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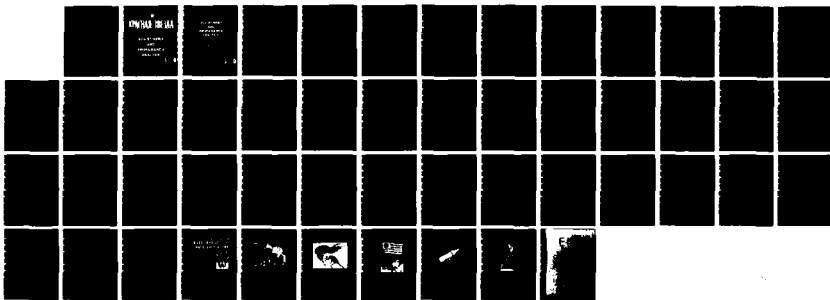
SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
(THE OFFICIAL NEWSP. (U) JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 1984

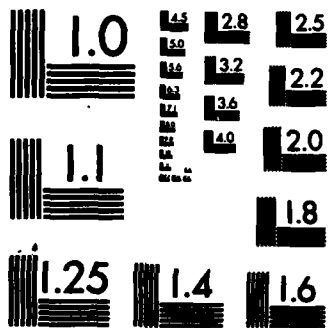
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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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 JANUARY 1984

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APR 13 1984
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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-31 January 1984

Executive Summary

For over a period of four years, Soviet news media and commentators have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the dangerous warmongering and anti-Soviet policies of the United States government, especially 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 evil, as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race, and conducting international terrorism.

In January 1984, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated 41 percent of its total space devoted to international events and/or foreign affairs to the United States. In January, the overall tone of Soviet propaganda about the United States government was somewhat subdued. However, the strident nature of Russian rhetoric and the scope of propaganda themes did not change very much from previous months. The Kremlin continued to be undeviating in regard to the following propaganda themes, slogans and headlines:

- America is committed to increasing its nuclear arsenal in order to obtain supremacy over the USSR.
- United States foreign policy seeks military hegemony in all regions of the world.
- The Pentagon has secret plans for a massive nuclear war.
- Reagan continues his policy of global terrorism.
- The U.S. is escalating its undeclared war in Nicaragua.
- Reagan's anti-Soviet propaganda campaign is based on lies about the USSR.

The Soviet news media continued to insist that Reagan's foreign policy in the Middle East is based on aggression and international terror. Red Star repeatedly reported that Washington and Tel Aviv are expanding their military ties within the framework of the strategic alliance. Many Russian news articles and editorials continued to stress that there can be no peace in the Middle East, as long as the U.S. Marines are in Lebanon. Russian propagandists emphasized the following:

- U.S. Navy aircraft continue to bomb and attack refugee camps in Lebanon killing many innocent people.

- The United States and Israel plan military aggression to "explode" the situation in Lebanon.
- Lebanon--the crisis becomes more serious. U.S. Navy ships again shell regions southeast of the Beirut airport.

Soviet propagandists persisted in their rhetoric that the incident of KAL Flight 007 was planned by U.S. intelligence agencies. According to Red Star, Washington knew that the Korean civilian airliner was in Soviet air space, and tracked the course of KAL 007 with U.S. satellites and USAF RC-135 spy planes. Compared with previous months, the number of articles in the Soviet news media pertaining to the CIA decreased sharply in January.

For over two years, the Soviet press and news media have underscored their immense concern in regard to American psychological warfare against the USSR and world communism. The Kremlin headlined that:

- The U.S. anti-Soviet campaign is based on lies about the USSR. Reagan lied about the Soviet-Cuban military presence in Grenada. The U.S. lied about the KAL Flight 007. The U.S. continues to lie about the Soviet military threat in Europe. All these lies are to justify the U.S. military build-up.
- EURONET -- a new psychological operations program. Anti-Soviet broadcasts are televised by satellite into socialist countries--it is one of the programs of the "democracy" and "public diplomacy" propaganda campaigns.

For almost a year, Soviet commentators and propagandists have steadfastly exploited United States political and military actions in Central America and the Caribbean. Again in January, 22 percent of all coverage in regard to U.S. hegemony pertained to Central America and the Caribbean. There was minimum Soviet coverage of U.S. activities in Grenada. The primary thrust of Soviet propaganda emphasized the following topics:

- U.S. Foreign Policy in Central America is based on the concept of imperialism and terror--might makes right.
- American policy has always been based on military might, and under Reagan it is openly based on international terrorism.
- The CIA is the cause of tensions in Nicaragua. CIA agents are training and financing Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- New military adventures in Central America. The Pentagon is preparing for new military exercises similar to Big Pine 2.

In January, as in December 1983, the Soviet press and leadership universally condemned the US-NATO deployment of Pershing II and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles in Europe. In a series of articles, Moscow headlined that the United States is committed to increasing the number of nuclear weapons in its arsenal, in order to obtain nuclear supremacy over the USSR. The Russians underscored that the danger of nuclear war is very real, and the USSR will remain capable of defending itself. The following headlines reflect the overall tone and thrust of Soviet propaganda:

- Warsaw Pact nations condemn the American deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe.
- Plans of nuclear maniacs! A new book reveals the Pentagon's secret plans for nuclear war.
- Stop Nuclear madness! Reagan continues to distort the facts about the USSR and nuclear disarmament.
- There is no hope for U.S.-Soviet dialogue as long as the Americans increase the number and kind of nuclear weapons in Europe.
- The facts show that the U.S. opposes disarmament, not the USSR. America upset the balance by deploying Pershing II missiles in Europe.

For over four years, events and Soviet activities in Afghanistan received an average 3.8 percent of the foreign coverage in Red Star--in January it was over six percent. The Kremlin headlined the following themes and topics:

- A Soviet Antinov (AN-12) cargo aircraft was attacked while unloading food and supplies in the mountains. The wounded pilot managed to get the plane safely out of the area, in spite of damage to the aircraft and injuries to the crew.
- Soviet and Afghanistan military units work together on the Soviet-built Salang highway--they keep the road open. The Salang highway and tunnel are symbols of Soviet-Afghan cooperation.
- Pakistani air force units located near the Afghanistan border prepare to invade Afghanistan. Pakistani ground forces are also being deployed to the Afghan border region.
- The CIA insists on destabilizing the situation in Afghanistan.

Soviet commentary and news coverage of South Africa continued to receive significant coverage in the Russian military press. In a series of long feature articles, the Kremlin ceaselessly headlined and stressed the topic of South African aggression in Angola. The following headlines (from Red Star) indicate the scope and tone of Soviet rhetoric:

- Racist South Africa continues its aggression against Angola--its objective is the overthrow of the existing government.
- Over 100 South African aircraft and 10,000 ground forces are involved in aggression against Angola.
- The USSR harshly denounces the increased South African aggression against Angola.
- Piracy in South Africa! The government of South Africa has increased its aggression against SWAPO in the southern regions of Angola. Recent military actions have involved over 20,000 troops.

The military coup in Nigeria received favorable coverage in the Soviet news media. The editors of Red Star emphasized that:

- The coup in Nigeria brings peace and stability to the country.
- The country is returning to normal. The military government lowers prices and attempts to reform the economy.
- The new government of Nigeria wants to establish friendly relations with its neighbors.
- The new government begins to develop progressive programs to solve financial and economic problems.

During January 1984, the editors of Red Star provided guidance and instructions to Communist Party organizations in the Soviet armed forces. Strong Communist Party influence (within the military) was repeatedly stated as essential goals for 1984, in order to improve military readiness and discipline and morale. A feature article in Red Star reported that at a recent (January 11) conference of the military Chiefs of Staff, they discussed the essential political work that was needed in order to insure military readiness. At this meeting, Marshall Orgarkov reiterated the need for all Soviet officers to become more dedicated and demanding.

In January, military Communist Party conferences were held in each military region. In general, Party goals for 1984 were to insure that:

- All officers be good examples of communist principles.
- Officers show creativity and initiative in military training.
- Officers carry out orders.
- The Party do a better job to influence training, morale and military readiness.

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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 January 1984. During this period, almost 70,800 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 January 1984.

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 and military 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.

Also, Red Star serves the purpose of communicating to professional military personnel what they could be called upon to do; what is expected of them, and in turn, what they can expect from the political leadership (see Part II - Coverage of Soviet Domestic Issues and Military Topics).

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In January 1984, over 24 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 January 1984 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table also reflect Red Star's international coverage for December 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>Jan. 1984</u>	<u>Dec. 1983</u>	<u>June 79 - Nov. 83</u>
1.	United States.....	41.01%	38.43	29.95
2.	Afghanistan.....	6.18%	8.66	3.72
3.	South Africa.....	5.90%	1.10	1.09
4.	Angola.....	4.64%	.70	.46
5.	NATO.....	4.31%	2.29	1.90
6.	Lebanon.....	3.47%	5.14	2.11
7.	United Kingdom.....	2.64%	.70	2.08
8.	Poland.....	2.26%	.60	3.97
9.	Israel.....	2.21%	2.99	3.60
10.	Cuba.....	2.17%	.89	1.20
11.	Japan.....	2.16%	2.15	2.24
12.	France.....	2.06%	3.16	1.34
13.	West Germany.....	2.04%	5.35	2.52
14.	China.....	1.98%	1.06	2.56

UNITED STATES

For a period of over four years, Soviet news media and commentators have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the dangerous warmongering and anti-Soviet policies of the United States government, especially 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 evil, as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race, and conducting international terrorism.

During January 1984, over 41 percent of Red Star's total space devoted to international events and/or foreign affairs concerned the activities of the United States government. This was an increase of three percent from the previous month. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was just under 30 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news and commentary. (See Table 1 above.)

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 January it was 66 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

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Jan. 1984</u>	<u>Dec. 1983</u>	<u>June 79 thru Nov. 83</u>
1.	United States.....	66%	68%	59%
2.	South Africa.....	10%	2%	2%
3.	United Kingdom.....	4%	1%	4%
4.	Israel.....	4%	5%	8%
5.	Japan.....	3%	2%	4%
6.	France.....	3%	4%	1%
7.	NATO.....	3%	-	2%
8.	China.....	2%	2%	5%
9.	Norway.....	1%	-	-
10.	West Germany.....	1%	8%	3%

In January, the overall tone of Soviet propaganda about the United States government was somewhat subdued, when compared with the previous months. However, the strident nature of Russian rhetoric and the scope of propaganda themes did not change very much from previous months. The Kremlin continued to be undeviating in regard to the following propaganda themes, slogans and headlines:

- The Reagan administration is a serious threat to the peace of the world.
- America is committed to increasing its nuclear arsenal in order to obtain supremacy over the USSR.
- United States foreign policy seeks military hegemony in all regions of the world.
- The Pentagon has secret plans for a massive nuclear war--an expose.
- A policy of peace versus a policy of piracy.
- Reagan's policy of global terrorism.
- The U.S. is escalating its undeclared war against Nicaragua.
- Reagan's anti-Soviet propaganda campaign is based on lies about the USSR.

As in the past, the 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	1984		1983										1982	
	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC
US Military/ Political Hegemony	45%	46%	63%	48%	83%	53%	50%	47%	46%	62%	76%	58%	42%	43%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	33%	41%	25%	43%	14%	28%	31%	28%	32%	23%	12%	24%	29%	41%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	12%	10%	11%	06%	03%	10%	13%	15%	14%	07%	10%	15%	20%	08%
All Other	<u>10%</u>	<u>03%</u>	<u>01%</u>	<u>03%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<u>09%</u>	<u>06%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>08%</u>	<u>08%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>03%</u>	<u>09%</u>	<u>08%</u>
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

As in previous months, the editors of Red Star (as well as Soviet commentators) used 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

In January, the editors of Red Star and Soviet officials continued to use every possible event and opportunity to bombast the policies of the U.S. government and Reagan's "confrontational policies."

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

Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony	1984		1983						
	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEPT	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY
1. World Wide.....	48%	28%	27%	09%	02%	19%	06%	35%	36%
2. Central America/ Caribbean.....	22%	22%	38%	23%	11%	27%	35%	26%	32%
3. Indian Ocean and Middle East.....	16%	34%	13%	27%	17%	17%	09%	02%	01%
4. Asia/Pacific.....	14%	09%	05%	22%	03%	10%	20%	02%	14%
5. Europe.....	00%	07%	17%	19%	03%	14%	24%	34%	11%
6. Other.....	00%	00%	00%	00%	02%	13%	06%	01%	06%
	100%	100%	100	100%	100%*	100%	100%	100%	100%

The major focus of Red Star articles and commentary about American imperialism and hegemony stressed the following topics: (1) the U.S. and Israeli Strategic military actions in Lebanon; (2) Reagan's foreign policy of international terrorism in Central America and the Caribbean; (3) the CIA support of subversion and military aggression all over the world, and (4) the U.S. psychological warfare and propaganda campaign against the USSR and Socialist states.

American Military Intervention in Lebanon

The Soviet news media continued to insist that Reagan's foreign policy in the Middle East is based on aggression and international terror. Red Star repeatedly reported that Washington and Tel Aviv are expanding their military ties within the framework of the strategic alliance. Many Russian news articles and editorials continued to stress that there can be no peace in the Middle East as long as U.S. military forces are in Lebanon. In regard to the political/military situation in the Middle East, Russian propagandists emphasized the following strident headlines and topics:

- Reagan's determination to keep U.S. Marines in Lebanon has caused an uproar in American political circles. The U.S. public and Congress see no clear reason for using military power (in Lebanon) instead of diplomacy.
- U.S. Marines shell many densely populated areas of Beirut. Many innocent people are killed and injured.
- The U.S. Navy ships off the coast of Lebanon continue to fire on civilian aircraft (that approach the fleet).
- U.S. Navy aircraft continue to bomb and attack refugee camps in Lebanon--killing many innocent people.

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

- The Pentagon has started rumors about "killer" (suicide) aircraft which plan to attack the Sixth Fleet off the coast of Lebanon. This story gives the Pentagon an excuse to enhance military readiness and carry out more aggression by increasing its flights over Lebanon.
- The United States and Israel plan military aggression to "explode" the situation in Lebanon.
- The United States continues its aggression in Lebanon.
- U.S. spy planes continue to sweep the skies over Lebanon.
- U.S. Navy aircraft repeatedly attack innocent villages.
- Four U.S. Navy ships dock at the Israeli Port of Haifa. This is part of the new U.S. - Israeli strategic cooperation.
- U.S. Navy Secretary Lehman visits Lebanon to inspect U.S. troops.
- Lebanon -- the crisis becomes more serious. U.S. ships again shell regions southeast of the Beirut airport.
- U.S. Marines plan to reinforce their positions with more artillery and equipment.

American Intelligence Operations and Psychological Warfare

Soviet propagandists continued to insist that the incident of KAL Flight 007 was planned by U.S. intelligence agencies. According to Red Star, Washington knew that the civilian airliner was in Soviet air space, and tracked the course of KAL 007 with U.S. satellites and USAF RC-135 spy planes. Compared with previous months, the number of articles in the Soviet news media pertaining to the CIA decreased sharply (in January). The Russian press reported that one CIA document (a memorandum dated September 1983) outlined how the CIA intended to destabilize the situation in Afghanistan. Other articles in the Soviet media referred to CIA operations in Nicaragua and the employment and use of former Nazi criminals by U.S. intelligence agencies.

For over two years the Soviet press and news media have underscored their concern with regard to American psychological warfare operations against the USSR and world Communism. The following abstracts indicate the scope and tone of Soviet rhetoric about Reagan's anti-Soviet campaign:

- White House propaganda. The Reagan administration published a pamphlet on their achievements during the past three years. The document listed seventeen key achievements of the Reagan administration. One of the achievements was a more stable and peaceful relation with the USSR. This White House propaganda is clumsy and deceitful -- it does

not fool the public. The Reagan administration is anti-Soviet and the people are scared by Reagan's military build-up and threats.

- The U.S. anti-Soviet campaign is based on lies about the USSR. Reagan lied about the Soviet-Cuban military presence in Grenada. The U.S. lied about the KAL Flight 007. The U.S. continues to lie about the Soviet military threat in Europe. All of these lies are to justify the U.S. military buildup.
- EURONET -- a new psychological operations program. Reagan wants to increase the funding for EURONET by five million dollars in 1984. EURONET is a favorite program of the Director of USIA -- it is his baby. Anti-Soviet broadcasts are televised by satellite into socialist countries -- it is one of the programs of the "democracy" and "public diplomacy" propaganda campaigns.
- Reagan's television speech concerning the U.S. - Soviet relations is pure propaganda. Walter Mondale calls Reagan's statements demagoguery.
- The U.S. adds economic blackmail to its propaganda war.

In a long feature article, the editors of Red Star headlined that the United States is waging economic war against the USSR and socialist block countries. In regard to this subject, the Kremlin stressed the following topics:

- The U.S. wants to control the kind and quality of high-level technology that can be exported to the USSR.
- The White House and Pentagon are beefing up COCOM to play a leading role in its economic war against the USSR.
- COCOM has a list of products forbidden to be sold to the USSR and socialist bloc countries.
- Reagan wants COCOM to be an economic NATO.
- The U.S. will continue to rely on economic sanctions in order to pressure and blackmail the USSR and its allies -- but economic blackmail to work.

agan's Military Intervention in Central America

For almost a year, Soviet commentators and propagandists have consistently exploited United States political and military actions in Central America and the Caribbean. Again in January, 22 percent of all coverage in regard to U.S. hegemony pertained to Central America and the Caribbean (see table 4). There

was minimum Soviet coverage of U.S. activities in Grenada. The primary thrust of Soviet propaganda emphasized the following topics:

- U.S. Foreign Policy in Central America is based on the concept of imperialism and terror -- might makes right.
- U.S. policy has always been based on military might, and under Reagan it is openly based on international terrorism.
- The U.S. Congress has approved huge sums of money for CIA secret operations (programs of subversion), such as those programs being implemented in Grenada and Nicaragua.

In January 1984, the Kremlin headlined and featured the following propaganda articles concerning events and activities in Central America and the Caribbean.

- The United States is responsible for the deaths of thousands of Nicaraguans who were the victims of the U.S. supported dictatorship of Somoza. Now Washington is trying to overthrow the current government in order to bring to power Somoza supporters.
- A USAF helicopter was shot down over Nicaragua, as a direct result of American aggression. The helicopter was illegally in Nicaraguan airspace.
- The CIA is the cause of tension in Nicaragua. CIA agents are training and financing Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- The USAF helicopter shot down over Nicaragua was on a CIA spy mission.
- The Pentagon is escalating the undeclared war against Nicaragua. Two unknown warships and an airplane fired on Nicaraguan fishing boats near Puerto Sandino. The U.S. Navy has many ships near the coast of Nicaragua.
- New military adventures in Central America. The Pentagon is preparing for new massive military exercises similar to Big Pine.
- Reagan will send more military aid and instructors to El Salvador. Any country with a Marxist movement will get the "Grenada treatment."
- Washington will continue to interfere in the domestic affairs of Grenada. The U.S. is suppressing all progressive and democratic forces in Grenada.
- U.S. military forces continue to patrol Grenada and oppress the civilian population.

- The Pentagon plans to build a huge military base in Honduras near Puerto Castilla. The U.S. will use this military base, that will cost over 160 million dollars, for its continuing military provocations against Nicaragua.
- The U.S. military machine in Grenada continues to keep 30 former government officials in prison -- they will never get a fair trial.
- Washington is accelerating plans for the conduct of Big Pine-3 military exercises. This is another provocation against Nicaragua.

Other Topics of Military/Political Hegemony

The visit of the Chinese Premier (Zhao, Ziyang) to Washington received modest and balanced treatment in the Soviet press. The scope and tone of Red Star's coverage of the state visit are summarized below:

- China and the U.S. are currently conducting talks in Washington. The U.S. government plans to expand cooperation in science and technology with the People's Republic of China.
- The Chinese Premier continues his visit to the U.S. Although China and the U.S. agree about Kampuchea, Vietnam and Afghanistan, China does not support U.S. policies in regard to the Middle East, Central America, Grenada and Third World countries. There is no agreement in regard to the status of Taiwan.
- The U.S. and China expand their economic ties. During the visit of the Chinese Premier, he and U.S. officials signed a treaty for scientific-technological and industrial-technological cooperation.
- The only problem that remains is Taiwan. The Chinese Premier completes his visit to the United States. On his departure he commented on the friendly relations that exist between the U.S. and China. The only problem is Taiwan.

The following additional abstracts from Red Star indicate the overall scope and tone of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony in other areas of the world:.

- The United States continues to expand its military forces in the Indian Ocean. The U.S. Navy is looking for another location to base the Seventh Fleet (in the Indian Ocean).
- The U.S. is reinforcing and strengthening its military presence in South Korea. This action is increasing tension in the region and is provocative in regard to North Korea.

- North Korea wants U.S. troops out of South Korea. The upcoming Team Spirit-84 maneuvers are a provocation aimed against North Korea.
- U.S. Marines in Japan will be deployed to Korea in February for Team Spirit-84 maneuvers. Over 200,000 U.S. and South Korean military personnel will participate in the provocative Team Spirit-84 military exercises.
- Customs officials in Bangladesh uncovered a large quantity of dangerous weapons and ammunition on a U.S. cargo ship in the Port of Chittagong. The weapons were intended for CIA controlled organizations in the country.
- Escalation of an undeclared war. A group of U.S. senators visited an Afghan counterrevolutionary training camp in Pakistan. The U.S. has decided to increase its aid and assistance to the counterrevolutionaries.
- Protectors of racists. The U.S. government protects and aids South Africa. Washington's semi-clandestine contacts with South Africa have become official.
- The U.S. has expanded its political, economic and military ties with racist South Africa. Recently the U.S. has provided South Africa with millions of dollars. Thanks to Reagan, all United Nations economic sanctions against South Africa have failed.

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In January, as in December 1983, the Soviet press and leadership universally condemned the U.S.- NATO deployment of Pershing II and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles to Europe. In a series of articles, Moscow headlined that the United States is committed to increasing the number of nuclear weapons in its arsenal, in order to obtain nuclear supremacy over the USSR. In a feature article with the banner headline "A Deceitful Maneuver!" the Kremlin argued that:

- The Pentagon should withdraw 1,400 old tactical nuclear weapons from Europe.
- Eleven thousand new nuclear weapons will replace the old tactical weapons in Europe.
- Six thousand new and more powerful nuclear weapons will be added to the arsenal.

The Russians underscored that the danger for nuclear war is very real, and the USSR will remain capable of defending itself.

The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star reflect the overall thrust and tone of Soviet Propaganda as related to the arms race.

On Nuclear War and the Deployment of Pershing Missiles.

- Washington has unfortunately deployed new Pershing missiles in Europe. Reagan is increasing the scope of U.S. military forces all over the world. Yet, U.S. propaganda claims that Reagan wants nuclear disarmament and peace. American actions prove otherwise.
- The U.S. should not forget the lessons of World War II. Soviet veterans condemn the U.S. military buildup and the deployment of advanced Pershing missiles to Europe.
- The East German Defense Minister, General Hedman, condemns the U.S. deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe.
- Warsaw Pact Nations condemn the American deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe.
- Plans of nuclear maniacs! A new book reveals the Pentagon's secret plans for nuclear war. The U.S. press blames Reagan for the growing possibility of nuclear war. Reagan's goal is to destroy the USSR as a country. Since 1947, the Pentagon has made a series of plans for a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union. USCOP (Unique Complex Operative Plan for Nuclear Attack) was created in 1960. The Reagan administration is implementing plans to realize USCOP.
- There is no hope of U.S.-Soviet dialogue as long as the Americans increase the number and kind of nuclear weapons (in Europe). The decision of the USSR to deploy tactical nuclear missile in Czechoslovakia and East Germany has received attention in the U.S. media. The USSR is prepared to defend itself and its interests.
- Stop nuclear madness! Reagan continues to distort the facts about the USSR and nuclear disarmament.
- The U.S. Air Force cruise missiles that were deployed at the Greenham Common Base, England became operational as of January 1.
- The U.S. is committed to increasing its nuclear forces in order to ensure supremacy over the USSR -- at the expense of nuclear disarmament.

On New Weapons Systems and Concepts

- The U.S. Air Force has developed and tested new anti-satellite weapons.

- Air-Ground operations -- another aggressive concept. The purpose of the new concept is to use new powerful weapons to carry out massive strikes against enemy forces. The objective is to totally destroy the enemy quickly and on a large scale. All of this will be accomplished with the new highly accurate weapons used by the tactical Air Force and the ground forces which will work closely together. In order to accomplish this objective, the Pentagon will deploy powerful new weapons overseas and increase the size of the Air Force.
- The Pentagon continues to build up military systems in space.
- Hypersonic aircraft. The Pentagon is developing a new aircraft that will travel at five times the speed of sound and at heights of 30-40km. The aircraft will be used to supplement spy satellites or as mobile strategic attack planes capable of destroying space targets. The hypersonic aircraft will require special fuel and a unique aerodynamic construction.
- The Pentagon is modernizing and increasing the size of its conventional military forces in Europe. The danger of a nuclear war is thereby increased. The USSR will remain capable of defending itself.
- Deterrence of war through strength. White House rhetoric is increased in regard to the arms race and the Soviet threat.

On the Military Budget and the Arms Race

- The U.S. Air Force plans to acquire 100 B-1B bombers. They will cost over 27 billion dollars and delivery will start in December 1984.
- General Electric and Pratt and Whitney compete for a 14 billion dollar defense contract. The U.S. Air Force will order 2,400 new engines for the F-15 and F-16 aircraft.
- In his State of the Union Address, Reagan justified his military buildup and emphasized that the U.S. will continue its policy of military strength vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.
- The world press and public opinion criticize the United States for its military buildup, especially in nuclear weapons.
- The Pentagon's volume of military contracts increased over 45 percent in December 1983. American defense firms are making huge profits.
- Reagan is an enthusiastic fan and addicted to huge military budgets. He is for still larger military programs. He enjoys invading countries like Grenada in the name of democracy.

- Washington is a threat to the world. The Reagan administration continues the arms race and its military presence worldwide. The United States is pressuring its allies, like West Germany and Japan, to join the U.S. in the arms race against the USSR.
- The Democratic Party criticizes Reagan's military programs. The Democrats insist that he is militaristic and too much in favor of a confrontation with the Soviet Union. His big stick approach has hurt U.S. interests.
- NATO is fortifying Norway against the Soviet threat. Norway has joined the U.S. - NATO in the arms race. Norway has agreed to an annual increase of 3.5 percent in its military budget. The U.S. is building huge depots for weapons in Norway.
- The U.S. and NATO justify their military buildup and the arms race due to the Soviet military threat. This is pure propaganda. The U.S. refused to change its military policy in Europe, so any talk of peace and disarmament is a smokescreen -- empty rhetoric. U.S.-NATO actions prove that talk is cheap.
- The Pentagon is stockpiling huge amounts of chemical weapons in West Germany.

On the Geneva Talks and Arms Limitations

- The United States proved to be immovable regarding disarmament at the Stockholm Conference.
- The sole hope for arms limitations and nuclear weapons control depends on the USSR. This is Europe's sole hope for peace.
- Policy of peace versus a policy of piracy. The USSR continues to support nuclear disarmament, peace and arms limitations. Unfortunately, the U.S. and NATO continue to spur on the arms race and the buildup of nuclear weapons in Europe. Washington seeks military supremacy over the USSR.
- The USSR still hopes for disarmament and arms limitation talks with the U.S. Over the next five years, the Pentagon will spend over 164 billion dollars on strategic nuclear weapons. The USSR sincerely wants a peaceful world.
- Stop nuclear madness. Reagan continues to distort the facts about the Soviet Union and nuclear disarmament. The facts show that Washington opposes disarmament, not the USSR.
- The USSR and Warsaw Pact countries have repeatedly expressed support for nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union has offered many construc-

tive suggestions in regard to arms limitations. Even today, in the face of many difficulties (due to U.S. stubbornness) this support for arms control continues.

- The facts show that the U.S. opposes disarmament, not the USSR. America upset the balance by deploying Pershing II missiles in Europe. Also, the U.S. is increasing its supplies of chemical weapons in Europe.
- A conference on European security convened on January 17 in Stockholm. The U.S., Canada and 33 European countries attended this conference. Major topics were disarmament, European security and cooperation.
- Gromyko supports arms limitations and disarmament in Stockholm. His major points were (1) the deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe has increased world tension and endangered security for all nations; (2) the European governments should strengthen their mutual confidence in the political and military areas -- they should not be dependent on the U.S.; (3) the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries want nuclear disarmament; (4) the USSR will reopen nuclear disarmament negotiations, if the U.S. will remove Pershing II missiles from Europe, and (5) Washington must assume the responsibility for the failure of the Geneva talks.
- Andropov on disarmament. (1) The U.S. deployment of Pershings in Europe is responsible for the tension in Europe and the failure of the arms talks. (2) U.S. -- NATO military buildup and the arms race increases the chance of war in Europe. (3) The U.S. -- NATO military buildup fosters aggression world wide, and is a serious threat to world peace and security. (4) As before, the USSR supports nuclear disarmament and is still willing to negotiate on nuclear disarmament.
- Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko meets with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in Stockholm. They discussed U.S. - Soviet relations, disarmament and arms limitation. Gromyko criticized American militarism and blamed the U.S. for the failure of the Geneva Talks. He also condemned the deployment of the Pershing missiles in Europe.
- Warsaw Pact countries propose to eliminate chemical weapons in Europe. The proposal calls for a general meeting between Warsaw Pact and NATO countries to discuss the elimination of chemical weapons. Warsaw Pact countries want a freeze on the manufacture of all chemical weapons, and the gradual destruction of the current chemical weapons that are in Europe.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

Soviet propaganda emphasis, in regard to United States military assistance and mutual security programs, remained at a very modest level (see Table 3). The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period

June 1983 through January 1984 is presented in the data contained in Table 5, below.

TABLE 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	1983							
	Jan 1984*	Dec. 1983*	Nov. 1983*	Oct. 1983*	Sep. 1983*	Aug. 1983*	July 1983*	June 1983*
1. Asia/Pacific.....	29%	24%	52%	73%	35%	31%	41%	46%
2. Africa.....	25%	---	04%	---	---	02%	06%	---
3. Middle East.....	24%	40%	41%	14%	23%	20%	04%	24%
4. Europe/NATO.....	21%	29%	03%	10%	14%	46%	45%	24%
5. Latin America.....	01%	07%	---	---	---	01%	01%	05%
6. China.....	---	---	---	03%	28%	00%	03%	01%
	<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.)

It is apparent from the data in Table 5 that Soviet news editors have consistently provided very high coverage to American military assistance programs directed to Asia. In January it was almost 30 percent of the total coverage for this topic. In this regard, the editors of Red Star headlined that:

- U.S. - Japanese military hegemony is expanding.
- Washington and Seoul have a new strategy for nuclear war in Korea.
- Team Spirit-84 is a provocative military exercise that is a direct threat to North Korea.
- The U.S. - Pakistani military alliance causes tension in Southwest Asia.

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:

- The U.S. and South Africa have a secret agreement to cooperate in the development and production of nuclear weapons.
- Washington and other Western countries continue to support South Africa with military and economic aid. This aid includes development of nuclear weapons.
- The U.S. and South Africa cooperate in Angola. The CIA continues to supply weapons to South Africa. Both countries are colonial and racist and are dedicated to the overthrow of the government in Angola.

- South Africa refuses to give Namibia its independence because of its strategic location in regard to Angola. Namibia provides the South African army with a strategic base needed to conduct military operations in Angola.
- Overseas protectors of racists. The U.S. protects and aids South Africa. American semi-clandestine contacts with South Africa have become official. The Reagan administration has expanded political, economic and military ties with South Africa. U.S. industry has now invested more in South African business and trade. America has loaned millions of dollars to the government of South Africa.
- Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone demands the continuous expansion of U.S. - Japanese military cooperation, in spite of the opposition for the military buildup by the majority of Japanese citizens.
- Nakasone supports the U.S. military buildup and nuclear policy in regard to Japan. He supports U.S. military and nuclear policies.
- The number of visits by U.S. Navy nuclear submarines to the Yukosuka Naval Base, Japan have increased dramatically, and will continue to increase.
- The popular Japanese opposition political party condemns Nakasone for permitting U.S. nuclear submarines to dock in Japan.
- The U.S. Navy will deploy nuclear Tomahawk missiles on Seventh Fleet ships that will be based in Japan.
- The Japanese government decided to increase its special military budget to maintain U.S. bases and military forces in Japan. The budget will be increased by 25 percent in 1984 to 63 billion Yen.
- The U.S. Air Force has completed construction of six bomb-proof hangars for F-15s in Kadena Air Base, Okinawa.
- The U.S. Navy admits that submarines carrying nuclear weapons dock in Japanese ports, in spite of the prohibition contained in the Japanese constitution.
- The Japanese people are disturbed by American plans to deploy F-16s to Misawa Air Base. These planes will carry nuclear missiles that will be stored on Japanese soil.
- Washington and Seoul have a new strategy for nuclear war in Korea. The U.S. is expanding its military forces in South Korea.
- U.S. and South Korean military forces are conducting joint maneuvers in order to develop a strategy to attack North Korea and blockade the Bay of Korea. (Team Spirit-84)

- The U.S. - Pakistani military alliance is the cause of serious tension in Southwest Asia. While India strives for peace and stability, Washington continues to build up the military forces in Pakistan. The U.S. wants Pakistan to be the gendarme of the region. The Pentagon continues to supply Pakistan with F-16s and high technology missiles.
- The U.S. -- Israeli Military/Political Committee holds a secret meeting in Washington D.C. to discuss joint operations in the Middle East.
- The U.S. -- Israeli Military/Political Committee meets in Washington, D.C. The topics discussed included joint strategic cooperation, the sale of weapons to Israel and joint maneuvers in the Middle East.
- The U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, John Vessy, visited Israel to discuss the U.S. -- Israeli strategic alliance.
- Washington and Tel Aviv expanded their military ties within the framework of the strategic alliance. The U.S. and Israel plan to conduct joint maneuvers and other operations in the Mideast.
- A United States company is awarded a contract to build an air defense system for Egypt.
- The U.S. Navy will use the Port of Chittagong in Bangladesh for Seventh Fleet operations.
- Great Britain supports the U.S. military buildup and the deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe. Thatcher reiterates her governments commitment to NATO.
- The West German government continues to support U.S. deployment of Pershing II missiles.
- The West German government has been forced to increase security at U.S. military bases, and to come down hard on anti-U.S. and anti-nuclear demonstrators.
- Washington will build facilities for military strategic fuel reserves in Iceland. The Pentagon will spend over \$60 million to build a U.S. Navy oil base and fuel storage facilities in Southwest Iceland.
- The U.S. military will construct a military satellite observation station in southern Portugal. The Pentagon is strengthening its network of military bases in Portugal.
- A U.S. Admiral tours several United States and NATO military bases in Greece.
- The Reagan administration will increase military and economic aid to the Salvadoran Junta.

- Washington continues to support South Africa. Under the smokescreen of deterring the Soviet threat in southern Africa, the two countries work together to realize their hegemonistic (imperialistic) goals.

OTHER THEMES ABOUT THE UNITED STATES

Generally, the Soviet press tends to report only those events, activities and subjects about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the Reagan administration. During the past four years, an average of five percent of the space in Red Star about the United States was allocated to "other themes" -- in January 1984 it was ten percent. Red Star featured a propaganda article that was headlined "How to Be a Good U.S. President". The article reported that a candidate for President

- Must have a lot of money to spend on the campaign.
- Should be a millionaire.
- Must support capitalism, yet speak out for the poor and elderly.
- Must be patriotic, anti-communist and slander the Soviet Union.
- Should be a warmonger.
- Must favor the arms race in order to give orders to the arms industry.
- Must argue that what is good for the arms industry is good for the United States.

The Soviets also reported that:

- President Reagan, in his announcement to run for a second term, hypocritically claimed that he supported world peace.
- The U.S. Congress renewed work after a two month vacation. Major issues before the U.S. Congress include: the Federal deficit and U.S. policy in Central America and Lebanon. The Speaker of the House, T. O'Neil, wants the Marines out of Lebanon.
- A maneuver to justify U.S. sponsored international terrorism. American security forces and police have placed barricades around the U.S. Capital building to protect the Congress.
- The number of armed robberies in Washington, D.C. has doubled in the past five years.
- Life in capitalist countries is characterized by high unemployment, poverty, inflation, crime and many other social problems.

- Since Reagan became President, unemployment among blacks has grown. The number of black families considered under the poverty limit has increased substantially in the past few years.

AFGHANISTAN

For more than four years Afghanistan has received an average of 3.8 percent of the foreign coverage in Red Star -- in January 1984 it was over six percent of the total foreign coverage.

The focus and tone of Soviet propaganda articles pertaining to Afghanistan are contained in the following abstracts and headlines:

- A Soviet Antinov (AN-12) cargo aircraft was attacked by counterrevolutionary forces while unloading food and supplies for the people of Khost, a distant and inaccessible village in the mountains. The wounded pilot and crew managed to get the plane safely out of the area, in spite of the damage to the aircraft and injuries to the crew.
- Soviet and Afghanistan military units work together on the Soviet-built Salang highway; they keep the road open, clear the snow and protect the highway from bandit attacks. The Salang highway and tunnel are symbols of Soviet-Afghan cooperation.
- Soviet and Afghan military units excel in protecting the people from the terror of counterrevolutionary bands. Soviet units also help to protect industry and plantations.
- An Afghan army officer attended a Soviet medical school and became a doctor. He excelled in his studies and is grateful to the USSR for his education.
- Pakistani air force units based near the Afghanistan border prepare to invade Afghanistan. Pakistani ground forces are also being deployed to the Afghan border region.
- Reagan has increased military and other aid to the counterrevolutionary forces in Afghanistan.
- The influence of the Afghanistan Communist Party grows every day. In fact, one out of five military members belongs to the Communist Party.
- B. Karmal, President of Afghanistan, urges the people to remain in constant readiness against the American undeclared war and intervention in Afghanistan.
- Afghan army and security units successfully defeat counterrevolutionary bands.

- Afghanistan citizens continue to return home (in large numbers) and support the April revolution.
- Iranian religious leaders and their propaganda machine rudely attack Soviet troops in Afghanistan, they express support for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. These propaganda attacks have damaged Soviet-Iranian relations. Iran supports the Islamic revolution and the return of Afghanistan to the feudal age.
- The Afghanistan Army is well-trained and loyally supports the April revolution. The Afghan army has been successful in defeating counter-revolutionary bands.
- Soviet military doctors provide medical aid and assistance to the people and workers of Afghanistan.
- The CIA insists on destabilizing the situation in Afghanistan.

SOUTH AFRICA AND ANGOLA

Soviet commentary and news coverage of South Africa continued to receive significant coverage in the Russian military press (see table 1). In a series of long feature articles the Kremlin headlined and stressed South African aggression in Angola. Selected abstracts and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda articles indicating the overall focus and tone of Soviet propaganda are listed below:

- South Africa continues its aggression against Angola and supports terrorist activities of UNITA groups. The Angolan Army successfully defends the country.
- South African aggression increases in Angola. The Angolan government complains to the United Nations Security Council that South Africa is using chemical weapons against the Angolan people.
- Racist South Africa continues its aggression against Angola -- its objective is the overthrow of the existing government. Fierce fighting continues in Kuvelai, Mulondo and Kahma. Over 100 South African aircraft and 10,000 ground troops are involved in this military action.
- The USSR harshly denounces the increased South African aggression against Angola. South African military aircraft and artillery have bombed the Southern border regions of Angola. Many innocent people have been killed and much property destroyed by these acts of terror.
- South Africa continues to escalate its aggression against the legal government of Angola.

- The United Nations Security Council condemned the continuing aggression of South Africa in Angola. The UN has demanded the immediate withdrawal of South African military forces from Angola. Governments all over the world support Angola.
- South Africa continues to escalate its aggression against Angola.
- The South African Army continues its aggression in Angola. South Africa intends to create a buffer zone in occupied Angolan territory and establish an apartheid system.
- A meeting is held in Moscow to discuss the situation in Angola. The USSR is most concerned over South African aggression in Angola.
- Piracy in South Africa. The government of South Africa has increased its aggression against SWAPO in the southern regions of Angola. Recent military operations have involved over 20,000 troops.
- United Nations Security Council has criticized South Africa and demanded that it withdraw its military forces from Angola. South Africa refuses and calls itself a power in the region with the right to police the area.
- South Africa is arming and funding UNITA terrorist groups in Angola. They destroy bridges, roads and factories and kill many innocent civilians.
- U.S. and South Africa are cooperating in Angola. The CIA is involved.
- Red Star interviews an officer in the Angolan Army -- Fernando Matuesh. He has served in the Angolan armed forces since the age of 17. He is an outstanding and loyal officer. He and his air defense unit have demonstrated courage, heroism and professionalism in defending the country from attack by South African military forces.

ISRAEL AND LEBANON

For over a year, Soviet media and news commentators have exploited events dealing with Israeli occupation in Lebanon and the American Marines in Beirut. In January 1984, Russian propaganda topics stressed that Washington and Tel Aviv have expanded their military ties and they plan to conduct joint operations in the Middle East. An analysis of the amount of space in Red Star (during January) devoted to Israel revealed that Kremlin stressed two themes:

1. U.S. - Israeli Military/Political Alliance made up 41% of the coverage.
2. Israeli Military Actions and Repression of the Civilian Population in Lebanon made up 59% of the coverage.

Selected abstracts and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda articles indicating the overall focus and tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to political military problems in the Middle East are listed below:

- U.S. continues its aggression in Lebanon. U.S. Navy spy plans sweep the skies over Lebanese territory. American aircraft attack (innocent) civilian villages.
- U.S. Marines continue to bomb refugee camps in Lebanon.
- U.S. Marines reinforce their positions in Lebanon with more artillery and high-tech equipment.
- Lebanon crisis worsens. U.S. Navy ships again shell Syrian positions in Lebanon.
- Israel uses U.S. made M-48 tanks and British Centurion armored vehicles in Lebanon. They are equipped with special armor to protect the vehicle.
- Lebanese patriots conduct two successful operations against Israeli military forces in Sidon.
- Israelis continue their aggression in Lebanon. They increase the number of acts of terrorism, arrests, and interrogations in occupied Lebanon.
- The United States coordinates its military actions with Israel.
- The Lebanese people hold a national day of mourning to honor the memory of the 117 patriots killed in an Israeli attack on the town of Baalbek.
- Israelis deploy tanks and armored vehicles to the Bekaa Valley near Syrian positions.
- Israelis continue their arrests and search operations in Sidon.
- Partisans continue their successful operations to resist Israeli occupation forces.
- Israelis continue their acts of terror and oppression in Southern Lebanon.
- Israelis conduct a series of arrests and search operations in Gaza and the West Bank.

FRANCE

In January 1984, Soviet commentary and news coverage of France continued at a modest level in the Russian military press. As reported previously, starting early in 1983, the Kremlin became very critical of the government in Paris. In a long feature article, the Soviet press explained the nuclear forces of France and Great Britain as follows:

- In case of a war in Europe both France and England would turn over their nuclear forces to NATO.
- French nuclear weapons could destroy over 30 Soviet cities.
- France and England have the equivalent of one-fourth of NATO's nuclear assets -- 162 missiles with 420 - 430 nuclear warheads.
- Both countries are enhancing the scope and size of their nuclear forces.

Additional abstracts and/or headlines of Soviet propaganda pertaining to France are listed below:

- French nuclear disarmament group visits Moscow -- they openly discussed the nuclear threat to the world with CPSU officials.
- Over 87,000 French soldiers are stationed outside of France. Currently over 50,000 French troops are combat ready in West Germany.
- The French defense minister visited Lebanon to discuss the role of French troops in Beirut with Lebanese military leaders.
- Fierce fighting between French and Queddei's forces occurred 300km north of the Capital of Chad. Mirage and Jaguar aircraft took part in the battle.
- Update on Chad. France continues to send military aid to the Habre regime. The French troops in the North are being reinforced, the danger of a confrontation with Libya is growing.

OTHER COUNTRIES

JAPAN received more than two percent of the total foreign coverage in the Soviet military press. (See table 1.) All of the coverage concerned the buildup of Japanese military forces and American-Japanese military cooperation and activities. Some of the propaganda topics used by Red Star were:

- In accordance with the desire of the Reagan administration, the Japanese government has developed a new five year defense plan. Japan will buy an additional 30 F-15s, 40 P-3Cs and other new equipment including tanks.

- Japan continues to increase the size of its military forces in cooperation with U.S. edicts. Japan will build up its Navy and Air Force so it can patrol the oceans up to 1,000 miles from Japan.
- The Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone supports a continuing increase in the military budget. He opposes all military cuts. He insists on a six percent increase in the military budget for the next fiscal year.
- The Japanese Defense Minister has decided to expand his military espionage arsenal. Japan will launch a number of spy satellites to spy on the USSR. Like the United States, Japan plans to use space for military purposes.
- The Japanese governments military budget of two trillion 896,000 Yen for 1984 has come under sharp attack from opposing political parties and the general public. Japan is building up its military forces in accordance with directions from Washington.

POLAND received modest coverage in the Soviet press. The Kremlin selected to highlight the following range of topics:

- Polish military troops excel in military and political training. They are loyal, patriotic and united behind the Polish United Worker's Party.
- Polish military units value Soviet friendship and learn about Soviet heroism in World War II. Political classes play an important part in military training, morale and discipline.
- A celebration is held in Moscow (January 17) to honor the 39th Anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw from the Nazi Germans.
- Warsaw celebrates the 39th anniversary of its liberation from the Nazis.

GREAT BRITAIN received a moderate amount of coverage in the Soviet military press. The principal focus concerned military subjects. Some examples are:

- The British government continues to strengthen its military forces and bases in the Falklands. The government insists that there should not be a decrease in the military forces in the Falklands.
- The British defense minister tours the Falklands. Britain continues to build up its military forces in the Falklands.
- The British army has ordered over 1,000 armored vehicles, at a cost of 600 million pounds; they will be used for rapid deployment forces.
- The British Labor Party continues to support nuclear disarmament and condemns the British military build up.

- Britain and Holland are expanding their military ties and cooperation. Rolls Royce will manufacture engines for Dutch Navy, and Britain plans to buy Dutch high-tech weapons systems.
- A British Lynx helicopter crashed near the Falklands.

PAKISTAN continued to receive light to moderate coverage in the Soviet military press. The topics and tone of Russian propaganda were harsh and inflammatory as indicated by the following abstracts:

- Pakistani Air Force plans to activate a new command -- North Command. The Pakistani build up is causing tension in the region. The U.S. is sending F-16 aircraft and other modern weapons systems to Pakistan.
- China is assisting Pakistan in the development of nuclear weapons.
- Pakistani Air Force units conduct provocative exercises against Afghanistan.
- The U.S.-Pakistani military alliance causes tension in Southwest Asia.
- Army units and police brutally stopped demonstration in Sukkur, Pakistan. Over 350 people were arrested and put in political prisons.

The military coup in Nigeria continued to receive modest coverage in the Soviet news media. The following abstracts indicate the tone and emphasis of that coverage:

- A military coup occurred in Nigeria on December 30 - 31, 1983. The military leaders justified the coup by claiming that the government was not solving the economic problems of the country.
- The Nigerian government forms an 18 man Federal Executive Council.
- Coup in Nigeria brings peace and stability to the country.
- The country is returning to normal. The military government is lowering prices and attempting to reform the economy.
- The new government of Nigeria wants to establish friendly relations with its neighbors. The new government will observe the terms of the old international treaties. The United States expresses regret that the old government was overthrown. The new government is more Democratic than the old administration.
- The new government in Nigeria begins to develop progressive programs to solve financial and economic problems. The new government reveals the vast amount of corruption and waste which was existent in the old government.

For over four years, the editors of Red Star have allocated an average of 2.5 percent of their foreign coverage to West Germany -- in January it was two percent (see table 1). The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda topics underscored the following:

- Former Nazi, Robert Werbelen, worked for the U.S. Special Operations. From 1947 to 1956 he headed a spy ring in Vienna. He is not the only Nazi that the Americans hired for intelligence work.
- The West German government continues to support the U.S. deployment of Pershing nuclear missiles.
- The 7th Congress of the German Communist Party convened on January 6 in Nuremburg. Over 800 delegates and guests from West Germany attended. The Congress expressed support for Andropov's policies regarding nuclear disarmament and the deployment of Pershing missiles in Europe. The Congress condemned the American military build up, and praised the USSR for its persistent support of disarmament and world peace.
- Revanchist groups in West Germany, who want to return to the old pre-World War II borders, receive much support from the Bonn government.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for January 1984, 65 percent was allocated to issues and comment in regard to domestic, military, political, economic and social subjects in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 64 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union as it 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>1984</u>		<u>1983</u>										<u>1982</u>	
	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</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>
Soviet Military.....	64%	59%	67%	71%	69%	67%	59%	58%	65%	62%	61%	74%	65%	54%
Domestic Politics.....	15%	12%	10%	03%	03%	04%	06%	14%	08%	08%	05%	02%	05%	18%
Society/Culture.....	11%	14%	11%	11%	11%	14%	15%	12%	11%	12%	22%	10%	13%	12%
Economy/Technology....	05%	08%	05%	07%	04%	08%	10%	06%	06%	08%	04%	06%	10%	09%
Foreign Affairs.....	02%	03%	03%	03%	05%	03%	05%	05%	06%	05%	04%	03%	02%	02%
Other	03%	04%	04%	05%	08%	04%	05%	05%	04%	05%	04%	05%	05%	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>

DOMESTIC POLITICS

During January 1984, regional pre-election meetings were held throughout the Soviet Union to nominate candidates for deputies in the Supreme Soviet. Red Star published the list of candidates from each region in the USSR--background information was provided on each candidate. The Soviet media emphasized that the candidates are "the cream of the crop and loyal Communist Party members." Several examples of such articles are presented below:

"Regional pre-election conferences began on January 12 all over the USSR. Participants to the conferences discuss each candidate nominated to be a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet, express support for the candidates and discuss the elections."

"Pre-election meetings continue all over the USSR. The people support the candidates nominated for Deputies to the Supreme Soviet. Candidates are the cream of the crop and loyal Party members."

Also in January, a series of feature articles, in the Soviet military press emphasized that the Soviet military and civilian population must be loyal and

united in support of the policies of the Communist Party, due to the American military threat. Several examples of the tone and content of such articles are abstracted below:

- "While the United States increases its military potential and deploys Pershing II missiles in Europe, it is of vital importance that the Soviet people remain loyal and united behind the CPSU. Soviet foreign and internal policies represent all of the interests of the Soviet people. The Soviet Union supports peace and nuclear disarmament, but must (and will) remain strong to defeat any foreign threat. For this reason the USSR values its strong ties of friendship with its socialist block allies."
- "We are optimists. The Soviet people believe in and support the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and world Communism. They believe in a good future, a future of peace and happiness. World War II taught them many lessons. One was that the Soviet people can overcome any threat and any difficulty. In spite of the serious threat from the United States, the Soviet Union believes that nuclear disarmament and peace are possible. Soviet soldiers can and will ably defend their land."

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>1984</u>			<u>1983</u>							<u>1982</u>		
	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</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>
Military													
Discipline/Morale.....	49%	49%	42%	47%	40%	46%	39%	47%	44%	43%	40%	42%	42
Soviet Military													
Training/Exercises....	21%	22%	30%	24%	30%	26%	27%	19%	21%	21%	28%	20%	28%
Soviet History/WW II..	21%	21%	19%	18%	21%	16%	23%	22%	24%	20%	18%	25%	18%
Arms Control.....	06%	04%	05%	07%	03%	05%	04%	07%	06%	11%	03%	05%	07%
Military Logistics....	03%	04%	04%	04%	03%	05%	05%	04%	04%	05%	11%	04%	05%
Other Military.....	00%	00%	00%	00%	03%	02%	02%	01%	01%	00%	00%	04%	00%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

During January 1984, the editors of Red Star provided guidance and instructions to Communist Party organizations in the Soviet armed forces. Strong Communist Party influence was repeatedly stated as an essential goal for 1984, in order to improve military readiness and discipline and morale. On January 11, a feature article in Red Star reported that the military Chiefs of Staff, emphasized the essential political work that needed to be improved in order to insure military readiness. Marshall Orgarkov reiterated the need for all military officers to become more dedicated and demanding.

In January there was a series of meetings of military Communist Party leaders at each of the military regions in the USSR. Abstracts of Red Star articles about topics discussed and goals, as expressed in several military regions, are below:

- The Communist Party conference in the Central Asian Military Region emphasized that their goals for 1984 are:
 - To improve their work with the military cadre.
 - To focus on improving military readiness, discipline, organization of training, and the work of training officers.
 - To insure that Communist officers in the armed forces do better (be more self-demanding) and heighten their sense of responsibility to the CPSU.
- The Communist Party conference in the Turkestan Military Region emphasized that their goals for 1984 are to:
 - Ensure that all officers must be good examples of Communist principles.
 - Ensure that officers show creativity and initiative in military training.
 - Ensure that officers carry out orders.
 - Ensure that the Party does a better job to influence training, morale and military readiness.
- The Communist Party conference in the Far Eastern Military Region emphasized that the Party workers need to improve their style and method of work so there is more initiative and innovation in the Soviet military.
- The communist Party conference in the Kiev Military Region emphasized that their goals for 1984 are to:
 - Improve military discipline and morale.

- Improve military readiness.
- Improve the "communist character" towards themselves and their men.
- The Communist Party conference in the Carpathian Military Region emphasized the necessity to improve military readiness, discipline, morale and ideological training during the 1984 training year.

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 the editors of Red Star received 10,363 letters from its readers. The majority of the letters focused on the results and problems of the 1983 training year. Other letters concerned the status of veterans and their contribution to the readiness of the active duty military forces, foreign affairs and policies of the CPSU.

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 a good Communist to perform.

In January 1984, nine percent of Red Star's space allocated to Soviet military subjects was critical and/or highly negative in tone, pertaining to the performance of individual officers and/or military units. However, over 17 percent of all space about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical in tone.

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

Training and Technology

- Artillery Marshall, V. Tolubko, discussed the necessity for Soviet commanders to be more innovative and efficient in the training of Soviet military forces. The following improvements should be made.

- There should be a more objective evaluation of military and political training.
 - The organization of tactical exercises and training must be improved.
 - Instructors should use new and creative training methods.
 - Progress must be made in the introduction and assimilation of new technology in the teaching process.
- Red Star criticized several Soviet army officers who gave their men high grades in training that they did not earn. In one case, the officer based the grades on his own evaluation system. When his men completed with other units in field training exercises, his grades were much too high. His men did not meet minimum standards.
 - Military readiness depends on mastering new high-tech weapons and command and control systems. Soviet officers and soldiers are urged to do better (and excel) in new military technology as it pertains to tactical field training.
 - Red Star criticized several training qualifications committees that neglected to go to the unit to test officers and ensigns in their classification qualifications. As a result, the officers failed in field training (competitions).
 - Night training should be an essential part of the military training program. Many of the successful operations of World War II were conducted at night and units should benefit from lessons learned. Units should be able to carry out all of their assigned tasks at night.
 - A young officer must learn from his mistakes. He must learn the value of hard work, discipline and cooperating with his men. In training he must demonstrate initiative and creativity.

Morale and Discipline

- Lt. General V. Serykh commented on the many letters to Red Star regarding the improper wearing of the uniform. Soviet military forces must be an excellent example of discipline and honor to the people. Soldiers must be conscientious in regard to being clean and maintaining their uniforms. They must respect their uniforms. Those who don't must be punished.
- An officer suggested that on those military posts where men have privately owned cars, the post should build pay parking lots. The base will benefit from the revenue and the men won't have to worry about the safety of their cars.

- Soldiers must watch out for each other and work as a team.
- Commanders must focus their attention on the conservation of fuel, energy and supplies. Commanders must educate their men in regard to their individual duties so they can excel in their work and productivity. They must be urged to conserve supplies.
- Better the bitter truth than a lie. Soviet officers must face up to and admit their mistakes, no matter how slight. Nothing must be covered up or dismissed. Honesty and good character are essential for military readiness.
- An officer complained to Red Star about mismanagement and waste in a military railroad transportation unit. The officers of the unit have little organization and do not abide by the schedule. The men are inefficient and slow.
- Red Star condemns indiscretion and inability to keep secrets. An officer requested a transfer to another base when the officers' wives gossiped about his adopted daughter--the girl did not know she was adopted.
- Officers and instructors at a school for ensigns neglected to enforce standard discipline and training. Red Star urges that steps be taken to correct this situation.
- Several officers are punished for neglecting their military duties and abusing the privileges of their positions. All Soviet officers must be examples of outstanding Communist principles.
- A letter to Red Star complained about the very poor and inefficient service in obtaining air travel tickets. Red Star investigated the situation, and improvements have been made.
- Commanders of military facilities and shops must follow the law to the letter in regard to violations of discipline. Military commanders should not be too lenient or too strict. When they punish civilian or military workers they must go through proper channels according to the law. The Soviet constitution guarantees workers the right to work, but it expects honest and productive work.
- An army officer is reprimanded for neglecting his military duties and violating military regulations.
- Four readers write to the editor of Red Star complaining that an officer continues to abuse his position after he was punished. He continues his old tricks.
- Red Star criticized the military commander of a base for neglecting the needs of his men. The roofs of their barracks leaked and there

was no hot water; also, the men did not have adequate recreational facilities. The morale of the unit was very poor, yet the officers were indifferent.

- Red Star criticized a base commander for keeping inaccurate records of supplies, equipment and funds. This led to the waste of thousands of rubles. In fact, the commander prepared a false statement (about an inspection made by an inventory committee (which never existed). This was dishonest, negligent and wasteful.
- Red Star criticized a military hockey team trainer who neglected his military duties, was dishonest and egotistical. He misappropriated government funds. He is in prison.
- A young officer made some bad mistakes, but fortunately he learned from his mistakes. With proper guidance from his commander he became a good officer, worked hard and got excellent results.

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 January 1984, the editors of Red Star published six cartoons about the U.S. pertaining to the following propaganda themes:

<u>Theme/Topic</u>	<u>Cartoon No.</u>
Arms Race	1, 2, 3, 5
U.S. Imperialism (Hegemony)	4, 5, 6

НАТО: НОВЫЙ ТУР ГОНКИ ВООРУЖЕНИЙ

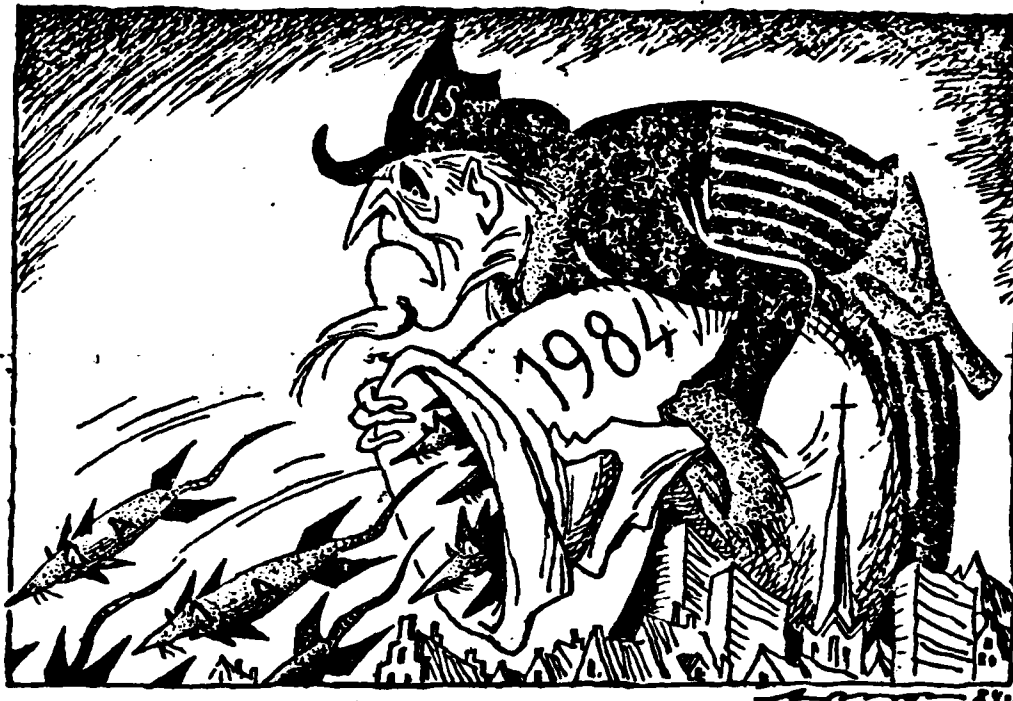
Курс на достижение превосходства —
«Кузница оружия» для блока — Бес-
перспективность политики Запада



Ковбой-жонглер не блещет
новизной —
Готов весь мир отравить
в мир вой.

Cowboy juggler of peace and war.

Вступивший год по восточному календарю был «годом кабана», а новый, 1984, считается годом крысы. В качестве новогоднего «подарка» Вашингтон увез в Западную Европу новые ядерные ракеты. (Из газет).



КРЫСИНЬЯ ДАР ДЯДИ СЭМА.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

Last year was the "Year of the Boar" according to the Oriental calendar. This year, 1984, is the "Year of the Rat". Washington's New Year's party to Western Europe was new nuclear missiles.

A "ratty gift of Uncle Sam."

Конгресс США санкционировал производство межконтинентальных ракет MX. (Из газет).



Земельный поджигатель...

Рис. Н. АБРАМОВА.

U.S. congress approved production of MX ICBM's.

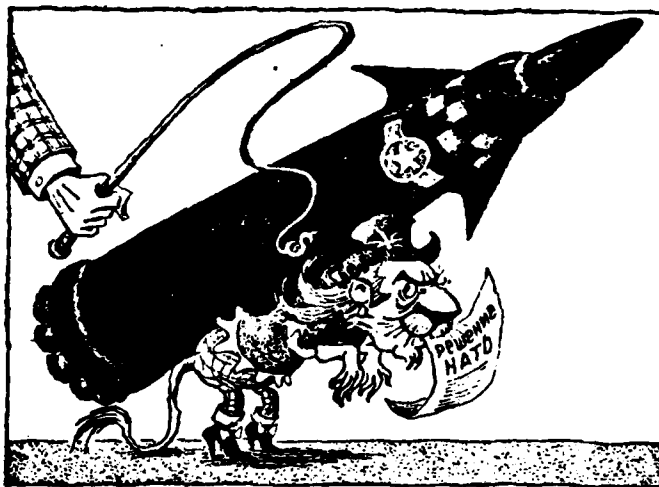
Foreign firestarter.



Весь мир он хочет
взять в кулак —
Своей подружить
над миром флаг.
Рисунок и стихи В. ШАХОВА.

He wants world domination.

В Великобритании продолжается размещение американских ядерных ракет.
(Из газет).



Пусковая установка по-британски.

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

U.S. deployment of nuclear missiles is continuing in Great Britain.

British "launching apparatus"

Президент США подписал закон о радиовещании на Кубу, в соответствии с которым на остров Свободы обрушился очередной шквал психологической войны. Новой американской радиостанции, ведущей подрывную работу против социалистической Кубы, пощупственно присвоили имя героя кубинского народа Хосе Марти.



Украденное имя.

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

The President of the U.S. signs the "Statute for Radio Broadcasting into Cuba", corresponding with a new storm of psychological war against Cuba. The new American radio station, conducting diversion against Cuba, is blasphemously named after Cuban people's hero, Jose Marti.

A stolen name.

END

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