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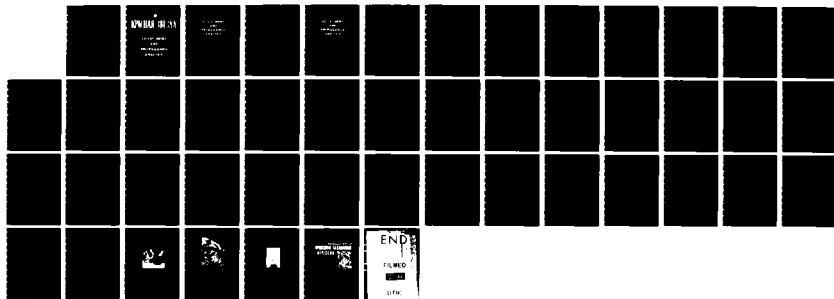
SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
(THE OFFICIAL NEWSP. (U) JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 1983

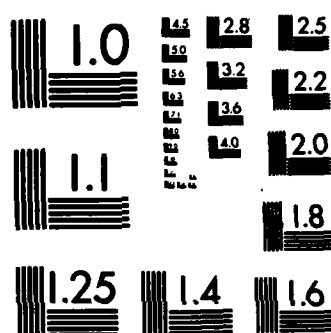
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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

FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 OCTOBER 1983



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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-31 October 1983

Executive Summary

In October 1983, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated 26 percent of its total print space to international events and foreign news. Of this amount, over 38 percent pertained to political/military activities or events about the United States. For over four years, the average amount of print space allocated to Washington (by Red Star) has been 29 percent of the foreign coverage.

The Soviet press and news media reacted with amazing speed to the United States military action in Grenada. Within twenty-four hours, the Kremlin highlighted that the American invasion of Grenada: (1) was an act of direct and unprovoked aggression; (2) violated international law, and (3) was part of Reagan's doctrine of wanton aggression. In its propaganda offensive the Soviet press headlined that:

- The United Nations Security Council meets to denounce the American invasion.
- The World is shocked. Reagan totally ignored international law.
- Leave Grenada alone. Soviet veterans condemn the invasion and call for the withdrawal of American forces.
- A U.S. act of piracy. Invasion of Grenada is part of Reagan's doctrine of world aggression.
- The Invasion of Grenada - an act of direct and ruthless aggression.

In September 1983, the Kremlin initiated a massive and unprecedented propaganda campaign to "prove" that the Korean Airline Flight 007 was a CIA spy plane and it intentionally violated Soviet air space. In October, this Russian propaganda campaign of the "big lie" continued but on a limited agenda. Soviet commentators insisted that "the U.S. government lied and is deceiving the people of the world--KAL Flight 007 was on a spy mission."

A perceptible hardening of Kremlin attitudes (toward the U.S.) was reflected in the renewed media emphasis that the Reagan administration is the most serious threat to world peace. According to Moscow, there is a very real possibility for an all-out war.

As in previous months, the editors of Red Star and Soviet officials used every media opportunity to bombast Reagan's "confrontational policies." The principal focus of Soviet propaganda continued to highlight the theme of American military, political and economic hegemony. In October, the major focus of Red Star articles and commentaries about American imperialism and

hegemony stressed the following topics: (1) The U.S. invasion of Grenada; (2) American military intervention in Lebanon; (3) Reagan's military intervention (and aggression) in Central America; (4) the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles to Europe, and (5) Reagan's anti-communist propaganda campaign.

For over a year, Soviet propagandists have insisted that the U.S. Marines were in Lebanon to protect and expand Israeli and American imperialistic interests in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. In the view of the Kremlin, "the U.S. military presence in Lebanon is the primary cause of tension and violence in the area." According to Moscow, the tragic bombing of the Marine Barracks in Lebanon was an inevitable result of Reagan's intervention in the Middle East.

For more than eight months, Soviet officials and propagandists have assiduously exploited political and military events/actions in Central America. The primary emphasis of Russian propaganda is the topic of U.S. military aggression in Nicaragua. In October, the Kremlin exhibited greater concern about U.S. actions in Nicaragua than to the American invasion of Grenada. The Kremlin was uncompromising and resolute in its propaganda theme that Reagan is conducting a policy of international terror and aggression against Nicaragua. The following headlines illustrate the tone of the Soviet press pertaining to U.S. activities in Central America:

- Reagan increases armed aggression against Nicaragua.
- CIA supported counterrevolutionaries continue brutal attacks on innocent civilians (in Nicaragua).
- Pentagon prepares to invade Nicaragua.
- The Soviet government denounces U.S. aggression and intervention in Nicaragua.
- African governments condemn the U.S. military build-up and aggression in Central America.

Soviet propagandists continued, at an accelerated pace, all aspects of their rhetoric denouncing the deployment of Pershing II and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles to Europe. The following headlines reflect the overall tone and thrust of Soviet propaganda:

- Public opposition to deployment of nuclear missiles grows in West Germany.
- The U.S. and NATO plan to discredit and put down the anti-missile peace movements in Europe.
- First shipment of new U.S. nuclear missiles will arrive in England on November 1.

- The USSR and its socialist allies will deploy new nuclear missiles in order to maintain parity with NATO.

American psychological warfare and intelligence operations are two topics of consistent interest and intense concern to the Soviet leadership and their propagandists in the Kremlin. The following abstracts (from Red Star) indicate the scope and tone of Soviet rhetoric:

- Soviet soliders must be aware of the realities of the U.S. deceitful propaganda system.
- The U.S. is expanding its psychological warfare programs against Cuba. Reagan activates a new propaganda radio station.
- "Peace-loving" Reagan launches a new and expanded hysterical and slanderous anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.
- The CIA continues its subversive activities in Poland.
- CIA and Israeli intelligence personnel cooperate and exchange information--they cooperate in Lebanon, Chad, Sudan and other African countries.

The Kremlin continued to insist that Reagan is "power hungry" and is determined to alter the strategic military balance in order to obtain military superiority over the Soviet Union. The Soviets continued to accelerate all aspects of their rhetoric and propaganda pertaining to USSR support for peace and nuclear disarmament. In an orchestrated propaganda effort, key Soviet leaders and propagandists emphasized the Russian bid for peace and nuclear disarmament at the 38th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. In October, Soviet propaganda emphasized the following themes and topics about arms control and the arms race:

- The USSR favors and is ready for drastic military weapons reductions and a nuclear freeze.
- The USSR supports the United Nations and favors nuclear arms control through a dialogue in the United Nations.
- The Soviet Union calls for the unanimous condemnation of nuclear war and support (by the UN) of disarmament.
- The Pentagon is accelerating the military buildup in space.
- The U.S. is testing anti-satellite weapons systems in space.
- Reagan wants military supremacy at any cost--including war.
- The Pentagon expands U.S. Army Special Forces.

Based on a Pravda interview with Yuri Andropov, the editors of Red Star emphasized the Soviet leader's views on disarmament. According to Andropov:

- The Geneva talks will fail due to U.S. obstruction tactics.
- The USSR is willing to come to a constructive agreement in regard to comprehensive disarmament.
- The Soviet Union and the U.S. can be serious about disarmament only if Reagan agrees not to deploy Pershing II missiles in Europe.

During the month of October, the editors of Red Star received over 7000 letters from its readers. Most of the letters discussed: (1) fraud and abuse of government property (in the military); (2) inefficiencies and shortages in military housing; (3) military morale, training and readiness; (4) conservation of fuel and government supplies, and (5) support for Yuri Andropov and the Kremlin's policies.

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for more than four years--June 1979 through October 1983. During this period, almost 61,900 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 slogans, themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during October 1983.

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 October 1983, slightly less than 26 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. In general, the amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is limited to 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in October 1983 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table also reflect Red Star's international coverage for September 1983 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for the selected countries for a 12-month period.

TABLE 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Oct. 1983</u>	<u>Sept. 1983</u>	<u>12-Month Average</u>
1.	United States.....	37.86	49.70	29.15
2.	Poland.....	8.62	1.75	3.97
3.	East Germany.....	8.10	.26	2.60
4.	Warsaw Pact/CEMA.....	7.57	1.66	2.69
5.	Grenada.....	3.81	--	.02
6.	Afghanistan.....	3.55	1.15	3.79
7.	West Germany.....	3.18	1.24	2.55
8.	Nicaragua.....	2.51	2.52	1.09
9.	Lebanon.....	2.48	7.21	2.02
10.	Pakistan.....	2.05	1.84	.77
11.	NATO.....	1.45	.75	1.92
12.	Czechoslovakia.....	1.31	.19	1.69

UNITED STATES

For over 53 months, Soviet media and commentators have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the "erratic, war-mongering policies of the Reagan administration." With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine 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.

During October 1983, 38 percent of Red Star's total space devoted to international events and/or foreign affairs concerned the activities of the United States government. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was 29 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news and commentary (see Table 1).

The following paragraphs summarize Soviet propaganda reaction/actions to significant U.S. political/military events that occurred during October 1983.

U.S. Military Actions in Grenada

As expected, Soviet propagandists exploited with great enthusiasm, American military actions in Grenada. Significantly, the Soviet press reacted with unusual speed, and highlighted that the U.S. invasion of Grenada:

- Violated international law.
- Was an act of direct and unprovoked aggression.
- Is part of Reagan's doctrine of aggression.

The following abstracts from the Soviet press illustrate the intensity and the strident polemics contained in the Soviet press pertaining to the Grenada event.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Abstract</u>
23 Oct.	U.S. Navy fleet of ten ships with over 1,900 Marines is heading towards Grenada. Reagan says he is only protecting American citizens on the island. This is just one more of Reagan's acts of aggression.
26 Oct.	<u>U.S. aggression against Grenada.</u> At 5:50 a.m. on October 25, the U.S. launched a massive invasion against Grenada. Paratroopers landed in Grenada and fierce fighting is in progress. A U.S. Navy fleet is off-shore. American aircraft are strafing Grenada.
26 Oct.	<u>U.S. violates international law.</u> The American attack is focused on a new airport and the barracks of Cuban construction workers who assist in building the airport.
28 Oct.	<u>U.S. violates international law.</u> The United Nations Security Council meets to denounce the American invasion. The majority of countries denounce the invasion. World public opinion demands that the U.S. withdraw.
28 Oct.	<u>World is shocked.</u> Reagan totally ignored international law and the sovereignty of Grenada. The U.S. claims that it is protecting its citizens.
28 Oct.	<u>Stiff resistance.</u> U.S. military forces in Grenada meet stiff resistance from islanders and Cuban construction workers.
28 Oct.	The U.S. sends more troops and ships to Grenada. The American military does not control the island.
30 Oct.	<u>U.S. violates international law.</u> The British government sharply condemns U.S. actions. The British Parliament meets to discuss Grenada.
30 Oct.	<u>Leave Grenada alone.</u> Soviet veterans condemn the invasion and call for the withdrawal of American forces.
30 Oct.	Cuban government condemns U.S. action. An emergency meeting is held to discuss the American invasion. The Cuban government is concerned for the safety of Cuban citizens. The U.S. military refuse to reveal the number of Cuban dead or wounded.
30 Oct.	<u>U.S. act of piracy.</u> The invasion of Grenada is part of Reagan's doctrine of world aggression. This doctrine involves secret operations and invasions against sovereign countries. Nicaragua

and Central America are currently subjected to this doctrine. America should get out of Grenada.

- 30 Oct Invasion of Grenada - an act of direct and unprovoked aggression. America has no respect for international law or the sovereignty of Grenada.
- 30 Oct. Reagan claims invasion was a "rescue mission." The Facts are that the U.S. and CARICOM have been planning the invasion for some time. U.S. citizens were not in any danger.

KAL Flight 007

In September, the Kremlin initiated a massive and unprecedented propaganda campaign to "prove" that the Korean Airline Flight 007 was a CIA spy plane that intentionally violated Soviet airspace. In October, this Russian propaganda campaign of the "big lie" continued, but on a limited agenda. One very long feature story in Red Star reiterated that:

"...on April 20, 1978 a South Korean Boeing 707 (destination Seoul) went off course and flew over the Murmanak area and overflew several vital military bases. Soviet aircraft intercepted the Korean plane and signaled it to land. It didn't answer, although the passengers saw the Soviet interceptor aircraft. Like KAL Flight 007, this plane was on a spy mission for the U.S. CIA. The similarities between the two flights is damaging evidence that: (1) both aircraft were a long way off the commercial course; (2) the pilots ignored signals to land; (3) both were KAL aircraft, which is closely tied to the CIA, and (4) both pilots were South Korean Air Force officers."

Other articles, in regard to the Korean Airline incident, highlighted the following topics:

- Aeroflot workers hold a mass rally in Moscow. They criticize U.S. exploitation of the KAL incident, and condemn U.S. sanctions against Aeroflot.
- The magazine Aviation Week and Space Technology indicated that the KAL flight could not have gone off course by accident. Navigation equipment rarely fails. Even so, the crew had ample time to correct the error. The U.S. claim about the navigation error is a lie.
- The U.S. media continues to publicize American propaganda about KAL Flight 007. However, many newspapers all over the world reported that the U.S. is responsible for the incident. The Los Angeles Times emphasized that the Korean plane was on a spy mission.

- KAL Flight 007 was on a spy mission. British television had a documentary on the South Korean Airline incident. The TV program described the flight and interviewed many military experts. The conclusion was that the U.S. government lied and is deceiving the people of the world--Flight 007 was on a spy mission.

Terror Bombing of U.S. Marines in Lebanon

In September, Soviet propagandists highlighted that the Reagan administration was preparing to launch a major military assault on the "national patriotic" forces in Lebanon. Soviet officials maintained that the U.S. Marines "continue to brutalize and terrorize the population" in Lebanon. According to Moscow, the "U.S. military presence in Lebanon is the cause for tension and violence." Consequently, the Soviets provided modest coverage of the Beirut terror bombing of the Marine barracks. Russian commentators emphasized the following topics:

- Update on Lebanon. The U.S. loses 183 men in terrorist bombing in Beirut. French also lose a number of men (October 25).
- The U.S. presence in Lebanon is behind the tension and terrorist bombings.
- The Bombing of U.S. Marines in Lebanon has resulted in Congress' support for an American withdrawal from Lebanon.
- Reagan continues to justify U.S. presence in Lebanon by emphasizing the Soviet threat to the region.
- The Syrian government explains that the bombings of U.S. and French barracks were the inevitable result of Reagan's "adventurist course."
- Syria denies U.S. accusations that Syrians participated in the bombings.

As mentioned before, Red Star's news and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist Party and Soviet government; consequently, they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For more than four years, the United States has received an average of 59 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments-- in September it was nearly 75 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>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Oct. 1983</u>	<u>Sept. 1983</u>	<u>June 79 thru Aug 83</u>
1.	United States.....	75%	79%	58%
2.	West Germany.....	6%	1%	3%
3.	Pakistan.....	4%	3%	2%
4.	Sweden.....	2%	1%	--
5.	NATO.....	2%	1%	2%
6.	South Korea.....	2%	2%	1%
7.	France.....	2%	2%	1%
8.	Israel.....	2%	3%	8%
9.	United Kingdom.....	1%	2%	4%
10.	Japan.....	1%	2%	4%

A perceptible hardening of Kremlin attitudes (toward the U.S.) reflected in the renewed media emphasizes that the Reagan administration is a serious threat to world peace. In addition, Soviet propagandists appear to be frustrated in their vain attempt to halt the deployment of U.S. Pershing and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles to Europe. As in the past, the overall scope and intensity of Russian propaganda continued to underscore the following three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony as a serious threat to world peace; (2) arms production and the development of military technology--the arms race, and (3) American military assistance and mutual security programs.

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	1983												1982		
	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	
US Military/ Political Hegemony	48%	83%	53%	50%	47%	46%	62%	76%	58%	42%	43%	40%	61%	50%	
US Military Budget-Arms Race	43%	14%	28%	31%	28%	32%	23%	12%	24%	29%	41%	30%	23%	24%	
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	06%	03%	10%	13%	15%	14%	07%	10%	15%	20%	08%	17%	14%	22%	
All Other	03%	00%	09%	06%	10%	08%	08%	02%	03%	09%	08%	13%	02%	04%	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

As in the past, the editors of Red Star and Soviet commentators use every opportunity to exploit events and/or media issues appearing in the international press in their effort to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination. This is the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda.

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY AND PROVOCATION

The editors of Red Star and Soviet officials used every opportunity to bombast Reagan's "confrontational policies." The principal focus of Soviet propaganda continues to highlight the theme of American military, political and economic hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee imperialism and aggression.) In October, the major focus of Red Star articles and commentary about American imperialism and hegemony stressed the following topics: (1) the U.S. invasion of Grenada; (2) American military intervention in Lebanon; (3) Reagan's military intervention in Central America; (4) the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles to Europe, and (5) Reagan's anti-communist propaganda campaign.

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect the geographical 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>OCT</u>	<u>SEPT</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>1983 JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>
1. Indian Ocean and Middle East	27%	17%	17%	09%	02%	01%	05%	05%	25%
2. Central America/Caribbean	23%	11%	27%	35%	26%	32%	24%	15%	08%
3. Asia/Pacific	22%	03%	10%	20%	02%	14%	23%	10%	08%
4. Europe	19%	03%	14%	24%	34%	11%	22%	34%	18%
5. World Wide	09%	02%	19%	06%	35%	36%	25%	35%	41%
6. Other.....	00%	02%	13%	06%	01%	06%	01%	01%	00%
	100%	100%*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

American Military Intervention in Lebanon

For over a year, Soviet propagandists have insisted that the United States Marines were in Lebanon to protect and expand Israeli and American imperialistic interests in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. In the view of the Kremlin, "the U.S. military presence in Lebanon is the primary cause of tension and violence in the area." According to the Moscow, the tragic bombing of the Marine barracks in Lebanon was an inevitable result of Reagan's intervention in the Middle East. In regard to the situation in Lebanon, Russian commentators emphasized the following strident headlines and topics:

- Arab governments want U.S. out of Lebanon. As long as Americans are in Lebanon, peace cannot be obtained.
- Reagan increases military presence in Lebanon. The U.S. intends to use Lebanon for military purposes, such as conducting aggression against Arab states like Syria.
- The U.S. and NATO Navies continue the buildup off the coast of Lebanon. A NATO armada threatens the safety and sovereignty of Lebanon.
- American marines shell the suburbs of Beirut—over 20 civilians are killed; they continue to brutalize and terrorize civilians.
- Escalation of intervention. The U.S. Navy and Marines continue to increase the strength of aggressive forces in Lebanon.
- The U.S. presence in Lebanon is the cause of tension in the area. Reagan continues to justify American presence as being due to the Soviet threat in the Middle East.
- In support of Israel, the U.S. continues to buildup its military presence in Lebanon.

*Total includes 62% from a special entry related to the unusually large coverage of the "KAL007" incident by the Red Star.

U.S. Increases Military Intervention in Central America

For more than eight months, Soviet officials and propagandists have assiduously exploited political and military events/actions in Central America. The primary emphasis of Russian propaganda was the topic of U.S. military aggression against Nicaragua. In October, the Kremlin exhibited more concern about U.S. actions in Nicaragua than to the American invasion of Grenada. The Kremlin was uncompromising and resolute in its propaganda theme that Reagan is conducting a policy of international terror and aggression against Nicaragua. In October 1983, the Kremlin emphasized and headlined the following propaganda slogans and topics in regard to events in Central America:

- Reagan increases armed aggression against Nicaragua. The U.S. continues to support counterrevolutionaries. CIA sponsored teams conduct border raids from Costa Rica and Honduras. So far the Nicaraguan army has repulsed all attacks.
- The CIA supported terrorists raided the Port of Corinto, Nicaragua. They fire-bombed areas of the town, causing much damage. Over 15 civilians were injured.
- The CIA supported counterrevolutionaries continue their brutal attacks on innocent civilians in Nicaragua.
- Government and media worldwide condemn Reagan's policy of deceit and cynicism regarding Central America.
- The U.S. conducts a policy of aggression against Nicaragua. Reagan follows a policy of international terrorism.
- The Pentagon prepares to invade Nicaragua. The CIA is training and arming counterrevolutionary bands in Honduras and Costa Rica. On October 18, counterrevolutionaries killed over 50 innocent people. The Nicaraguan army will defend the country.
- The Nicaraguan government registers protests (to the U.S.) regarding CIA supported mercenary attacks on the port of Puerto Cabezas (Oct. 21).
- The Soviet government denounces U.S. aggression and intervention in Nicaragua. The CIA is funding and arming Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- The U.S. should get out of Central America. Reagan has declared war on Nicaragua. Tension in the region is the fault of the U.S. government.
- Washington continues armed aggression against Nicaragua. Reagan wants to destroy The Nicaraguan revolution -- at any price. The Nicaraguan government wants peace and a dialogue with the U.S.

- The CIA supported counterrevolutionaries continue brutal attacks on innocent people in Nicaragua.
- The Nicaraguan government leader (D. Ortega) criticizes U.S. aggression in Central America. Reagan wants to destabilize the Nicaraguan government. Nicaragua prefers a dialogue to solve problems.
- The CIA has spent over \$30 million to train and arm Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- The CIA has a secret base in Honduras to train and arm Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- The CIA continues to arm and finance Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries -- mostly Somoza supporters. On October 19 a Somoza band attacked and burned the village of Pantasma, killing 30 civilians.
- The CIA supported insurgents attack innocent civilians in Nicaragua (on October 21).
- African governments condemn the U.S. military build-up and aggression in Central America.
- The Pentagon military bases in Panama are used as the headquarters for subversion and intervention in Central America.
- The U.S. forms a military alliance (bloc) for Central America. This military alliance would consist of the U.S., Honduras, El Salvador, Panama and Guatemala.

Deployment of Pershing II and Cruise Missiles

The Soviets continued at an accelerated pace all aspects of their rhetoric and propaganda denouncing the deployment of Pershing II and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles to Europe. The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star reflect the overall tone and thrust of Soviet propaganda related to the deployment of advanced nuclear missiles:

- The Pentagon is accelerating its time table for deployment of new missiles. West Germany has made all necessary preparations for deployment of American nuclear missiles. The West German government seems blind to the possible consequences, growing tension and the threat to peace.
- Public opposition to deployment of nuclear missiles grows in West Germany. The Bonn government ignores the will of the people.

- The U.S. and NATO plan to discredit and put down the anti-missile movement in Europe.
- NATO holds a series of secret meetings to discuss deployment of medium range nuclear missiles and a strategy for handling the popular anti-missile movement.
- West German "White Paper" supports U.S. military policies, rearmament of NATO, and the deployment of new nuclear missiles to Europe.
- Reagan begins a secret deployment of cruise missiles to Greenham Common Base in England. Over 20 nuclear missiles will be deployed.
- First shipment of new U.S. nuclear missiles will arrive in England on November 1. The British people are very much opposed to this dangerous deployment.
- The Czechoslovakian government condemns the U.S.-NATO deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe.
- The National Defense Council of East Germany condemns U.S. deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe.
- The USSR and its socialist allies will deploy new nuclear missiles in order to maintain parity with NATO. The American attempt to gain military supremacy over the USSR will fail.
- Washington increases political pressure on NATO allies who are stalling over the deployment of new nuclear missiles to Europe.
- The U.S. Pershing II missiles will be deployed near the Austrian border. American missiles are a threat to Austria, as well as to all of Western Europe.
- The people of Europe strongly oppose the deployment of new missiles. Many thousands participate in demonstrations and protest movements. The governments of England and West Germany ignore the will of the people.

American Psychological Warfare and Intelligence Operations

Two topics of consistent interest and great concern to the Soviet leadership and their propagandists in the Kremlin are American psychological warfare and intelligence operations. For almost two years the Kremlin has bombasted Reagan's anti-Soviet campaign. The following abstracts (from Red Star) indicate the scope and tone of Soviet rhetoric:

- Soviet soliders must be aware of the realities of the U.S. deceitful propaganda system. All military newspapers should devote more space to a discussion of U.S. anti-Soviet propaganda.

- The U.S. is expanding its psychological warfare programs against Cuba. Reagan wants to activate a new propaganda radio station to broadcast to Cuba 14 hours a day. Washington will allocate over 24 million dollars for this propaganda radio station.
- President Reagan signs a bill to create a new powerful propaganda radio station to broadcast to Cuba.
- Reagan continues his anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. The U.S. accuses Moscow of financing terrorism.
- New American propaganda film (The Last Chance) attempts to discredit Soviet peace policy.
- Dirty tricks of Senator Helms. The Red Star denounces Senator Helms as one of the primary anti-Soviet crusaders. He claims that Soviet aircraft did not give warning to KAL Flight 007 -- more lies.
- "Peace-loving" Reagan launches a new and expanded hysterical/sland-
erous anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.
- CIA and Israeli intelligence personnel cooperate and exchange information --they cooperate in Lebanon, Chad, Sudan and other African countries.
- The CIA continues its subversive activities in Poland. Reagan continues to interfere in Polish affairs.
- The U.S. announces new spy program. The (American) National Council on Soviet and East European Research has a new expanded program to study the USSR. Special attention is being focused on the Soviet Far East. To spy on the Soviet Far East, the Americans use radar facilities in Alaska and Japan as well as a variety of spy satellites.
- To spy on the Middle East, the U.S. Air Force will deploy five AWACS aircraft to the Turkish Air Force base in Konya.
- On October 6, an American SR-71 spy plane invaded the air space of North Korea.
- A large number of U.S. intelligence agents have infiltrated the State of Punjab, India. They arm and support terrorists and revolutionaries.
- British secret service agents assist the CIA to wage war against Afghanistan.

Other Aspects of Military/Political Hegemony

The following abstracts indicate the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony in regard to other topics and areas of the world:

- Reagan plans to annex Micronesia. The U.S. does not want to give up Micronesia because the Pentagon has many strategic military bases in Micronesia and the Pacific Ocean area. Washington has had control of Micronesia since World War II. The local population want the U.S. to leave -- they want their islands returned. The United Nations has demanded that the U.S. return the islands to its proper owners.
- The Pentagon uses the Iran-Iraq war as the reason for American military presence in the Persian Gulf. The war has given the U.S. an opportunity to strengthen its military presence in the area. The Pentagon plans to send F-15 aircraft to the Persian Gulf.
- A U.S. spy plane crash lands in Pakistan.
- American war planes violate Greek air space. NATO conducts maneuvers in the area -- U.S. aircraft have violated Greek air space 33 times.
- USAF fighters continue to fly into Greek airspace. Protests of the Greek government are ignored by Washington.
- Each year NATO-U.S. conducts massive military maneuvers in Denmark. NATO wants Denmark to become more involved in NATO military strategy and activities in order to protect Denmark from the Soviet threat. So far, Denmark is not cooperating, and has delayed the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles (to Denmark).
- The Greek government opposes U.S.-NATO militarism.
- North Korea protests a violation of air space by American aircraft. U.S. and South Korean cooperation create tensions in the region.

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In September 1983, Soviet rhetoric and propaganda about the arms race and arms limitation decreased significantly, due to the extensive coverage of the shooting down of KAL Flight 007. In October communist coverage allocated to the topic of the arms race increased dramatically (see Table 3).

The Kremlin continued to insist that Reagan is "power hungry" and is determined to alter the strategic balance in order to obtain military superiority over the Soviet Union. The Soviets continued to accelerate all aspects of their rhetoric and propaganda pertaining to USSR support for peace and nuclear disarmament.

In an orchestrated propaganda effort, key Soviet leaders and propagandists emphasized the Russian bid for peace and nuclear disarmament at the 38th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. In October, Soviet propaganda emphasized the following themes and topics about the arms race:

- U.S.-NATO are the cause of the arms race and tension in Europe and they are a real threat to world peace.
- The USSR favors (and is ready for) drastic military arms reductions and a nuclear freeze.
- The USSR supports the United Nations and favors nuclear arms control through a dialogue in the UN.
- The USSR proposes a freeze of all nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union proposes that all nuclear powers cease production of nuclear weapons.
- The Soviet Union calls for the unanimous condemnation of nuclear war and support (by the UN) of disarmament.
- The USSR wants to avoid nuclear war. The world press and public opinion, praise Andropov's latest statement in favor of arms control and peace.

The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star reflect the overall tone and thrust of Soviet propaganda related to weapons development, the arms race and arms limitation and control:

On Modernization of the U.S. Navy.

- Weapons of aggression. Reagan believes that building a larger, more powerful navy is the key to global military supremacy. The U.S. wants control of the oceans.
- The aircraft carrier - a major element in a powerful navy. The U.S. considers aircraft carriers as a universal and unique way of conducting military operations in local wars. The U.S. used the Navy in 177 out of over 200 military actions after World War II. Aircraft carriers were used 106 times.
- The U.S. is increasing its naval power all over the world, especially in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and in the Mediterranean Sea.
- The U.S. Navy plans to deploy four carrier task forces in the North Atlantic and Norwegian Sea -- close to the USSR.
- The U.S. Navy is developing and testing new nuclear cruise missile systems.

- The Battle Ship New Jersey is equipped with new Harpoon and Tomahawk missiles. Over \$326 million have been spent to modernize this ship. It is a powerful weapon for U.S. imperialists.
- Anti-submarine warfare. The U.S. and NATO are focusing a major effort on anti-submarine weapons and systems.
- U.S.-NATO are developing ships and submarines to conduct anti-submarine warfare. The U.S. Los Angeles class submarines are equipped with a variety of anti-submarine warfare systems.
- U.S.-NATO are investing millions of dollars into modifications of current ships and aircraft to conduct anti-submarine warfare.

On Missiles, Nuclear Weapons and Space Systems.

- The U.S. Navy is preparing Tomahawk nuclear missiles for deployment in the Pacific Ocean Basin.
- In spite of mass protests, the U.S. Congress votes to fund the MX and Pershing II programs. In addition, the House of Representatives approved \$400 million for the B-1 bomber.
- The Pentagon is accelerating military buildup in space. The U.S. plans to spend over \$27 billion in the next five years on military space programs -- \$95 billion by the year 2000. Currently, funds are going into the deployment of military satellites.
- The U.S. is testing anti-satellite weapons systems in space.
- Reagan intends to build military bases in space. The U.S. also wants to build laser weapons that can be deployed on satellites.
- The Pentagon plans to build killer satellites to be used against the USSR.
- U.S. militarism is a threat to the world; for example: (1) the U.S. is deploying new nuclear medium-range missiles to Europe and new MX missiles in the U.S.; (2) the Pentagon plans to deploy new B-1 bombers, TRIDENT submarines and new chemical weapons; (3) the U.S. is accelerating space war weapons and its space command, and (4) the Pentagon budgets are growing each year.
- The Pentagon is accelerating research and development of all new weapon systems. One project is the Latern missile system.

On United States "Military Hysteria".

- Reagan wants military supremacy in order to dominate the world. The U.S. is expanding its military presence worldwide.
- Washington continues to insist that the USSR is a threat to the world. But it is the U.S. that is launching the MX, B-1 bomber, Midgetman and Stealth programs. Each year Reagan's military budget is increased -- it is \$280 billion for 1984.
- The U.S. is a threat to world peace. The American defense firms encourage increases in military spending. They don't care if the deficits get higher and the economy falters.
- Reagan wants military supremacy at any cost -- including war. NATO is the same way. That is the nature of imperialist and capitalist countries.
- Military weapons convention held at the Sheraton-Washington. The purpose of the convention was to gain support for the military budget so Americans can fight the Russians.
- The Pentagon expands U.S. Army Special Forces. They are trained at Ft. Bragg, N.C. and include rangers and the 4th Army Psychological Operations Group. New insignia and command have been established at Ft. Bragg.
- Reagan supports death-dealing and destructive programs. He is not a kind, humane and peace-loving person. Many believe that Reagan can easily launch a nuclear war. The USSR supports peace and nuclear disarmament. Reagan has been advised to start a dialogue with the USSR-- if he loves peace he should start such a dialogue.

On the Geneva Talks and Arms Limitations.

- The Socialist bloc and the USSR continue to support peace and nuclear disarmament. U.S.-NATO are blocking all progress for nuclear disarmament and peace by continuing to build up nuclear weapons and modernization of weapons.
- The USSR wants to avoid nuclear war and end the arms race. The USSR has advanced many new and different programs for nuclear disarmament-- Reagan has rejected all proposals.
- The 38th UN General Assembly session focuses on nuclear disarmament. Most governments want peace and nuclear disarmament. The U.S. is behind world tension and the arms race.

- The USSR is ready for a "drastic cutback" in weapons and a nuclear freeze. The Soviet Union wants all nuclear powers to participate in a nuclear freeze. The USSR supports the UN and believes it is possible to establish peace and the control of nuclear arms through a dialogue in the UN.
- Reagan's statement on the Geneva talks deceitfully claimed that progress is being made in Geneva. Reagan wants to fool the people.
- The U.S., as before, is obstructing the Geneva talks. Washington's new initiatives at Geneva are not new.
- The USSR wants peace and nuclear disarmament and will continue to work hard for peace. Reagan is heading for war. People of the world are concerned.
- CEMA members unanimously support Soviet nuclear disarmament policy. The U.S. is responsible for the threat to peace. Washington initiated the arms race leading to inflation, unemployment, loss of social benefits and inability to help developing countries. There is still hope for success at Geneva, but U.S.-NATO must help the disarmament process.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

Soviet propaganda emphasis, in regard to United States military assistance and mutual security programs, increased slightly in October, remained at a very modest level (see Table 3). The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period March 1983 through October 1983 is presented in the data contained in Table 5, below.

TABLE 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	1983							
	Oct. 1983*	Sept. 1983*	Aug 1983*	July 1983*	June 1983*	May 1983*	Apr 1983*	Mar 1983*
1. Asia/Pacific.....	73%	35%	31%	41%	46%	43%	57%	46%
2. Middle East	14%	23%	20%	04%	24%	20%	24%	04%
3. Europe/NATO	10%	14%	46%	45%	24%	29%	08%	11%
4. China	03%	28%	00%	03%	01%	---	---	---
5. Africa.....	---	---	02%	06%	---	---	06%	11%
6. Latin America.....	---	---	01%	01%	05%	08%	05%	28%
	<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 expected, the visit of Secretary of Defense Weinberger to Pakistan received significant attention in the Soviet press and media.

The Kremlin continued to exhibit concern about U.S. mutual security relations with Pakistan. Under the headline of "Dangerous Partnership," the Red Star reported that:

- After the loss of Iran, the U.S. focused on Pakistan to replace Iran as the military gendarme of the region.
- From 1947-1980 the Pentagon supplied Pakistan with \$5.8 billion in military and other aid. Since 1981, military aid to Pakistan has increased at a drastic rate.
- U.S. and Pakistani military forces often conduct joint exercises.
- The Pentagon will supply Pakistan with advanced military systems--F-16s, helicopters, missiles, tanks, artillery and radar.
- The U.S. is building military bases in Pakistan.
- The CIA is conducting an undeclared war on Afghanistan from Pakistan.

Other selected abstracts of articles and headlines from Red Star that reflect the overall tone and focus of Soviet propaganda pertaining to U.S. military assistance and mutual security topics are presented below:

- Washington will reinforce its mechanized (tank) division in West Germany by over 19,000 men. In addition, various systems will be updated.
- The U.S. is using data from Japanese experiments on POWs during World War II for its current buildup of chemical and biological weapons.
- The U.S. and Japan continue strengthening their military relations and military hegemony in Asia.
- Neutral Sweden plans to expand military treaties with the U.S. They are cooperating in the production of new anti-tank weapons and other joint programs.
- The U.S. and Portugal renew talks about the use of air bases and military cooperation.
- A dangerous alliance. The U.S. helps Pakistan to build its military forces. The Indian government is most disturbed by the military buildup in Pakistan.
- The Director of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency meets with Chinese defense officials (in China).

- The U.S. will help the Israeli military aircraft industry to build a new advance war plane.

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 Reagan administration. During the past year, an average of seven percent of the space in Red Star about the U.S. was allocated to "other themes"--in October it was three percent. The Soviets headlined that:

- Former Vice President Mondale criticized the Reagan administration. Reagan's government is only for the wealthy. Reagan is not serious about nuclear disarmament.
- Reagan appointed R. McFarlane as his National Security Advisor. He replaced W. Clark who will be Secretary of Interior. These men are hawks and conservatives--there will be no change in policy.
- A defect in the Space Shuttle almost caused a fatal explosion during Challenger's take-off. Challenger was forced to land and abort the mission. While the incident is investigated, delays could ruin the scheduling of new launches. (October 15, 1983)
- The Chinese foreign minister visited Washington to discuss official matters with U.S. government officials.

WARSAW PACT AND CEMA

In October 1983, Soviet news media and commentators gave extended propaganda coverage to the following events in East Germany: (1) the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers and (2) the 37th Session of the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance (CEMA) in Berlin.

Abstracts and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda articles indicating the overall focus and tone pertaining to these events are listed below.

Meeting of Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers

- Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers meet in East Berlin on October 20, 1983. The major topics to be discussed included: (1) European affairs and climate; (2) nuclear disarmament, and (3) NATO activities.
- Warsaw Pact Military Council meets (October 26-29) to discuss Warsaw Pact training and military readiness.
- The Soviet Union will respond to U.S. deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The Warsaw Pact countries plan to deploy

more tactical nuclear missiles in order to maintain parity (with the West).

Meeting of the 37th Session of the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance (CEMA)

- The chairman of the Council of Ministers, N. A. Tikhonov, in a keynote address criticized U.S.-NATO militarism, praised the socialist bloc for supporting the Soviet nuclear disarmament policy, and emphasized the need to expand socialist economic integration programs so that socialist states become economically independent and strong through mutual trade.
- Delegates from the following governments attended the CEMA session: Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, East Germany, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR and Czechoslovakia.
- The following subjects were major agenda items at the 37th Session of CEMA:
 - (1) Continued socialist bloc economic integration.
 - (2) Automatization and computerization of industry.
 - (3) Scientific exchange programs.
 - (4) Support for Andropov's nuclear disarmament policy.
- The current goals of CEMA, to have strong socialist economies (without capitalist assistance) and to integrate the economies of the socialist bloc countries, are being accomplished, especially in the field of energy.
- Statement by CEMA members. CEMA members unanimously support the Soviet nuclear disarmament policy. Reagan is responsible for the threat to peace. The U.S. deployment of new nuclear missiles to Europe is especially dangerous to world peace. The U.S. sponsored arms race has caused inflation, unemployment and other problems in developing countries. U.S.-NATO must help in the disarmament process.

AFGHANISTAN

For more than four years Afghanistan has received an average of 3.8 percent of Red Star's foreign coverage - in October 1983 it was 3.6 percent. The focus and tone of Russian propaganda content pertaining to Afghanistan are listed in the following abstracts and headlines.

- Soviet military doctors treat sick and wounded soldiers as well as the civilian population. They have won the respect and friendship of the Afghanistan people.
- Afghanistan military propaganda officers convinced counterrevolutionary leaders that they have been fooled by Western propaganda. Many counterrevolutionaries have been misled. The government has granted them amnesty because they have been duped.
- The Afghanistan Army conducted large-scale military operations against major counterrevolutionary forces in a mountainous region. One group of counterrevolutionaries terrorized the region, cut roads and destroyed electric power stations. A large amount of Western weapons and other military supplies were seized from the counterrevolutionaries.
- The Afghanistan Army continues to defeat and eliminate counterrevolutionary bands.
- An Afghanistan Army unit uncovers a large arsenal of weapons; these weapons were of Western origin.
- The Afghan Army continues to defeat counterrevolutionary bands.
- The Afghan government protests the illegal entry of Iranian aircraft into its air space.
- Example of cooperation. A celebration is held in Kabul to honor the 20th anniversary of the Kabul Polytechnical Institute--a joint Soviet-Afghan institution.

WEST GERMANY

Soviet interest and propaganda exploitation of political and military events in West Germany are apparent from the continuous coverage given to the government in Bonn. Moscow is particularly concerned in regard to the modernization of German military forces and the deployment of NATO nuclear missiles.

Selected abstracts, slogans and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda pertaining to West Germany are listed below:

- In spite of national interests and in spite of the insistency of German leaders that they don't want war, the actions of the Bonn government indicate otherwise.
- West Germany is spending billions of marks on the modernization of its military forces. The Bundeswehr is buying 322 Tornado aircraft, new missiles, submarines, Mars anti-missile systems and many ships.

- In spite of massive anti-nuclear protests and demonstrations, the West German government is allowing the U.S. to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Germany. Clearly, Bonn is not interested in nuclear disarmament or preventing war.
- West Germany seems blind to the possible consequences of U.S. missile deployments--more international tension and threat to peace result.
- The East Germany President urged Chancellor Kohl to support arms control and to reconsider his position about the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles. Deployment of those missiles could lead to serious consequences.
- An open letter from Soviet war veterans to Chancellor Kohl, emphasized that: (1) the German and Soviet people are disturbed by the deployment of death-dealing Pershing II missiles; (2) the USSR wants nuclear disarmament and peace in Europe; (3) Bonn's support of Reagan's policies is dangerous to all of Europe; (4) the danger of war is growing, and (5) disarmament is a moral duty and it still can be accomplished.
- Neo-Nazi groups are becoming more active in West Germany.

FRANCE

Soviet commentary and news coverage of activities/events in France continued to receive modest coverage in the Russian military press. As reported previously, starting early in 1983, the Kremlin became very critical of the government in Paris; this trend continued throughout 1983.

Abstracts and/or headlines of selected Soviet propaganda items pertaining to France are listed below:

- France plans to develop and manufacture neutron weapons.
- The French government has exported a record amount of weapons during the first six months of 1983.
- France has created rapid deployment military forces to fight Soviet troops. They also will be deployed to Third World trouble spots.
- France supports NATO's position at the Geneva talks, a position which is preventing nuclear disarmament.
- Paris continues its military buildup in Chad. France supports Habre and has not set a date for the withdrawal of its forces.
- The people's movement against the Habre regime in Chad is growing stronger. Habre is supported by the U.S. and France.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Poland received almost nine percent of the total foreign coverage due to the October 12th celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Polish Armed Forces. The topics emphasized by Red Star were:

- Polish military forces fought with the Soviets during World War II and have since supported socialism and peace.
- The Polish leader, General Jaruzelsky, emphasized that: (1) the Soviet-Polish alliance is strong and lasting; (2) life in Poland has stabilized and the socialist structure is intact, and (3) U.S. aggression and imperialism is a threat to the peace of Europe.
- General Jaruzelsky also emphasized that the Communist Party in Poland must regain the confidence of the people and must show the people that it is concerned with their needs.

The Kremlin has regularly exploited all aspects of events and activities dealing with Israel. In September 1983, Moscow headlined the "American War in Lebanon," and the amount of print space devoted to Israel (in Red Star) October declined dramatically. During October 1983, the amount of print space devoted to Israel continued to decline. Abstracts and/or headlines of Russian propaganda articles indicating the overall focus and tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to Israel are listed below:

- Israeli forces continue aggression against Syrian military forces in the Bekaa Valley.
- Israelis conduct searches and interrogations in South Lebanese towns.
- Israelis conduct searches and make many arrests of civilians in Lebanon.
- The Israeli Army increases its forces in Lebanon in order to control the civilian population.

For more than four years the editors of Red Star have allocated a average of two percent of the coverage of foreign news to Japan; in October it was less than one percent. The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda topics underscored the following:

- U.S. and Japanese military forces conduct joint training exercises on Hokkaido.
- The U.S. and Japan continue to strengthen their military alliance.
- U.S. Navy ships containing nuclear weapons dock in Japan.
- Japanese and American scientists cooperate in the development of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

South Korea received modest coverage in the Soviet press. The Kremlin elected to highlight the following range of topics:

- The South Korean dictatorship is spreading military hysteria. Police and security measures are being increased to prevent terrorism during Reagan's visit.
- South Korea blames North Korea for the bombing in Rangoon, Burma which killed 19 South Koreans.
- The Government in Seoul wants to divert the attention of dissatisfied masses, by increasing military hysteria throughout the country.
- Large scale military maneuvers in South Korea result in new provocations against North Korea. Both U.S. and South Korean forces have been put on full alert status.
- South Korean military forces attack North Korean border posts in the demilitarized zone.
- The South Korean government permits U.S. forces to increase the number of nuclear weapons in South Korea.
- South Korea and U.S. military units conduct maneuvers close to North Korea, increasing tension in the region.

The United Kingdom also received very modest coverage in the Soviet military media. The Kremlin highlighted the following range of topics:

- The British Minister of Defense visits the Falklands in order to determine requirements for modernization of the military stronghold.
- British secret service and U.S. CIA personnel work together in the war in Afghanistan.
- Over 20 cruise missiles will be deployed to Greenham Common Base in England. The U.S. begins a secret deployment of missiles.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for October 1983, 74 percent was allocated to issues and comment in regard to domestic, military, political, economic and social topics in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 71 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>1983</u>												<u>1982</u>	
	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEPT</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>
Soviet Military.....	71%	69%	67%	59%	58%	65%	62%	61%	74%	65%	54%	45%	62%	57%
Society/Culture.....	11%	11%	14%	15%	12%	11%	12%	22%	10%	13%	12%	08%	08%	12%
Economy/Technology....	07%	04%	08%	10%	06%	06%	08%	04%	06%	10%	09%	09%	06%	11%
Domestic Politics.....	03%	03%	04%	06%	14%	08%	08%	05%	02%	05%	18%	27%	10%	03%
Foreign Affairs.....	03%	05%	03%	05%	05%	06%	05%	04%	03%	02%	02%	06%	09%	09%
Other	05%	08%	04%	05%	05%	04%	05%	04%	05%	05%	05%	05%	08%	08%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Again in October, the Soviet military press and political cadre emphasized that the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries fully encourage and support world peace movements and nuclear disarmament. In contrast, according to Moscow, the U.S. and NATO are "unwilling to come to any constructive agreement about nuclear disarmament."

Starting in April 1983, the Soviet government launched a major, orchestrated propaganda campaign to highlight, to the domestic and foreign audiences, that the Soviet government and people fully support nuclear disarmament. This propaganda campaign continued in October at an accelerated pace.

Based on a Pravda interview (28 October), the editors of Red Star continued to emphasize Yuri Andropov's views on Soviet disarmament policy. According to the Soviet leader:

- The Geneva talks will fail due to the U.S. obstruction tactics.
- The USSR is willing to come to a constructive agreement in regard to disarmament.
- The Soviet Union and the U.S. could be serious about disarmament only if Reagan agrees not to deploy Pershing II missiles in Europe.

Selected Headlines (from October) that indicate the scope of propaganda topics concerning disarmament and peace are listed below:

- The CPSU and the Soviet government maintain that peace and nuclear disarmament are the only hope for mankind. They abhor U.S. aggression and militarism. Reagan is the cause of the arms race. Consequently, the Soviet military must be well-trained and in constant readiness.
- The world press continues to praise Yuri Andropov's peace and disarmament policy. The USSR desires world peace and an end to the threat of nuclear war.
- On October 1, over 800,000 people participated in an anti-war rally in Moscow. The masses support the Soviet peace program.
- United Nations members at the 38th General Assembly session praise the Soviet disarmament policy. The USSR wants an end to the nuclear threat.
- Governments all over the world support and praise Andropov's recent announcement about nuclear disarmament. The USSR is sincerely in favor of arms control and wants to avoid nuclear disaster.
- The Soviet delegation at the 38th United Nations General Assembly Session again gets world attention for urging an end to the arms race and threat of nuclear war. The USSR criticizes the U.S. for spurring on the arms race in space.
- Yuri Andropov expresses his support for the Third International Congress of doctors for prevention of nuclear war. The USSR supports nuclear disarmament, and refuses to start a nuclear war. The USSR is prepared to cooperate in radical disarmament programs.

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>OCT</u>	<u>SEPT</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>1983</u>		<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>1982</u>		<u>OCT</u>
					<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>						<u>NOV</u>	<u>NOV</u>	
Military														
Discipline/Morale.....	47%	40%	46%	39%	47%	44%	43%	40%	42%	42%	48%	38%	42%	
Soviet Military														
Training/Exercises....	24%	30%	26%	27%	19%	21%	21%	28%	20%	28%	27%	37%	21%	
Soviet History/WW II..	18%	21%	16%	23%	22%	24%	20%	18%	25%	18%	14%	19%	24%	
Military Logistics....	04%	03%	05%	05%	04%	04%	05%	11%	04%	05%	04%	03%	05%	
Arms Control.....	07%	03%	05%	04%	07%	06%	11%	03%	05%	07%	06%	02%	08%	
Other Military.....	<u>00%</u>	<u>03%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>04%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>00%</u>	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Letters to the Editor — Criticism and Complaints.

A significant indicator that can be used to assess the mood of the Soviet military is the content of "letters to the editor" printed in Red Star. In recent years, the Party has regarded letters as an important safety valve, and a way of allowing public opinion a legitimate and quasi-independent outlet. Red Star sends reporters to investigate typical grievances. The letters actually printed represent those topics and problems that are significant and important to the Soviet military elite. By law, Red Star reporters can subpoena and inspect official records pertaining to allegations made in "letters to the editor."

During the month of October, the editors of Red Star received over 7000 letters from its readers. Most of the letters discussed: (1) fraud and abuse of government property (in the military); (2) inefficiencies and shortages in military housing; (3) military training and readiness; (4) conservation of fuel and government supplies, and (5) support for Yuri Andropov and the Kremlin's policies.

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

As in the past, ten percent of Red Star's space, allocated to Soviet military topics was critical and/or negative in tone, in regard to the performance of individual officers and/or military units. However, in October over 12 percent of all space about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical in tone.

The major thrust of Red Star articles about military topics, critical in tone, are summarized in the paragraphs below:

Fraud and Corruption

- Red Star condemns and criticizes a military base commander for abuse of privileges and exploiting his men. Using troop labor and government funds, he built a private house with a swimming pool. Red Star discovered that he exchanged favors with his men in order to get the house built. A large number of people plotted and cooperated with him. Those soldiers who were honest on the base were totally demoralized.
- Theft and abuse of government property. In one case a good bulldozer was "trashed". Other equipment was "trashed" because some of their instruments were stolen. Officers must keep records and be responsible for proper use and disposal of government equipment. Proper servicing schedules must be maintained.
- Commanders neglect their duties. Red Star criticizes a unit that wastes government money and supplies. Men do personal errands on government time and supplies are used for personal use.

Housing

- Long delays. Red Star criticizes red tape and the bureaucracy which cause long delays in the repair of buildings. In one case, residents of a military apartment have been waiting ten years for promised repairs. Situations like this are inexcusable.
- Officers and soldiers complain that their military quarters are badly in need of repairs. They have sent letters and complaints, but to no avail.

Training and Technology

- Flight training must meet modern requirements. Military pilots must be skillful, alert, and experts. They must know how to perform dynamic tactics and to fulfill complex maneuvers. They need to be able to do more than one thing at a time.
- Night training. Conditions at night prepare troops for the unexpected and new challenges. Night training is essential during modern warfare.
- New technology must be thoroughly understood and be a part of all military training. This is an urgent requirement. Officers and men who excel in the use of technology must help those who need help.

- Current military teaching methods and equipment must change in order to teach men to master new technology and modern weapons. Electronic and computerized training devices are needed to teach new skills. Instructors must keep up with state-of-the-art training methods and devices.
- Lack of determination results in poor training performance. Commanders and political officers must demand excellence from themselves and each other. The Party must improve military training, readiness, morale and discipline.
- Tactical training must teach officers and men to be alert and decisive. It also must teach military discipline and the need to maintain World War II traditions of heroism and courage.

Leadership

- Shortages. Shortages in food and consumer goods for military personnel is in part due to inadequate storage facilities. This situation should be corrected.
- Officers should know the needs, weaknesses and strengths of their men. Officers should take the time to communicate with one another and work as a team.
- Political officers must know and understand the needs of their men. They should assist commanders in training and in maintaining morale and discipline.
- Red Star criticizes an officer who, after he is married, refuses to be responsible to his wife. He still parties until dawn and shows no love or respect for his wife.
- A flight instructor is rude and unfair to his students. When told by Red Star that his students complained about him, he blamed the men who trained him. If that was true, some bad traditions in teaching were being maintained.
- Political officers must teach the value of respecting and obeying rules and orders. This is an essential military discipline.
- An army officer is punished for neglecting his military duties.
- Military commanders must know how to work with their men. They should listen to their men, help them solve problems and improve themselves. Good officers are considerate and not rude or cruel to their men. They are fair and should be examples to be emulated.

- The CPSU wants the Soviet armed forces to strengthen discipline. Discipline means getting work done on a schedule, team cooperation, and a high standard of work/training.
- Not all commanders understand their responsibilities. In a word, they are responsible for everything that happens in their unit. Subordinate officers are to help them - not replace them.
- Officers should cheerfully serve on isolated/primitive military bases. It is a good learning experience and strengthens character.
- An officer's wife is very materialistic, she buys expensive and prestigious items. She wrecks the family budget. In fact, she obtained many expensive items dishonestly.

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 October 1983, the editors of Red Star published four cartoons about the U.S. pertaining to the following propaganda themes:

<u>Theme/Topic</u>	<u>Cartoon No.</u>
Arms Race	1
U.S. Imperialism (Hegemony)	2, 3, 4

Развернув злобную антисоветскую шумиху вокруг инцидента с южнокорейским самолетом по заданию спецслужб США вторгшимся в советское воздушное пространство президент Рейган в экстренном порядке протолкнул через конгресс ассигновки на производство и развертывание межконтинентальных баллистических ракет MX.

(Из газет)



Вашингтонская пресса.

Рис. В. КОМУЧЕВА

Reagan gets MX bill passed after he succeeds in spreading anti-soviet slander about South Korean airliner incident.

Washington Pressure cooker



Уроки от балетских
курс науки —
Добросоветное сосу
но с руки.

Но дадим
соответственно руки
Видим что
судя поворот
Судя по. INTERICA.
F. B. FRANKLIN.

Long military arms are often very short. (U.S. in
Nicaragua).



U.S. juggles for military supremacy.

БОЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ ОБОЗРЕНИЕ

ПРОИЗВОЛ, БЕЗЗАКОНИЕ, АГРЕССИЯ

Вашингтон действует по «вормам» кулачного права — Бандитское нападение на Гренаду — вызов всему мировому сообществу — Политика США — серьезная угроза безопасности всех государств Латинской Америки

ФАКТЫ известны всем. На рассвете 26 октября части морской пехоты Соединенных Штатов Америки в отборные группы «рейды».

разбитая агрессия. Мол, не только войска США, а также «многочисленные силы» высажены на



U.S. aggression in Grenada.

END

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