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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
(THE OFFICIAL NEWSP. (U) JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 1982

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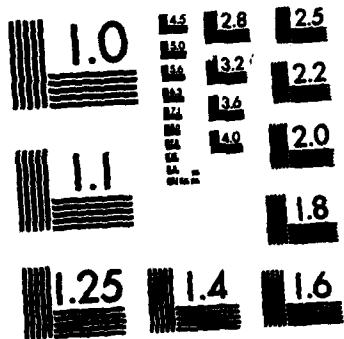
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

VOL. 2, NO. 11, 1982

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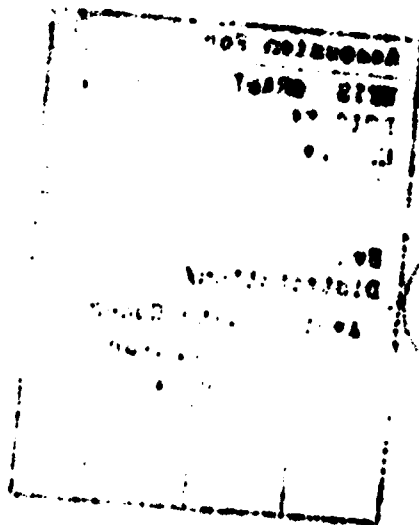
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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

FOR THE PERIOD 1-30 NOVEMBER 1982



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

Executive Summary

In November 1982, the editors of the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense (Krasnaya Zvezda) allocated over 31 percent of its space devoted to international events and foreign affairs to the United States - this amount is an increase of eleven percent from the previous month. During the past 3-1/2 years, Soviet propagandists have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about actions and policies of the United States government. With monotonous persistence, Soviet propagandists have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the U.S. Government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony) and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race. In November, the overall tone of Soviet rhetoric was somewhat less severe than in previous months.

As in prior months, Russian rhetoric emphasized that Washington is the primary source of world tension. The Soviet media headlined, in a series of feature articles that:

- Reagan launches a crusade against Socialism.
- Director of USIA says U.S. and USSR are at war.
- Instead of dialogue, U.S. has chosen confrontation, and is openly preparing for war.
- Never has the U.S. been more malicious in its slander against the USSR.

For over two years, Soviet rhetoric headlined that the United States intends to obtain military supremacy over the USSR, especially through the deployment of Pershing II missiles to Western Europe. In November, Soviet propaganda increased about the possibility of a war in Europe that could result from the current (accelerated) US-NATO arms build-up in Western Europe. Soviet propagandists seemed especially sensitive to US-NATO military activities in Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Russian media and propagandists underscored that the primary purpose of Secretary of Defense Weinberger's trip to Asia was to increase U.S. military influence and hegemony in Southeast Asia. The Soviets insist that the Pentagon intends to turn ASEAN into a military alliance such as NATO.

Moscow consistently reported that world public opinion and the "popular peace movement" are actively fighting the American arms build-up. Soviet propagandists highlighted the following topics:

- Reagan really wants military supremacy, not parity.

- Deployment of MX is proof that U.S. has no intention to disarm. MX is first strike weapon and contradicts SALT I.
- U.S. industrial-military complex is the winner--obtains huge profits from the arms race.

The major emphasis and focus given by Kremlin propagandists to American mutual security and military foreign assistance programs are based on selected foreign policy issues and/or international events. In November, Soviet propaganda highlighted:

- Washington continues to pressure Japan to increase the size of its military forces.
- Reagan intends to continue and expand military aid to El Salvador.
- White House intends to increase military and economic aid to Chile.
- Pentagon intends to use military bases in Turkey for Rapid Deployment Forces.
- US and Israel increase the scope of their joint military cooperation and aid.
- Gangsters in uniform! American soldiers conduct criminal acts overseas and at home.

During the past four months, Soviet propagandists have exploited all aspects of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. In November, Russian editors allocated somewhat less space to events in Lebanon than in previous months. Soviet rhetoric underscored and headlined the following topics:

- Israeli army is reinforcing its positions in Bekka Valley.
- Israel is conducting a massive propaganda war, based on lies.
- Patriotic Lebanese attack Israeli forces.
- Israelis increase repression and terror against Lebanese.

For over three years, Soviet editors have allocated an average of two percent of their foreign news coverage to Japan--in November it was almost six percent. The main thrust and scope of Russian rhetoric in regard to Japan underscored the following: (1) U.S. military assistance, (2) combined military cooperation and training, (3) the revival of Japanese militarism and imperialism and (4) chemical biological warfare.

The overall coverage of Soviet domestic topics and events did not significantly change during November; however, the coverage of Soviet military topics decreased by seventeen percent from the previous month. This decrease in print space allocated to military subjects was due to added coverage required for the following events: (1) the celebration and protocol associated with the Great October Revolution, (2) the sudden death of L. Brezhnev and (3) the selection of Yuri Andropov as General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In November, Soviet military editors initiated a series of articles, by important Soviet Military leaders, about the state of military readiness in the Soviet armed forces. The first feature article discussed the "qualitative state of military forces." It stressed the following:

- USSR must insist on better training of its military forces in technology, weapons, tactics and political indoctrination.
- The military (communist) party is responsible to ensure that troops are properly trained and ready for combat.
- Major goals for military training in 1983 are to improve morale, discipline and methods of training of all Soviet military forces.

In November, the majority of articles about Soviet military training focused on analyzing the results of the 1982 training year. The major goals for the 1983 training year were highlighted by the Soviets as follows:

- To increase military vigilance and readiness;
- Men must learn from their mistakes; and
- Each soldier must strive to excel in training.

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for over three years -- June 1979 through November 1982. During this period, almost 45,700 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 November 1982.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda). With a circulation of several million copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Ministry of Defense. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political 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 November 1982, slightly over 26 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. This amount of foreign coverage was lower than the previous month by two percent. As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. In addition, the amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is usually limited to 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

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

TABLE 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Nov 1982</u>	<u>Oct 1982</u>	<u>June 79 thru Sep 82</u>
1	United States	32.51%	19.84%	28.32%
2	Japan.....	6.36%	2.82%	2.12%
3	Lebanon.....	5.18%	7.58%	1.80%
4	Israel.....	5.12%	8.10%	3.52%
5	World Wide (Brezhnev's funeral).....	4.58%	-----	-----
6.	NATO.....	4.10%	.96%	1.97%
7	Warsaw Pact.....	3.94%	4.25%	2.38%
8	Afghanistan	3.19%	.47%	3.79%
9	Czechoslovakia.....	2.83%	4.83%	1.57%
10	United Kingdom.....	2.45%	2.31%	2.15%
11	Yugoslavia.....	2.41%	.92%	.49%
12	Southeast Asia.....	1.64%	.44%	.20%
13	South Africa	1.31%	.59%	1.10%
14	Poland	1.24%	4.23%	4.33%

GENERAL

The editors of Red Star, as well as other Soviet print and electronic media, have consistently underscored national anniversaries, significant political military events, and "friendship visits" by foreign and Soviet dignitaries and delegations. In November 1982, two events of particular importance were: (1) the 65th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution; and (2) the death of President L. I. Brezhnev (on November 10).

The Soviet media emphasized, to the domestic audience, that the world press focused on the ceremonies in Moscow in honor of the memory of Brezhnev, and his contributions to Soviet leadership and world socialism. Red Star featured and headlined that:

- Governments all over the world express their sympathy to the Soviet government regarding the death of Brezhnev.
- High ranking government leaders and diplomats from all over the world pay their last respects to Brezhnev.
- Military units all over the USSR hold memorial ceremonies to honor the memory and achievements of L. I. Brezhnev.
- Moscow says good-bye to L. I. Brezhnev. Many thousands of Soviet citizens, diplomats, heads of state and military leaders pay their last respects to Brezhnev.

The celebration of the Great October Socialist Revolution is a major media event throughout the Soviet Union. Selected Red Star headlines and the

scope of coverage about the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the government of the USSR are listed below:

- Governments worldwide praise and celebrate the 65th Anniversary of the Socialist Revolution.
- Chinese-Soviet friendship groups celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Great October revolution.
- Afghanistan army units celebrate and honor the 65th Anniversary of the Great October revolution.
- Soviet-Czech. friendship groups celebrate and honor the October revolution.
- Foreign diplomats, government leaders, CPSU elite, and military leaders attend receptions to honor the 65th Anniversary of the October revolution.
- Media worldwide focus on the success of the Soviet Union in their coverage of the October revolution.
- Exhibits and celebrations in Rangoon, Burma honor the 65th anniversary of the October revolution.

Selected abstracts of topics that reflect the overall propaganda emphasis provided to subjects of interest to the editors of Red Star are listed below:

"Brezhnev's food program and CEMA. European Socialist countries support Brezhnev's food program and greater integration in agricultural trade programs. Socialist countries will jointly expand their agricultural programs, increase the production of grain crops and improve agricultural technology. An important part of this program is the joint research programs conducted by the socialist countries."

"Madrid conference convenes on November 9 -- 35 countries participated in conference. The goal of the Madrid Conference is the establishment of security in Europe, and to reduce tension in the region. Unfortunately, Washington has blocked progress with its demands on Poland and its unwillingness to support nuclear disarmament. On the other hand, European countries support detente and disarmament--especially the Soviet peace initiatives. Progress can be made in spite of US-NATO complications."

"Madrid conference continues. Final issues are being discussed. United States supports confrontation."

"Warsaw Pact and CEMA represent socialist internationalism and cooperation. Socialist countries are closely united behind Leninism, principle of mutual cooperation in science, culture and trade."

"Events in Poland call for vigilance. Red Star staff reporter visits Czech. border unit. The unit excels in military training, readiness and discipline. Party organization teaches men the value of Marxist-Leninists ideology. Czech. military units are ready to defend the country from foreign intervention."

UNITED STATES

In November 1982, the editors of Red Star allocated over 31 percent of its space devoted to international events and foreign affairs to the United States - this amount is an increase of eleven percent from the previous month. During the past 42 months, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States has been approximately 28 percent of the total coverage in Red Star for foreign news and international events (see Table 1).

During the past 3-1/2 years, Soviet propagandists have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the actions and policies of the U.S. Government. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda media have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States Government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony) and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race. In November 1982, these same propaganda topics and themes were ardently pursued; however, the overall tone of Soviet rhetoric was somewhat less severe than in previous months.

In November, Soviet rhetoric stressed those topics that emphasized the aggressive and provocative scope of US-NATO military activities and plans. Russian propaganda repeatedly focused on the following themes:

- NATO continues to support and encourage U.S. deployment of Pershing II missiles.
- Pentagon plans to build huge complex of military bases in Northern Europe (Sweden and Norway).
- NATO wants access to the Baltic Sea.
- Washington plans to modernize NATO military forces and conduct more provocative maneuvers close to socialist (countries) borders.

- US-NATO accelerate conventional arms race - want military supremacy over the USSR.

Again in November 1982, Soviet rhetoric highlighted that Moscow supports nuclear disarmament and wants to avoid nuclear war. It was also emphasized that the anti-war movement in Europe has reached an "unprecedented level." The editors of Red Star continued to portray Reagan as stubborn and unyielding in regard to disarmament, as contrasted with Andropov's position for peace and disarmament. The Soviet media emphasized that:

"World public opinion and media focus on Soviet peace initiatives. USSR supports nuclear disarmament, but will have to take definite steps to respond to U.S. decision to deploy MX strategic missiles. U.S. and the USSR should freeze nuclear arms production. The Soviet Union is ready to start positive, constructive talks with Washington, and has already started pro-disarmament action in the United Nations."

"Yuri Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenary Session focused on peace and disarmament. The Soviet peace initiative is praised by the press all over the world."

Russian propaganda continued to headline that:

- Washington declares that Southeast Asia is a zone of vital interest.
- The United States increases the scope of its anti-Soviet (propaganda) campaign and increases world tension!
- The Pentagon continues to develop and deploy new chemical and bacteriological weapons!
- The U.S. military plans to construct new military bases for rapid deployment forces in Mombasa, Kenya.

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 negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over 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 November it was 59 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>November 1982</u>	<u>October 1982</u>	<u>June 79 - Sep 82</u>
1. United States.....	58.86%	52.38%	56.09%
2. Israel.....	12.92%	23.39%	7.51%
3. Japan	12.51%	5.88%	3.42%
4. United Kingdom	5.65%	4.59%	3.89%
5. NATO	2.62%	1.63%	2.06%
6. Lebanon.....	1.88%	---	.07%
7. South Africa	1.58%	1.71%	2.33%
8. West Germany	1.51%	2.97%	2.99%
9. Turkey67%	.98%	.14%

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

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

Table 3

<u>SOVIET PROPAGANDA</u> <u>THEME</u>	<u>1982</u>														<u>1981</u>	
	<u>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>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>		
US Military/ Political Hegemony	40%	61%	50%	43%	42%	39%	20%	37%	41%	41%	40%	33%	48%	53%		
US Military Budget-Arms Race	30%	23%	24%	37%	29%	30%	47%	40%	38%	37%	31%	39%	36%	30%		
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	17%	14%	22%	15%	24%	23%	31%	18%	17%	13%	23%	23%	10%	13%		
All Other	<u>13%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>04%</u>	<u>05%</u>	<u>05%</u>	<u>08%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>05%</u>	<u>04%</u>	<u>09%</u>	<u>06%</u>	<u>05%</u>	<u>06%</u>	<u>04%</u>		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		

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

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

In November 1982, 40 percent of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric about Washington exploited the subject of American military/political hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee imperialism) - this was a 21 percent decrease in the amount of space allocated for this propaganda theme, as compared with the previous month (see Table 3).

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

TABLE 4

<u>Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony</u>	<u>1982</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>
1. Europe	31%	17%	18%	34%	10%	30%	32%	11%	20%
2. Asia/Pacific	26%	09%	31%	03%	06%	04%	24%	28%	04%
3. World Wide	18%	51%	38%	26%	39%	36%	14%	02%	10%
4. Indian Ocean and Middle East	17%	06%	11%	09%	27%	24%	03%	31%	34%
5. Central America/Caribbean ..	08%	00%	02%	18%	18%	06%	16%	28%	32%
6. Other	00%	17%	00%	00%	00%	00%	11%	00%	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>

Increased World Tension and Psychological Warfare

As in previous months, Soviet propagandists continuously emphasized that Washington is the primary source of current world tension. Moscow headlined, in a series of feature articles that:

- Reagan launches a crusade against Socialism.
- Instead of dialogue, U.S. has chosen confrontation, and is openly preparing for war.

- Never has the U.S. been more malicious in its slander against the USSR.
- U.S. military is indoctrinating its soldiers with anti-Soviet propaganda and purging officers for political reasons.
- Pentagon is widening network of spy satellites.

According to Red Star, a documentary film about U.S. hegemony and attempts to obtain military supremacy is being shown at Moscow theaters. The film is called "When Clouds of Lies are Spread."

The following abstracts of feature articles in Red Star reveal the overall scope and tone of Soviet propaganda related to topic of increased world tension:

"Washington is conducting crusade against socialist countries! U.S. Department of State sponsors conference on the democratization of socialist countries. Secretary Schultz emphasizes the need to awaken the need for democracy in socialist countries. As always, Washington is relying on covert and diverse activities and subversion in socialist countries."

"Director of USIA says U.S. and USSR are at war! The budgets for the Voice of America and other anti-Soviet propaganda activities are increased. U.S. is establishing a new radio propaganda station--Radio Free Cuba. Budget for VOA is being increased by over 30 percent."

"Since the birth of the USSR, the United States has conducted anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns. Never has the U.S. been more malicious in its slander against the USSR. However, many U.S. citizens want nuclear disarmament. Reagan has tried to ruin plans for the gas pipeline from Siberia to Europe, and to destroy detente. He will fail."

Russian propagandists stressed that the United States Government is increasing cold war tensions by interfering in the domestic affairs of Poland and Afghanistan. A series of feature articles emphasized that:

"U.S. should stay out of Afghanistan's affairs. U.S. and its allies are responsible for aiding counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan. U.S. initiates discussion of Afghanistan in the General Assembly of the United Nations."

"UN General Assembly begins discussion of so-called Afghanistan problem. This subject is initiated by imperialist powers that seek to divert attention from serious problems like nuclear disarmament, arms race, conflicts in the Middle East and Africa, etc. The government in Afghanistan is stable, except for U.S. intervention by arming and encouraging the actions of counterrevolutionaries."

"U.S. and its allies should stay out of Poland. West German Chancellor H. Kohl, visits Washington. During talks, U.S. and German officials discuss Poland and claim that the situation in Poland has caused tension in Europe. The tension has been caused by the U.S. and its allies."

"Polish press criticize U.S. and Reagan for supporting anti-socialist elements in Poland. The public media also criticize U.S. for its anti-communist crusade. Instead of dialogue, Reagan has chosen confrontation, and is openly preparing for war."

United States Hegemony in Europe

For over two years, the editors of Red Star have headlined and emphasized that the United States intends to obtain military supremacy over the USSR, especially through the deployment of Pershing II missiles to Western Europe. In November 1982, Soviet rhetoric increased about a "war in Europe" that could result because of the US-NATO military build-up in Western Europe. (See Table 3.)

The Russian press headlined:

- Reagan plans to deploy Pershing II missiles in Europe, in spite of growing peace movement.
- NATO continues to increase military forces in order to defend Western Europe from the USSR.
- Weinberger reveals that the U.S. intends to obtain military supremacy over USSR.
- NATO plans more military exercises close to borders of socialist countries.
- Prime Minister Thatcher emphasizes that Britain will continue to support US-NATO policy in Europe to increase arms build-up.

- General Secretary Lunz of NATO insists that Pershing II missiles must be deployed in Europe. He also supports sharp increase in NATO's nuclear and conventional weapons.
- As before, NATO supports military build-up in Europe and the deployment of Pershing II nuclear missiles.
- Italy is cooperating with NATO. The Italian government will allow U.S. to deploy Pershing II missiles in Sicily.
- In spite of growing peace movement, the Pentagon plans to deploy new Pershing II nuclear missiles in Europe. U.S. wants to double the number of missiles in West Germany.
- US and NATO increase size and scope of conventional weapons. General Rogers wants to increase the number of ultramodern electronic weapons systems in Europe.
- US-NATO want military supremacy in highly destructive conventional weapons. U.S. claims that the USSR has more tanks, but the US and NATO have more anti-tank weapons. U.S. and NATO want military supremacy.

Soviet propagandists seemed especially sensitive to US-NATO military activities in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The Soviet press emphasized that:

"NATO is strengthening its Northern Zone. It's current military plans include Denmark, Sweden and Norway. NATO is building bases in Norway. It is supplying weapons to Sweden and Norway."

"Pentagon and NATO continue to plan to increase forces and involve Northern Europe in military plans. NATO is deploying heavy artillery to Norway. U.S is transporting arms through Sweden--an end to Swedish neutrality."

"NATO is pressuring countries in Northern Europe to cooperate. NATO is trying to include neutral countries, Iceland and Sweden, in military plans for Northern Europe. NATO wants access to the Baltic Sea. NATO is already using Norway for electronic surveillance of the USSR. In addition, NATO now wants to deploy troops in Norway and Denmark. The northern countries have also been pressured to increase their military budgets. U.S. will soon deploy heavy artillery to Trondheim, Norway. Washington plans to involve Denmark in military operations."

United States Imperialism in Southeast Asia

Russian media and propagandists underscored that the primary purpose of Secretary of Defense Weinberger's trip to Asia was to increase U.S. military influence in Southeast Asia. The Soviets insist that the Pentagon intends to turn the ASEAN organization into a military alliance such as NATO. Soviet rhetoric headlined that:

"U.S. considers Southeast Asia as a zone of vital interest. Washington considers the area essential to strategic geopolitical balance--U.S. imports 90 percent of its rubber from the area. Pentagon is sending more military weapons to the region in exchange for military cooperation. U.S. conducts regular military maneuvers in the area with ASEAN countries. This can only lead to more tension."

"Defense Secretary Weinberger visits Southeast Asian countries in order to encourage ASEAN members to form a military alliance. The rationale for his campaign is based on a supposed threat from Vietnam."

Other articles in Red Star in regard to Asia stressed the following topics:

- Anti-Soviet strategy developed. Japanese-US military exercises near Fujiyama stress anti-Soviet strategy.
- Pentagon continues to increase the size of its naval forces in Japan.
- Aggressive policies of U.S. prevent the unification of Korea. Washington is trying to widen the gap between North and South Korea so it can continue to maintain its military forces in South Korea.
- The Seventh U.S. Fleet conducts military exercises in waters around Thailand.

Other

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

"Special Task Group Number 168 is sponsored by the CIA, Army intelligence and NSA. The group is responsible to conduct covert operations abroad."

"The Pentagon intends to modernize and increase the size of Special Task Forces. Green Berets will be increased to over 5,000 soldiers. New arms and equipment are being developed for Special Task Forces."

"U.S. and Britain intend to turn the Falklands into a giant military base. Tension remains in the South Atlantic due to the Argentinian-British disagreement in regard to the Falklands. A peaceful solution to the problem could be found if the U.S. did not support the British position."

"Lebanese newspaper Ash Shaab criticizes U.S. military build-up and involvement in the Middle East. Paper says that the U.S. is responsible for the Iran-Iraq war."

"Pentagon plans to conduct large scale military exercises in Oman and Somalia (Jade Tiger maneuvers.)"

"President of Yemen Arab Republic condemns U.S. middle East policy. U.S. policy is destructive towards Arabs."

"Reagan is escalating intervention in Guatemala. U.S. is using Guatemala to carry out military activities in the region."

"Nicaraguan government criticizes U.S. policy of intervention in Nicaragua. Washington is increasing tension in the entire region, CIA wants to overthrow the Nicaragua government."

"Pentagon is building military bases in the Barbados Islands. U.S. Navy is increasing the number of military exercises in the Caribbean."

"U.S. Navy ships dock at Mombasa, Kenya. The Pentagon plans to spend over \$50 million to construct a military base in Mombasa. U.S. also plans to build more military bases in Kenya."

"U.S. and Morocco begin provocative joint military exercises in the Mediterranean Sea."

"Pentagon is supplying military aid and weapons to Somosa forces in order to undermine the current Nicaraguan government. In addition, US-Hondouras military maneuvers near Nicaragua is causing tension in Central America."

"Documents in U.S. archives revealed that ex-nazis worked for CIA after World War II."

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In November 1982, Soviet rhetoric continued to stress the topic that the Reagan administration is conducting a "militaristic marathon." Moscow consistently reported that world public opinion and the "popular peace movement" are actively fighting the American arms build-up in their hope to avoid a nuclear holocaust. Soviet propagandists highlighted the following topics, in regard to the arms race:

- (1) U.S. industrial-military complex is the winner--obtain huge profits from the arms race.
- (2) Washington increases the production of nuclear materials in order to produce more nuclear weapons.
- (3) Reagan decides to deploy MX missile system in dense-pack. The program will cost over \$26 billion.
- (4) Pentagon conducts range tests of Pershing II missiles.
- (5) U.S. insists on military supremacy, not parity with USSR.

Selected headlines and abstracts from the November issues of Red Star pertaining to the Pentagon's budget, weapons development and the expansion of military forces are presented below:

"What came first, gold or power? Power over power! US as it is! The members of the Reagan administration are all wealthy and connected to U.S. business. Really, money controls the U.S. government. Many of the members of the Reagan administration were formerly leaders of U.S. defense industry. American defense companies are making huge profits from the coincidental increase in military budgets launched by Reagan."

"U.S. Navy awards a \$280.9 million contract to the Newport News Ship building company to construct five new aircraft carriers."

"Pentagon plans to spend over \$6 billion to construct new missiles."

"WASP-2--a flying platform without wings has been tested by a U.S. company--William Research. The craft is capable of flying through narrow streets and between trees."

Its major purpose is to conduct reconnaissance and gather intelligence."

"United States decides to increase its production of nuclear materials in order to deploy more nuclear weapons."

"The Pentagon has issued orders to develop an anti-missile missile system to protect the MX missile when deployed."

"U.S. government gives green light to deploy the MX."

"Public opinion and media in the U.S. criticize Reagan's decision to deploy MX."

"U.S. really wants military supremacy, not parity! Reagan decides to deploy 100 MX missiles in dense-pack near Cheyenne, Wyoming. The program will cost over \$26 billion. Reagan justifies this move with false information and propaganda regarding Soviet missiles as compared with those of the U.S."

"Deployment of MX is proof that the U.S. has no intention to disarm! Reagan announces decision to deploy 100 MX missiles. Reaction worldwide is unfavorable. Senator Kennedy says risk of nuclear war will increase. MX is meant to be a first strike weapon. Deployment of MX contradicts conditions set by SALT I not to build additional silos for ICBMs."

"In addition to MX, the Pentagon continues to build B-1B bombers and Trident missile system."

With regard to chemical and biological weapons, feature articles in Red Star emphasized:

"The Pentagon is building a chemical and bacteriological testing center on its military base in Grafenwher, West Germany."

"U.S. planned to use chemical/biological data to obtain military supremacy in Asia! In 1949, Japanese General Yamada confessed to a Soviet military procurator that he was Chief of Bacteriological Experimentation Brigades 731 and 100. Bacteriological research was to be used primarily against the USSR. Later, the Japanese traded the information on this research to the United States in exchange for their (U.S.) protection. Now the U.S. is developing bacteriological and chemical warfare systems."

The Soviet media continued to provide headline coverage of the anti-war movement in Europe. Moscow underscored that this movement has reached an unprecedented level of strength and determination. People are tired of the arms race. Red Star headlined:

- Senator Hart speaks out in favor of rebuilding friendly US-SOVIET relations.
- Nuclear freeze and disarmament are essential in order to avoid nuclear war.
- Massive anti-nuclear demonstrations-all over the world.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In November 1982, Soviet propagandists modestly increased their coverage and emphasis in regard to United States military assistance and mutual security subjects and programs (see Table 3). The amount of space allocated to this theme increased three percent from the previous month.

The geographical/country emphasis given to this theme by Moscow for the period April 1982 through November 1982 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5. It should be noted that the editors of Red Star have not mentioned or discussed any aspect of American military assistance or mutual security relations with China, since July 1982.

Table 5

<u>Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security</u>	<u>Nov 1982*</u>	<u>Oct 1982*</u>	<u>Sep 1982*</u>	<u>Aug 1982*</u>	<u>Jul 1982*</u>	<u>Jun 1982*</u>	<u>May 1982*</u>	<u>Apr 1982*</u>
1. Asia/Pacific	57%	70%	20%	48%	12%	09%	04%	07%
2. Europe/NATO	14%	18%	10%	06%	02%	15%	62%	11%
3. Middle East	12%	11%	67%	29%	81%	56%	13%	40%
4. Latin America	17%	01%	03%	17%	02%	03%	02%	03%
5. China	00%	00%	00%	00%	03%	17%	09%	32%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

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

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

- Washington continues to pressure Japan to increase the size of its military forces.
- Reagan plans to increase military and other aid to Chile.
- Caribbean countries form military block supported by the U.S. and England.
- U.S. and Israel increase joint military cooperation.

Again in November, the editors of Red Star underscored those propaganda articles related to U.S. military assistance and mutual Security relations with countries in Asia and the Pacific area (see Table 5). The majority of the news items and feature stories concerned mutual security relations with Japan. Some examples of the scope and topics headlined by Soviet propagandists in regard to Japan are listed below:

- U.S. and Japan begin joint naval training exercises in Hawaii. Three Japanese destroyers and anti-submarine aircraft participate in the exercise. (Exercise RIMPAC '82.)
- U.S. and Japan plan to increase the number and scope of joint military exercises.
- Japan agrees to allow U.S. Air Force to deploy more F-16 bombers to Misawa Air Base. These planes can carry nuclear bombs, and will seriously increase tension in the region. USSR opposes such deployments.
- The Japanese government permits the U.S. to use three additional military bases in Japan.
- U.S. and Japan cooperate in order to develop a new orbital system. The system will be used for military purposes. Mitsubishi Corporation will work on this development.
- U.S. continues to pressure Japan to increase the size of its military forces.
- The Pentagon wants Japan to police the oceans up to 1,000 miles from Japan.
- Japan continues to permit submarines and aircraft, armed with nuclear weapons, to use Japanese military bases.

- Japan is expanding military cooperation and activities with ANZUS Council.

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

"A military delegation from the Pentagon visits Israel to study data on Israeli army experience in Lebanon war. U.S. and Israel increase the scope of their joint military cooperation and aid."

"Reagan intends to continue and expand military aid to El Salvador."

"Pentagon plans to increase military aid to Guatemala."

"U.S. continues to arm and train Salvadoran forces for punitive operations against revolutionaries."

"White House plans to increase military and economic aid to Chile. Reagan claims that the Government of Chile has improved human rights programs."

"Serious defects have been found in US-built ships delivered to the Australian Navy."

"U.S. and Turkey concluded a treaty that allows the Pentagon to build new and rebuild air bases in Turkey. Washington will spend million of dollars on this project. The Pentagon wants to use the bases for rapid deployment forces."

"U.S. will lend Portugal \$45 million to buy military weapons."

"Chief of Portuguese armed forces is in Washington to discuss the use of Lajish military base in the Azores by U.S. military."

"U.S. wants to use Portuguese territory as a transfer point for rapid deployment forces from U.S. to Middle East."

"Australia will buy 25 F-18As from the U.S. Unfortunately, the F-18A has many defects which need to be corrected."

"A secret military treaty has been signed by U.S., South Africa and Israel. Under this treaty the U.S. will test missiles in South Africa."

"The West German Defense Minister, M. Werner, visits Washington to discuss US-W. German military relations. West Germany supports US-NATO aggressive policies."

"All nuclear warheads for the 180 Pershing IA systems in West Germany are under U.S. control."

"United States and Greece conducted talks in Athens regarding the future of U.S. military bases in Greece. The Government of Greece may liquidate U.S. bases, if Washington does not meet certain conditions."

"Gangsters in uniform! American soldiers misbehave overseas and at home. The Pentagon has 515,000 soldiers stationed at 1,500 military bases in 32 foreign countries. These bases have become the focus for crime--drunkenness, robbery, drug trade and violence. Such crimes have especially increased in West Germany and Japan. For example, a 29 year old U.S. soldier killed a taxi driver near Hanau, Japan. American sailors robbed and killed a 40 year old Japanese man in Yukosuka. These crimes by American soldiers are also common in the U.S."

OTHER THEMES

Generally, the Soviet press tends to report only those 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 November 1982, Soviet propaganda was less severe in tone than in previous months. Furthermore, Moscow significantly increased the amount of non-military articles about the United States. During the past 16 months, an average of six percent of the space in Red Star about the U.S. was allocated to "other themes"; in November 1982 it was 13 percent.

"U.S. diplomat smuggles electronic equipment into India; he is caught by customs officials."

"U.S. decides to end economic sanctions against USSR regarding the delivery of oil pipeline technology to the Soviet Union."

"Vice-president Bush meets with Yuri Andropov in the Kremlin to honor Brezhnev and discuss US-Soviet relations."

"Minister of North Ireland Affairs visits U.S. The purpose of his visit is to campaign for Thatcher and her policy in regard to Northern Ireland."

"U.S. criminals have no problem in obtaining weapons. The gun lobby prevents any effective gun control laws from being passed by the Congress. Crimes with guns in the U.S. are increasing."

"Three die and two are wounded during an accident which occurred during the transportation of a Pershing missile."

"U.S. Air Force F-111 crashes in Turkey. Both pilots survive."

"Over 70 people are injured from the effects of chlorine gas leak in Niagara Falls."

"Evidence incriminates CIA in the murder of G. Peters, founder of the Church of Naturalism; he produced a film that exposed CIA experiments with drugs on people."

"Pentagon decides to increase the use of lie detectors to test the loyalty of all employees--from custodians on up."

"ABC Television public opinion survey shows that most U.S. citizens have little confidence in Reagan."

"Results of U.S. elections. Democrats win major victory."

"U.S. (NASA) launches Space Shuttle Columbia on November 11. Four astronauts are on board. Two commercial satellites will be launched. The Pentagon will develop military programs in space."

"Space Shuttle Columbia lands on Edwards Air Force Base after a successful five day flight. The shuttle program has been designed primarily for military use."

LEBANON AND ISRAEL

During the past four months, Soviet propagandists have exploited all aspects of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. In November 1982, the editors of Red Star allocated somewhat less space to events in Lebanon than in previous months (see Table 1). Soviet rhetoric underscored and headlined the following topics:

- Israeli army is reinforcing its positions in Bekka Valley.
- Israel is conducting a massive propaganda war based on lies.
- Patriotic Lebanese attack Israeli forces.
- Israelis increase repression and terror against Lebanese.

An analysis of the amount of space by topic, devoted to articles about Israel and Lebanon revealed the following:

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Amount of Space*</u>
(1) Military actions and build-up	40%
(2) Political topics/propaganda	35%
(3) Israeli repressions/terror	21%
(4) United States aid/interactions	4%
	<u>100%</u>

*Represents percent of space in Red Star for Israel/Lebanon as theme country.

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

"Israel's Other War--Propaganda War. Israel lied about the results of battles between Syria and Israel. Israel exaggerated and lied about Syrian military losses. Israel covered up the true facts about the mass slaughter at Sabra and Shatila. In addition, U.S. praised Israeli military technology as superior to that used by Syria--more lies. The Israeli press and radio are justifying Israeli actions. Israel is conducting a propaganda campaign based on lies."

"Lebanese government continues to demand Israeli withdrawal. Instead, the Israeli military forces are reinforcing their military positions in the Bekka Valley and causing much tension."

"Israelis clash with Lebanese and Palestinians in Sidon. Israelis are building up military presence in Lebanon, and reinforcing their positions."

"Israeli troops continue to strengthen position in Bekaa Valley."

"Israelis attack Syrian positions in Bekaa Valley."

"Israelis continue their aggression in the mountains of Lebanon. Lebanese government wants the Israelis to withdraw."

"President of Lebanon calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces."

"Lebanese patriotic forces clash with Israelis in South Lebanon. Israeli headquarters in Tyre is bombed and completely destroyed."

"Lebanese patriots attack Israeli military headquarters in Sidon."

"Beatings and torture of prisoners. Israelis continue massive arrests and interrogation of innocent Lebanese citizens."

"Israelis are carrying out punitive actions against peaceful inhabitants of occupied Lebanese territory, throwing them into jail and interrogating hundreds of people. Israelis are increasing their military presence in Lebanon."

"Israelis are increasing their repression against the people in Tyre. Over 800 citizens have been arrested."

"Christian forces clash with patriotic forces in Lebanon."

"Tension remains in Lebanon. Clashes occur between Christians and local population. Israelis continue to reinforce positions."

JAPAN

For over three years the editors of Red Star have allocated an average of two percent of their coverage of foreign news to Japan - in November it was 5.8 percent (see Table 1). The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda topics in October and November 1982 underscore the following:

	<u>Nov '82</u>	<u>Oct '82</u>
1. U.S. military assistance	31%	54%
2. Combined (U.S.-Japanese) military cooperation/training	21%	21%
3. Japanese militarism and imperialism	13%	20%
4. Chemical/biological warfare and other	35%	05%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

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

"Japan is rapidly increasing its military forces. The Japanese Navy will patrol the sea up to 1,000 miles from Japan. Many historians and military experts say that this is the road to Japanese destruction---a repeat of World War II."

"The Japanese defense ministry wants to eliminate all obstacles preventing an increase in the military budget."

"Japan decides to abstain from voting in the United Nations on the issue of cessation of testing nuclear weapons and on the subject of using nuclear weapons. Japan supports the U.S. position--that only deterrence works, and the increase of nuclear weapons is necessary."

"The Japanese government is ignoring the pleas of A-bomb victims for nuclear disarmament."

"U.S. continues to pressure Japan to increase military forces. Japan's 1983 military budget is 2.8 trillion Yen, a 7.4 percent increase over that of 1982."

"Japan permits U.S. Navy ships and planes armed with nuclear weapons to use Japanese facilities."

"U.S. and Japanese navies begin joint naval training (RIMPAC 82) in Hawaii."

"Japan agrees to allow U.S. to deploy F-16 bombers to Misawa Air Base. The F-16 can carry nuclear weapons. This deployment could seriously increase tension in the region."

A long feature article in Red Star claimed that "Japanese experiments in bacteriological warfare conducted in 1949 were intended to be used against the USSR. However, according to the Soviets, the Japanese shared (traded) this research information with the United States in exchange for a U.S. pledge to protect Japan from the Soviet Union. The article concluded that the "U.S. planned to use this information to obtain military supremacy in Asia." In another feature article Moscow claimed that:

"The U.S. used information gathered from tests conducted by the Japanese and Germans in World War II in the area of Chemical warfare. In fact, the U.S. allowed the Japanese officers in charge of the experimental camps to go free in exchange for data. One of the most infamous camps, Unit 731, was headed by LTGEN. Isi. Prisoners in the camp were subjected to horrible experiments, and injected with bacteria of typhus, cholera, etc. Yet, the U.S. freed General Isi and his comrades in order to gain data on bacteriological and chemical experiments."

POLAND

Red Star's coverage of events and activities in Poland decreased in November 1982 -- it was 1.44 percent of the total foreign coverage (see Table 1). The principal focus of Soviet propaganda continued to stress three topics:

	<u>Nov '82</u>	<u>Oct '82</u>
(1) Polish domestic politics and internal security	52%	64%
(2) Polish military establishment	08%	19%
(3) Foreign intervention	40%	17%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The following headlines from the Soviet press indicate the overall focus of Russian propaganda pertaining to Poland:

- Majority of Poles do not participate in underground activities.
- West supports anti-socialist movement in Poland--but will not succeed.

- In spite of counterrevolutionary call to strike, factories in Poland conduct normal, productive work day.
- Reagan supports anti-socialist elements in Poland as part of U.S. anti-communist crusade.
- U.S. and its allies should stay out of Poland.
- Polish Politburo sets goals for Polish Communist Party and social-economic growth for 1983-1985.

AFGHANISTAN

The amount of printed space allocated by the editors of Red Star to the Marxist government in Kabul increased noticeably in November 1982 (see Table 1). The main thrust of Soviet propaganda continued to underscore that: (1) the government in Kabul is independent and in control of the country; (2) Afghanistan military forces are efficient and continue to defeat counterrevolutionaries and (3) Washington is fostering the counter-revolution movement in Afghanistan. The following headlines reveal the overall focus of Russian propaganda related to Afghanistan:

- President of Afghanistan calls for unity between party and the people.
- President of Afghanistan meets with leaders of Bahmian Province--discusses of April revolution and stability.
- Party and government workers meet (in Kabul) to discuss new policy for party cadre.
- President Karmal informs party leaders that their major task is to strengthen unity in the party.
- Government improves health care and other services.
- Afghanistan government is launching program to reform and revitalize education system.
- Auto accident occurs in Salang Pass tunnel -- some fatalities occur. Western press lies about fighting in tunnel.
- U.S. should stay out of internal affairs of Afghanistan.
- U.S. and other countries are responsible for aiding counter-revolutionaries.
- International conference on socio-economic growth and the military threat opens in Kabul. (November 12). The conference is sponsored by the World Peace Council.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

For over three years China has been allocated an average of over three percent of the total foreign coverage. For the past five months, the editors of Red Star have not published a single article about the relations between the United States and China. Public criticism of China has ceased. In November, there were no articles published in Red Star critical of China.

Almost three percent of the foreign coverage (in Red Star) pertained to topics about the United Kingdom. The Soviet underscored that Great Britain has approximately 2,000 nuclear weapons and "these nuclear forces are not only for defense." The Soviets reported the following in regard to Great Britain:

- U.S. Air Force will build a new base near Oxford, England.
- Britain is reinforcing military positions in the Falklands. Won't give up colonial control of the islands. Falklands are strategically important to the United States.
- Over 64 Polaris missiles are deployed on four submarines. England plans to build four more nuclear submarines and arm them with Trident II missiles.
- Britain is increasing its military forces in Falklands.
- Great Britain continues to increase its military budget, because of the Soviet threat. Britain supports NATO military build-up.
- A massive anti-nuclear demonstration is held in London.
- Tension remains in South Atlantic due to Argentinian-British disagreement in regard to the Falklands. Peaceful solution to the problem could be found if the U.S. did not support Britain. U.S. and Britain are working together to turn the Falklands into a giant military base.

In regard to West Germany, the Kremlin highlighted the following topics:

- West Germany plans to cooperate with U.S. and NATO in deploying Pershing II missiles to Europe and in the military build-up of NATO forces.
- Thailand and West Germany agree on joint production of 47 bombers.
- Portugese defense minister visits West Germany to discuss military cooperation.

- Yuri V. Andropov meets with West Germany President at the Kremlin to discuss Soviet-German relations, and to honor Brezhnev.
- West Germany supports US-NATO policies. West German defense minister visits Washington to discuss US-German military alliance.

South Africa continues to receive moderate coverage in the Soviet press. In November, the Kremlin underscored the following topics:

- South Africa is tenth in arms production among the Western countries.
- With the help of NATO South Africa is increasing its military potential. NATO has helped the Armco Company build radar equipment.
- South Africa is preparing another coup in Seychelles. Recruitment and arming of mercenaries is currently underway.
- South Africa continues to attack Angola.
- The racist regime of South Africa is increasing its aggression against its neighbors such as Mozambique. South African military units penetrate Mozambique territory and commit acts of terrorism.
- South Africa will play an important role as a member of SATO (Southern Atlantic Treaty Organization). Countries in SATO include South Africa, Paraguay, Chile, Great Britain and Portugal. SATO is sponsored by the United States.
- Three anti-government activists in South Africa are condemned to death.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for November 1982, 74 percent was allocated to domestic issues and comment in regard to military, political, economic and social topics in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 45 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union as they appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

Table 6

<u>SUBJECT/THEME</u>	<u>1982</u>							<u>1981</u>						
	<u>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>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>
Soviet Military	45%	62%	57%	67%	62%	57%	50%	63%	54%	65%	64%	60%	51%	66%
Domestic Politics ...	27%	10%	03%	03%	05%	13%	16%	09%	04%	06%	04%	11%	10%	07%
Economy/Technology ..	09%	06%	11%	08%	10%	05%	15%	06%	15%	06%	07%	04%	09%	06%
Society/Culture	08%	08%	12%	09%	10%	10%	10%	09%	14%	11%	14%	09%	09%	10%
Foreign Affairs	06%	09%	09%	05%	07%	09%	04%	05%	07%	03%	02%	09%	15%	06%
Other	05%	05%	08%	08%	06%	06%	05%	08%	06%	09%	09%	07%	06%	05%
	<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 seventeen percent increase in the coverage of domestic (Soviet) politics in November 1982 (as shown in Table 6) was due to the following three events:

- (1) The celebration and protocol associated with the Great October Revolution;
- (2) The sudden death of L. Brezhnev and
- (3) The selection of Yuri Andropov as General Secretary of the CPSU.

A selected list of abstracts from Red Star relating to the death and the funeral of L. Brezhnev are listed below:

November 12 - CPSU and Soviet government announces that Brezhnev died suddenly on November 10 at 8:30 AM.

November 12 - CPSU Central Committee, Presidium, and the Council of Ministers inform the Soviet people and party members that Brezhnev is dead. Short biography of Brezhnev--Brezhnev has made great contributions to CPSU and socialism.

- November 12 - CPSU and Soviet government announces that November 12-15 will be a period of mourning the death of Brezhnev. Schools will be closed the day of his funeral. Salutes (cannon) will be fired all over the USSR when he is placed in his grave.
- November 13 - Yuri Andropov discusses and praises the contributions to communism made by Brezhnev.
- November 13 - On November 12, the CPSU central committee holds a plenary session to honor the memory of Brezhnev. Yuri Andropov is elected to the post of general secretary of the CPSU central committee.
- November 13 - Governments and media worldwide mourn the death of Brezhnev.
- November 13 - Many thousands of Moscovites pay their last respect to Brezhnev. Famous scientists, artists, actors, singers, writers, cosmonauts and CPSU elite pay last respects.
- November 14 - CPSU central committee holds plenary session on November 12 to honor the memory of Brezhnev. Yuri Andropov is elected unanimously to the post of general secretary. The Soviet people stand behind the CPSU. CPSU under Brezhnev improved the life for Soviet people and influenced the growth of socialism.
- November 15 - Media worldwide focuses on Brezhnev's death. CPSU central committee plenary session appoints Andropov to the post of general secretary. The Soviet government plans to continue the course of 26th CPSU congress.
- November 16 - Marshall Ustinov praises Brezhnev at memorial service. He emphasizes his contributions to CPSU, agriculture and enhancing the life style of the Soviet people.
- November 16 - New CPSU party leader, Yuri V. Andropov honors the memory of Brezhnev and his contributions to the CPSU, Marxism-Leninism and the Soviet people.
- November 16 - Memorial service to honor Brezhnev takes place on November 16 at Red Square--Brezhnev is buried. The funeral is attended by CPSU elite, foreign leaders and diplomats.

Red Star provided its readers with extensive coverage of the Red Square military parade and workers' march in honor of the 65th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution. It was emphasized that the:

"Soviet people are celebrating the 65th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th Anniversary of

the (government) USSR. Soviet people support and have faith in the CPSU."

"Soviet people are proud of their history and CPSU. USSR is made of multi-national peoples loyal to CPSU and Marxism-Leninism. They are dedicated to the success of communism."

"Multi-national collectives of Soviet industry are united behind the CPSU and socialism."

In his speech on November 22, the new leader of the Soviet Union, Yuri Andropov, underscored the following:

- USSR will continue with Brezhnev's policies concerning international affairs, disarmament, etc. But, the USSR will respond to any threat from the U.S. or the West. The Soviet Union will defend itself and its allies.
- Agricultural production must improve and can through the food program. It won't happen overnight, time is needed along with productive work.
- Conservation of fuel must continue and be improved.
- Rapid assimilation of new science and technology is essential.
- Corruption and mismanagement must end. There are no easy, set methods, but hard work and responsibility can help.

Again in November, a major Soviet propaganda theme, that received wide and consistent coverage, was that the "USSR wants to prevent nuclear war." On the other hand, according to Moscow, "Reagan supports an uncontrolled arms race that can only lead to nuclear disaster". In regard to this theme, Russian propagandists underscored the following topics:

- Reagan accelerates the arms race! In the 1984, military budget the Pentagon projected \$202 billion for the budget. Almost \$29 billion dollars will be allocated to research and development of new weapons. The 1988 military budget will reach \$387 billion.
- The world press and world public opinion focus on and support Soviet peace initiatives. USSR supports nuclear disarmament and wants to avoid nuclear war.
- USSR supports nuclear disarmament, but will have to take definite steps to respond to Reagan's decision to deploy the MX

strategic missile system. U.S. and the USSR should freeze nuclear weapons production now. The Soviet Union is ready to start positive, constructive talks with the U.S. and has already begun actions in the United Nations that can lead to disarmament.

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

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

Table 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>1982</u>					<u>1981</u>			
					<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>
Military Discipline/Morale	38%	42%	44%	47%	43%	44%	57%	51%	55%	45%	47%	43%	39%
Soviet Military Training/Exercises	37%	21%	29%	17%	31%	23%	11%	23%	21%	24%	24%	23%	29%
Soviet History/WW II ..	19%	24%	17%	21%	16%	13%	24%	14%	09%	18%	20%	22%	18%
Military Logistics	03%	05%	08%	11%	07%	10%	03%	06%	07%	06%	08%	06%	05%
Arms Control	02%	08%	01%	02%	01%	07%	03%	05%	06%	05%	01%	05%	08%
Other Military	<u>01%</u> 100%	<u>00%</u> 100%	<u>01%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%	<u>03%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%	<u>01%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%	<u>00%</u> 100%	<u>01%</u> 100%	<u>01%</u> 100%

In November, many Red Star articles about military training focused on analyzing the results of the 1982 training year. Soviet military editors emphasized that the major goals of military training (for 1983) must be:

- To increase military vigilance and military readiness.
- Men must learn from their mistakes.
- Each soldier must strive to excel in training.

The Soviet military political indoctrination mechanism (the political cadre) uses Red Star as the authority for daily lectures and indoctrination. News-

tive 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.

In November 1982, over five percent of Red Star's space allocated to all Soviet military topics and subjects were critical and/or negative in tone in regard to individual and/or unit performance. (In October and November over four percent of this coverage was negative.) However, nine percent of the space (in Red Star) about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical in tone, and 33 percent of the space allocated to the subject of military logistics was critical in tone.

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

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

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

Military Readiness

In November, the editors of Red Star initiated a series of articles by important Soviet military leaders about the state of military readiness in the Soviet armed forces. The first article by LT GEN Tetekin discussed the "qualitative state of military forces." The article stressed the following topics:

- USSR must insist on better training of its military forces in technology, weapons, tactics and political indoctrination.
- The military (communist) party is responsible to ensure that troops are properly trained and ready for combat.
- Major goals for military training in 1983 are to improve morale, discipline and methods of training.

Other articles on military readiness stressed the following:

"Essay on Military Readiness. Improving military readiness to meet the challenge of the U.S and NATO is a major goal of the Ministry of Defense. Officers' training will become more demanding and thorough. Cohesiveness of military cadres in training and in performance of duties must improve. Better organization, efficiency and discipline of the armed forces are necessary."

"A major goal for the Soviet armed forces in the new (1983) training year is the strengthening of military readiness. This must be done through improving discipline, morale, and the results of training."

"Improving military readiness requires officers to be active and use more initiative during tactical training exercises. Officers must use more initiative if they expect to improve the results of training. Better training results mean better military readiness."

Military Training and Operations

"Night training is important! It is of great importance that military units be able to act as skillfully and quickly at night as during the day. Military commanders must not neglect night training."

"Basics for good military training! An analysis of the results of 1982 training year revealed that the following are essential for successful training: (1) full mastery of weapons and military technology; (2) good leadership; (3) teamwork; (4) initiative of officers; (5) discipline and (6) high morale."

"Due to carelessness, inefficiency and complacency, a squadron did not place first during its tactical training competition."

"Must learn from the past! In preparing for the new training year of 1983, officers must analyze their past performance and the results of previous training exercises. They must learn from their past mistakes in order to organize future training that will be excellent."

"Goals for 1983 training! A tank regiment initiates new socialist competition and urges all land forces of the USSR to participate. Major goals are to maintain weapons and technology in excellent condition, to excel in tactical training, to improve discipline and military readiness."

"Goals for 1983 Air Force training! All air force units are urged to participate in 1983 socialist competitions. The goals are to obtain excellence in tactical and political training, in sports, discipline and morale, and mastery of military technology and weapons. It is also essential that all units conserve fuel and supplies."

"Army and Navy must strive for better military readiness and training results! During a conference at the main political directorate for the Soviet army and navy, all participants expressed confidence and support for CPSU, Komsomol and the Ministry's goals for Soviet military forces. Units must excel in tactical training, set new and better goals for 1983, and improve military readiness."

"A new training year! Soviet armed forces are preparing for a new training year. Major goals are to improve training results, discipline, military readiness and political indoctrination."

"Learn from mistakes! Military (communist) party organizations are conducting evaluations of 1982 training and future training goals. Now is the time to be critical in order to learn from past mistakes. Self-evaluation and criticism must be taken seriously."

Indoctrination, Troop Morale and Discipline

"Good examples to all! Staff officers must be diligent, dedicated and organized. They must help one another to fulfill tasks quickly and efficiently. They must help subordinate officers in performing their tasks. They must be good communists."

"Military dress code. Officers and soldiers must get thoroughly acquainted with and follow the military dress code."

"A leader and his subordinates! Officers must be strict and demanding in regard to their men. They must be motivators and organizers. They must know their men. They must teach their men to learn from their mistakes and to excel in obtaining training goals. They must maintain discipline and morale"

"Officers must know their men! In order to maintain discipline and morale officers must be demanding, strict and thorough. Senior officers must work closely with new and inexperienced officers. All officers must get to know their men in order to understand their needs, strengths and weaknesses."

"Portrait of an ideal officer! He must be an expert in military strategy and tactics. He must have technical qualifications in his field. He must be well-versed in political ideology. He must know his men and be a good leader and teacher."

"Red Star criticizes a number of professional trade schools in the Povolzhe Region for poor military patriotic education of students."

"A list was published which identified officers who were punished for neglecting duties."

"Officers are punished for abusing their authority and misusing government property."

"Unity and nationalism in the armed forces! A retired major general emphasizes the multi-national character of the Soviet armed forces, and their loyalty to the USSR."

"An Army major complains that a fellow officer is not performing his duties and is getting away with it."

"Soviet soldiers were stronger than steel during World War II. Today, Soviet soldiers should emulate World War II heroes in order to excel in training, discipline and military readiness. The Soviet soldier is loyal, courageous and a good communist."

"A LtCol. complains that red tape prevents his engineers (on base) from being innovative and productive."

"Severe criticism of a student at a military college who does not take his class work seriously."

"Take care of your men! A military commander must be a good military leader, an expert in military tactics, a good communist, and he must look after his men. He must be responsible to ensure that his men are well cared for, comfortable and happy."

"Political officers must work closely with troops! Komsomol organizations in the armed forces must help to maintain morale and discipline. This only can be done by teaching the men the great importance of team work and obeying rules and regulations."

"Air defense command school stresses the importance of multi-nationalism and unity in the USSR."

"A non-state financed brigade at a navy construction site fails, due to mismanagement and a shortage of construction materials. The brigade leader did not organize his work properly and he could not guarantee delivery of supplies."

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Political cartoons are used in print media to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. In most propaganda campaigns the cartoon is an important communication technique, because it attracts attention and generally is popular with the audience. During the past two years, the editors of Red Star have published four or five cartoons each month pertaining to the United States. During November 1982, only one cartoon (see attached) was published that pertained to the foreign policy of the United States government.

Под нажимом Вашингтона Великобритания намечает значительно увеличить свои военные расходы в 1983—1984 финансовом году.

(Из газет.)



В плену Пентагона.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

Due to U.S. pressure, Great Britain plans to increase military expenses in 1983-1984 Fiscal Year significantly.

In the Pentagon's yoke.

END