relations with Argentina."

- April 4. "War with Argentina is a real possibility. Thatcher's government is facing its most challenging crisis. Britain is mobilizing troops for war. Over 41 ships are being prepared to depart for the Falklands. Over 4,500 Argentine soldiers are on the islands."
- April 4. (Background article on British aircraft carrier Invincible.)
- April 6. "British fleet leaves Portsmouth for Falklands. Britain intends to regain possession of islands. U.S. has given green light for England to go to war. Argentina has established control over the islands, and its army is prepared to defend the islands."
- April 7. "Since 1833, Argentina and England have argued about who owns the Falkland Islands. Colonized by England, the Falklands are strategically important to U.S. and England. On March 19 Argentina took the Falklands. Great Britain launched an armada to retake the Islands. Britain says it will use force if necessary. Argentina is willing to begin negotiations with Britain. This conflict is endangering U.S. since both countries are allies. Should war begin, Washington will lose an ally."
- April 8. "Anglo-Argentine Conflict! The British public blame Thatcher's government for Falkland crisis. In order for the Thatcher government to survive, a quick solution must be found. Meanwhile military preparations are being made, British ships are steaming towards Falklands. U.S. sends spy planes over Falklands."
- April 9. "Anglo-Argentine Conflict! Labor Party calls for Thatcher's resignation. In spite of criticism, Thatcher's government has continued a course of aggression in regard to the Falklands crisis. England has declared a 200-mile war zone. Argentina is building defense of islands. Haig has gone to London to negotiate solution to crisis."
- April 11. "In the Worst Traditions - The Diplomacy of Cannons! British armada continues towards is-

lands. English stance may cause war. Argentina is preparing for war due to British diplomacy of cannons."

- April 13. "Falkland crisis is becoming worse! Thatcher's government is taking more aggressive position. Argentina will withdraw troops from Falklands if England withdraws the fleet. Falklands are strategically important to England. U.S. would prefer that a stable England and not an unstable Argentina control Falklands."
- April 15. "England is continuing massive military preparations to solve Falklands crisis. U.S. is assisting England by providing England with military intelligence about Argentina. U.S. is using satellite intelligence. Although U.S. has declared neutrality, Washington supports Britain."
- April 16. "Anglo-Argentine conflict is worsening. Britain is taking harsh stand, making military preparations for war while promising a diplomatic solution."
- April 17. "British Government continues to prepare for war. Britain is determined to gain withdrawal of Argentine forces. Argentina military command prepares plan for peaceful solution to crisis. Anglo-Argentine talks have not led to a solution."
- April 18. "Britain is turning more toward war to solve Falkland crisis. Wall Street Journal calls for U.S. military aid to Britain, and wants Haig's mission to isolate Argentina."
- April 20. "Britain is headed towards aggression against Falklands. Men in the reserve may be called to active duty. Men on ships are training for combat. U.S. has sent submarines into area of crisis. So far Argentina has not accepted any U.S. solution."
- April 22. "Britain once again refuses peaceful solution to Falklands crisis. Ships will not be called back. Bombers, men on ships are in daily training for combat. OAS supports Argentina."

U.S. pressures OAS to delay decision. Argentina is making its own preparations for war."

- April 23. "British ships are approaching Falklands. British are violating United Nations decision about decolonization. Latin American countries blame Britain for tension. Washington is pro-British not neutral. Britain will use force if peaceful solution cannot be found."
- April 27. "England Resorts to Force! British forces attack and occupy South Georgia. This comes at a time when the Argentine foreign minister is seeking a peaceful solution to the crisis. England is trying to continue colonization. From the very beginning Washington has supported England. Haig's mission is a trick to fool the world. U.S. continues to supply England with intelligence about Argentina. English helicopters attack Argentine submarine."
- April 29. "British Fleet in Falkland's Waters! Ships take their military positions to blockade islands; military or commercial ships may be attacked. OAS calls for England's withdrawal."
- April 30. "Falkland Crisis Is Worse. England plans complete blockade of islands. Ships are preparing to attack. Harsh position of British government is meeting growing criticism in country. Washington continues to support a solution that favors Great Britain."

POLAND

Red Star's coverage about events and activities in Poland declined by almost ten points in April 1982 - it was only 2.7 percent of the total foreign news coverage (see Table 1). The principal focus of Soviet propaganda stressed the following topics:

- o Polish soldiers patrol cities to maintain peace and order.
- o Anti-Government activities of solidarity.

- o Soviet-Polish friendship.
- o West continues anti-Polish propaganda

The following abstracts of feature and news articles reflect Moscow's propaganda strategy, in explaining to the the Soviet audience, the scope of events and activities about the political, military and economic situation in Poland.

"Monument in Gdansk honors memory of Soviet and Polish soldiers who fought and died together to free Gdansk from Nazi Germany. Many streets and places are named after Soviet heroes."

"Polish television shows new documents that reveal the anti-government activities of Solidarity. Solidarity had plans to prepare army units for counterrevolutionary operations. Many weapons and ammunition were found in the Warsaw headquarters of Solidarity."

"The Polish United Workers Party Central Committee held its 8th plenary session. General Jaruzelsky reported on the general perspective for the economy. The next three years will be critical in making the economic reforms work. Poland intends to repay debts to capitalist countries by 1990. Polish government will not tolerate a counterrevolution. Thanks to Soviet aid, Poland will survive Western-imposed sanctions."

"Thanks to aid from socialist countries Poland has survived its economic difficulties. United States' economic sanctions have had a negative effect. Socialist countries have filled the gap left by economic sanctions of the West. New economic reforms are beginning to work."

"Sanctions against Poland have not had the effect desired by Washington and its allies - only slowed economic recovery. The Soviet Union is providing considerable assistance in Polish economic recovery. Radio Free Europe is trying to incite Polish anti-socialists to act again."

ISRAEL-LEBANON

Soviet propagandists continued to exploit all aspects of United States assistance and military aid to Israel. Since February 1982, the major thrust of Soviet rhetoric exploited events associated with the likelihood of extended

armed conflict between Israel and the PLO in Lebanon. The Soviet media headlined:

- o Israel concentrates troops along Lebanon border!
- o Blood is shed once again!
- o Israeli planes bomb Beirut!
- o Playing with fire!

The following abstracts summarize Soviet editorial and news comment concerning events and activities in Israel and the occupied territories.

"Israel is concentrating troops and weapons near Lebanese border. Israeli artillery shelled Hasbani, Israeli aircraft entered Lebanese air space."

"Israeli armed forces increases its activities along Lebanese border. Israel continues to threaten PLO with attack. Israel will attack Lebanon soon."

"Israel is planning to attack Lebanon in the near future. Israel is concentrating large number of men and weapons near border."

"Israeli planes bombed the suburbs of Beirut and Palestinian camps. About 60 Israeli F-15s and F-16s were involved."

"Blood Is Shed Once Again! Israeli planes bomb Lebanon on April 21. Over 40,000 Israeli soldiers have been deployed near Lebanese border as Israel prepares to renew aggression. Israel may seize Southern Lebanon territory to destroy PLO bases. All this will happen with complete U.S. support."

"For the past three weeks Israeli soldiers have beaten, arrested and brutally oppressed Arab demonstrators in occupied territory. Hundreds have been imprisoned. Israel is preparing to legalize colonization of Gaza and West Bank. The world opposes Israeli oppression, supports Palestinian autonomy."

JAPAN

For almost three years the editors of Red Star have allocated over two percent of their foreign coverage to Japan - in April the amount of space about Japan declined dramatically, it was 1.24 percent (see Table 1). However, the main thrust of Russian propaganda continued to underscore: (1) modernization and expansion of Japanese military forces and (2) military assistance and cooperation between Washington and Tokyo.

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

"Japan must increase military forces. Prime Minister Suzuki says Japanese military must modernize its forces. The program of modernization and arms build-up may cost 20 trillion yen."

"Japanese defense minister approves plan to modernize F-4s. 132 F-4s in the Japanese Self Defense Force will be equipped with new radar and computer systems."

"In spite of anti-military constitution, Japan has given in to pressure from Washington to rearm. The new five-year plan for the Japanese military will cost 20 trillion yen. Japan will increase its navy to 62 ships and will obtain 80 additional P-3Cs. By 1987 Japan will have 155 F-15s and several AWACS aircraft. Japan will strengthen its military forces in the North, especially Hokkaido. United States and Japanese joint military activities will increase. Japanese military bases and forces will be strengthened and modernized."

"Washington continues to increase its political pressure on the Japanese government to modernize and increase the size of its military forces."

CHINA

The amount of space allocated by Red Star to China continued at a low level in April 1982. For the past three years, the average amount of print space allocated to China has been 3.6 percent of the total foreign coverage. In February it was one percent. In March it declined to a low of .72 percent, and in April it was 1.43 percent. The negative/hostile tone, scope and major thrust of Soviet propaganda did not change significantly from previous months. Soviet propaganda continued to highlight that:

- o China has territorial claims in 18 Asian countries.

- o China is constructing military bases, and deploying forces and equipment in Tibet. This is a threat to India.
- o Chinese and U.S. strategy is anti-Soviet.
- o U.S. alliance with China could cause war.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC AND MILITARY SUBJECTS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for April 1982, 70 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 63 percent of the total domestic coverage. The space allocated to domestic politics and related subjects represented the average distribution pattern for such Red Star coverage during the spring season. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union for 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic and military subjects.)

Table 6

<u>SUBJECT/THEME</u>	1982							1981						
	<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>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>
Soviet Military	63%	54%	65%	64%	60%	51%	66%	69%	69%	67%	67%	58%	59%	51%
Domestic Politics ...	09%	04%	06%	04%	11%	10%	07%	03%	04%	02%	06%	10%	09%	13%
Economy/Technology ..	06%	15%	06%	07%	04%	09%	06%	06%	05%	08%	05%	07%	10%	14%
Society/Culture	09%	14%	11%	14%	09%	09%	10%	09%	08%	10%	09%	09%	10%	09%
Foreign Affairs	05%	07%	03%	02%	09%	15%	06%	07%	05%	07%	08%	10%	08%	07%
Other	08%	06%	09%	09%	07%	06%	05%	06%	10%	06%	05%	06%	04%	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 five percent increase in Red Star coverage of Soviet domestic politics can be attributed to background articles and feature stories pertaining to and in preparation for the Soviet national holiday on May 1. In addition, April 22 was the birthday of V. I. Lenin - revolutionary leader and founder of the CPSU. The following abstracts reveals the tone and scope of coverage related to Lenin's birthday:

"Today (22 April) the Soviet people and all socialist countries celebrate the 112th anniversary of V. I. Lenin -revolutionary founder of the CPSU and the first leader of the first socialist government. His

teachings, ideas and principles still live and form the basis of Soviet policies. Socialism is superior to capitalism. Lenin supported peace, just as today the CPSU supports peace and disarmament. Only a strong defense can ensure the country's safety and peace, as Lenin said."

Y. U. Androv, KGB chief, presented the major speech at the "grand ceremony" held in the Kremlin, in honor of Lenin's 112th birthday. The KGB chief emphasized that "all of the people in the USSR have identical interests - Leninist interests. There is no pluralism in the USSR, only unity."

The following article published in Red Star on April 29 clearly revealed the propaganda tone and topics to be emphasized on May Day 1982.

"On May 1, the Soviet people will honor the international workers' solidarity day. The communist movement has become invincible. Leninist approach to proletarian internationalism answers all questions dealing with peace, war, socialism and society. Communists of the world unite - glory to workers of the world!"

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

MILITARY/SUBJECT	1982					1981							
	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR
Military													
Discipline/Morale	51%	55%	45%	47%	43%	39%	39%	36%	38%	41%	35%	44%	43%
Soviet Military													
Training/Exercises	23%	21%	24%	24%	23%	29%	31%	36%	35%	34%	31%	25%	35%
Soviet History/WW II ..	14%	09%	18%	20%	22%	18%	20%	17%	17%	14%	24%	19%	1.2
Military Logistics	06%	07%	06%	08%	06%	05%	07%	04%	07%	07%	05%	06%	06%
Arms Control	05%	06%	05%	01%	05%	08%	02%	04%	02%	02%	04%	04%	03%
Other Military	<u>01%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%	<u>00%</u> 100%	<u>01%</u> 100%	<u>01%</u> 100%	<u>01%</u> 100%	<u>03%</u> 100%	<u>01%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%	<u>01%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%

Over five percent of Red Star's space about Soviet military topics was critical in tone. The vast majority of negative and/or derogatory articles pertained to Soviet military discipline morale and troop (political) indoctrination. In fact, over ten percent of the space devoted to military discipline and morale was critical in tone.

The Soviet military political indoctrination mechanism (the political cadre) use Red Star as the authority for daily lectures and indoctrination. Negative articles are frequently used as examples of "how not to perform." Generally, these negative articles contain an educational message for the audience - the correct and proper way for a good communist to perform.

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

- o Military commanders and political officers must work harder in order to upgrade troop morale and discipline.
- o Political officers are not performing their duties adequately.
- o Military housing and logistics, including commissaries, are inadequate.
- o Commanders and political officers must genuinely cooperate with each other in order to insure high quality training.

- o Soviet officers and soldiers must be motivated to maintain the heroic standards established during World War II.

A selected group of abstracts of articles critical in tone of selected Soviet military activities during April 1982 are listed below:

Troop Morale and Discipline

"Every officer must demand that his men respect rules and regulations. When a soldier violates a regulation, he must be punished appropriately. Strict discipline is a high priority."

"Officers must maintain discipline and order. They must follow the rules and regulations and insist that their subordinates do the same."

"Commanders must be demanding towards their men, but not crude or unreasonable. They should understand men and their needs, work closely with them. Commanders must teach their men to work together as a team and to maintain traditions. Each man must look out for his comrade. This will result in excellent morale and discipline."

"Commanders must be demanding of their men. They must maintain excellent discipline and morale. They must be close to their men in order to understand their needs and problems. Commanders should respect their men."

"Those who try to cover-up disciplinary violations or misconduct deserve the severest punishment. Cheating only hurts the cheaters."

"Discipline is an important part of success in actual battle. Soviet troops who fought successfully in World War II were very disciplined."

"An officer is criticized for destroying all derogatory information from his service record, prior to leaving military service. Unfortunately, he is not the only officer guilty of such violations. Other officers have violated regulations by giving men unauthorized leaves and used military transportation illegally. All these small sins add up to a lot of waste of government time and money."

"Slander! A captain and his family moved to a Riga base communal apartment. There was little privacy, and the

captain soon discovered that his neighbors were mostly interested in how to get material things. He did not approve of the philistinism. He did not interfere with others. One day he expressed his opinion that money and material things are not all important. Soon after that, neighbors filed a complaint, at the local party bureau, that the Captain and his family kept everyone up with drunken parties and disorderly behavior. Since so many people told the same story, the party officials reprimanded the captain. His reputation was ruined and everyone ostracized him. The captain wrote a letter to Red Star. An investigation discovered that the neighbors slandered the captain. Although the captain was cleared, he was still ostracized. The damage done to him and his family was almost irreversible. Red Star strongly urges party organization to investigate thoroughly before guilt is determined, in order to avoid similar problems."

"Military personnel must be taught to respect regulations and law and order. Communists must not tolerate repeated mistakes or disciplinary problems. Firmness but not harshness is required."

"The spiritual world of officers must consist of communist principles. Soviet officers must keep their word, fulfill their duties and have a sense of responsibility. Officers must be diligent, disciplined, demanding and loyal soldiers. They must try to excel. They must be unselfish and patriotic. They must respect World War II traditions of courage and heroism. Officers must be well-versed in Marxism-Leninism and Soviet history, and they must support the CPSU."

"Team work and the collective spirit can improve discipline and morale in the armed forces."

"Discipline and morale of units depend on how demanding military commanders are with their men."

"An active Komsomol organization can help to improve discipline, morale and training of military units. Komsomol activities influence and share (experiences) for young officers."

Political and Ideological Training

"Political officers greatly influence organization of both political and tactical training. They must work

closely with commanders to maintain morale and discipline and to educate the troops to emulate good communists. The party organization must educate the cadre to work and live in the Leninist spirit. The cadres must be current on CPSU activities and policies and must go to work to support the CPSU. Party organizations must pool all of their resources and intensify military and political education in order to improve military readiness."

"Political departments of the Soviet armed forces must constantly improve political instruction and political work. They guide and unite military commanders in their work. They help maintain morale, discipline and improve military readiness. They encourage team work and the spirit of collectivism. They must influence all aspects of military life and service."

"Political officers must set a good example. They must be good communists, leaders and teachers. They must teach each man to be responsible."

"Military officers must contribute to party activities and meetings. They must not be apathetic or indifferent. They should build confidence in themselves so they can participate in political meetings without hesitation."

"Political officers must be strict and demanding. But the punishment must suit the crime."

"Portrait of an ideal political officer. He works closely with his men. He teaches the men in Afghanistan the significance of socialist internationalism, patriotism, loyalty and communist principles. He is an example for his men to emulate."

"Political officers must make lectures and activities interesting. They should get their men more involved. They must use energy and creativity in their lessons. They can invite guest speakers, such as veterans of World War II. They should not prepare their lessons in a hurry or read their lessons."

"CPSU requires that every party organization improve its influence on all aspects of life and work in the Army and Navy. Party organizations must improve military readiness, discipline and morale. Political officers must be examples for the men to emulate. They must organize and supervise tactical and political training. They must resolve problems in discipline and morale."

"A political officer often recommends men for newly opened positions. He must know the man he has picked. He must guide and influence him in his new jobs. He must be present at every political meeting and training session."

Military Housing and Logistics

"Criticism of political officers and officers responsible for ignoring lack of heating on military base where winters are very cold. The problem arose due to the lack of proper pipes, the hot water system did not work due to corrosion in existing pipes. The heating system was inadequate and the working conditions were very uncomfortable. Authorities are strongly urged to solve the problem."

"Many programs for raising the Soviet standard of living include programs to improve military sales stores and services. Workers in military trade stores must try to meet the needs of military personnel better. A military base is a community that has the same needs for services as a civilian community. They need food, household goods, medicines, etc. They should not be required to make special trips (leave the post) for routine supplies. Military trade workers must improve services and the availability of products."

"The bureaucracy and red tape prevented a lady from trading her two bedroom apartment for a one bedroom, through a local military commissariate. This trade would have benefited a family on the base, and the woman would have been close to her relatives."

Improvement of Military Training and Operations

"Captains must use training cruises to obtain maximum efficiency and efficacy. Sailors must learn skills thoroughly during training cruises. Officers must use every mile and every minute to improve military readiness and capabilities of ship's crews. Tactical training must simulate actual battle conditions. Commanders must use all resources and means to excel in training."

"All military units must work closely together. Team spirit and team work establishes a good unit."

"After a Red Star critique of certain deficiencies in a paratroop unit, the unit worked very hard to improve its training. Officers met to discuss ways to improve training."

"Officers must be encouraged to use initiative and creativity during tactical training - these characteristics are important in combat. Officers must know when to take risks. This comes through training and experience."

"Communist principles and efficiency should characterize organization and execution of military training, construction programs, socialist competitions and repair projects. People's inspectors must closely supervise resources, finances and see that they are used according to plan. Inspectors should inspect training, weapons and other facilities often. Soldiers must be kept on their toes. Surprise and exigence stimulate men to succeed."

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 is from the April 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	U.S. Imperialism and Hegemony
4 & 5	Nuclear War
6	U.S. Weapons Production - The Arms Race

Радиостанции «Голос Америки», «Свобода» и «Свободная Европа», финансируемые США, транслируют эфир злобной антипольской и антисоветской клеветы. (10% гласн).



Безпardonable лажь под долларовой донждь.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

Radio stations "Voice of America", "Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe", financed by the U.S., are broadcasting evil anti-Polish and anti-Soviet slander.

Unpardonable lies from a rain of dollars.

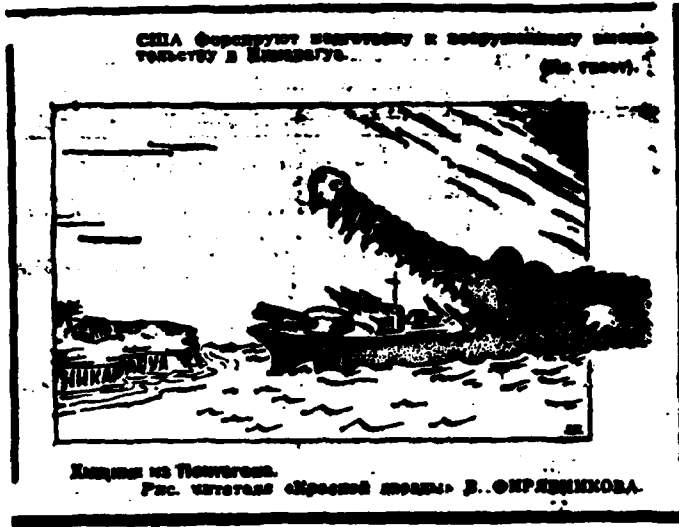
США практически начали подготовку к реализации плана вторжения в Никарагуа.

(Из газет).



U.S., for all practical purposes, has begun to prepare for intervention in Nicaragua.

Imminent U.S. threat.



U.S. is accelerating preparations for armed intervention in Nicaragua.

The predator from the Pentagon.

На недавней сессии группы ядерного планирования НАТО в Колорадо-Спринге рассматривались американские планы дальнейшего развертывания ядерного оружия.

(Из газет).

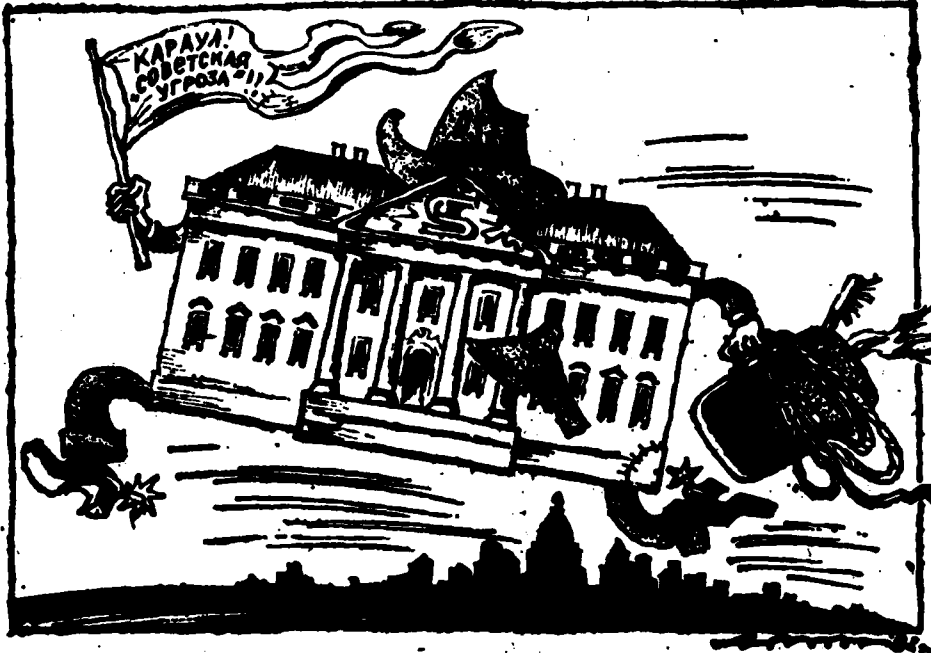


American plans to deploy nuclear arms are discussed at a recent session of NATO's nuclear planning group.

Global madness.

Зелугнаат' собственных граждан неминуемой гибелью угрозой ядерного нападения, Белый дом утвердил программу мер по экстренной эвакуации правительственных учреждений и населения.

(Из газет).



СО СТРАХУ...

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

By scaring its own citizens with the inevitable threat of nuclear attack, the White House has approved a program of measures for emergency evacuation of government facilities and the population.

From fear...

Выдвигая так называемое «нулевое решение», Вашингтон добивается одностороннего разоружения Советского Союза и размещения своих новых ядерных средств средней дальности в Западной Европе.

(Из газет).



Ядерный флюкс дяди Сэма.

Рис. В. СОМЧЕНА.

By suggesting the so-called "zero decision", Washington would gain one sided disarmament of Soviet Union and deployment of new medium-range nuclear arms in Western Europe.

Uncle Sam's nuclear flux.

ATE
LME
-8