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КРАСНАЯ ЗВЕЗДА

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

VOL. 3, NO. 12, 1983

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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 DECEMBER 1983

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

Executive Summary

In December 1983, over 25 percent of the total space in Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, was allocated to international events and foreign news. Of the total foreign news, 38 percent concerned events and activities of the U.S. Government. In the past four years, the average amount of print space allocated to Washington was 30 percent of the total foreign coverage.

Soviet propagandists and media commentators have been consistent in their tough and uncompromising rhetoric about the policies and actions of the Reagan administration. In December, the volume of inflammatory Soviet propaganda about the United States decreased slightly from an unprecedented volume (in November) following the American military actions in Grenada. As expected, Moscow continued its blatant and incessant attacks on President Reagan and his policies of "terrorism, violence and aggression."

The Kremlin continued to use the propaganda technique of the "big lie" to dramatize selected news items. For example, in regard to Grenada Red Star headlined that:

"The U.S. used chemical warfare weapons in Grenada. The American troops used bacteria/biological agents on innocent women and children. Over 2,000 victims were exposed to chemical agents; they were evacuated to the U.S. for further research."

In December, the Kremlin intensified its long-lasting massive and inflammatory propaganda campaign to criticize the U.S.-NATO deployments of Pershing II and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles. The pressing importance of this topic to Soviet propagandists is evident--over 28 percent of the total coverage of Washington pertained to the deployment of the new nuclear missiles to West Germany.

For over two years the leaders in the Kremlin and their world-wide propaganda apparatus, and Soviet active-measures organizations have stressed the following propaganda topics and themes in regard to the new Pershings:

- They have equated nuclear war with the deployment of Pershing missiles.
- The deployment would scuttle the Geneva disarmament talks.
- The people of Europe and world peace groups would not permit the deployment of Pershing nuclear missiles to Europe.
- There is no justification for new missile deployments--NATO and Warsaw Pact countries have parity in medium-range nuclear missile systems.

Early in 1983, the Soviet government launched a major, orchestrated propaganda campaign to highlight the Soviet position on a nuclear freeze and arms reductions. In December, with the deployment of Pershing II missiles the tone and emphasis of Soviet propaganda changed. Russian newspapers and editorials emphasized that:

- Recent US-NATO acts have destroyed the military balance in Europe.
- The USSR and its allies have repeatedly supported nuclear disarmament, but cannot permit this dangerous imbalance.
- The USSR has decided to take certain precautions.
- The Geneva talks cannot continue until the U.S. and NATO demonstrate a real intent to disarm.

According to the Kremlin, Reagan's foreign policy in the Middle East is based on violence and aggression. The Soviet press published a series of articles that headlined "U.S. and Israel: An Alliance of Aggressors." The Soviet press was very explicit that there could be no peace in the Middle East as long as the U.S. Marines are in Lebanon. Regarding the situation in Lebanon, Russian commentators headlined that:

- Washington is escalating the war--U.S. Navy aircraft attack Syrians.
- Reagan acts against the interest of Arab nations.
- Peace cannot be established while the U.S. is in Lebanon.
- Another Vietnam. Reagan attempts to gain Arab support for his aggressive policies in Lebanon.

Soviet propagandists continue to insist that the CIA uses civilian aircraft for world-wide spy missions. This theme has been consistent since the Soviet destruction of KAL Flight 007. Added propaganda emphasis has been given by Moscow to alleged American use of reconnaissance aircraft to spy on Socialist countries.

For over two years the Soviet press and news media have used inflammatory headlines and editorials to underscore concern in regard to American psychological operations directed against the Kremlin and world Communism. The following abstracts and headlines indicate the scope and tone of Soviet rhetoric about "Reagan's anti-Soviet campaign" and U.S. military psychological warfare:

- The U.S. continues its' barrage of anti-Soviet lies and slander.
- The White House continues to spread false propaganda about the Soviet use of chemical weapons, the Russian military threat and Soviet actions in Afghanistan.

- The Pentagon believes that psychological war should be conducted against the USSR in both peace and war.
- Hitler attempted to wage psychological war against Communism and it failed. Reagan and NATO will not succeed.

For almost a year, Soviet news commentators and propagandists have repeatedly exploited political and military events/actions in Central America and the Caribbean. During the past nine months, an average of 25 percent of all coverage in regard to U.S. hegemony pertained to Central America and the Caribbean--in December it was 22 percent. The Kremlin provided less coverage to events in Nicaragua due to the large amount of space allocated to American military actions in Grenada; however, Moscow was uncompromising and resolute in its propaganda theme that the CIA is conducting a policy of international terror and aggression against Nicaragua. Some of the typical propaganda headlines are as follows:

- Mercenaries trained by the CIA invade Nicaragua, attack and kill innocent civilians.
- CIA-supported groups continue their aggression in Nicaragua.
- The Pentagon prepares for a new phase of an expanded joint U.S.-Honduras Big Pine-3 military exercise.

The "war in space" and anti-satellite weapons systems received significant attention in the Soviet press and news media. Moscow headlined that the Pentagon:

- Wants a first-strike capability in space.
- Is ready to deploy anti-missile systems in space--this would violate a U.S.-Soviet treaty.
- Is militarizing NASA.

China received very modest coverage in the Soviet military press (in December); however, in a most significant article, the Kremlin highlighted that:

"the Chinese press (wrongly) justified the U.S.-NATO deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe. The (Chinese) press discussed the SS-20 missiles, and blamed the USSR for the nuclear threat (in the world)."

In December 1983, the editors of Red Star published a series of articles by senior military officers articulating military training objectives for 1984. Several long articles stressed the need for mountain warfare training. One such article noted that:

"a most important goal in the new training year is the tactical training of officers in mountain warfare. This means that officers should learn to operate decisively and efficiently in mountain terrain, and master the new tactics, military technology and weapons that are needed for mountain warfare."

Other goals for the new training year for the Soviet Army are to:

- Master modern military technology.
- Conserve fuel and supplies.
- Improve discipline and morale.
- Improve tactical training and military readiness.
- Use training time wisely and efficiently--time should be treated like gold.
- Complete training tasks on schedule.
- Perform quality work.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1 - 31 December 1983	E-1
INTRODUCTION	1
PART I. SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS	1
United States	2
U.S. Military/Political Hegemony	7
The Arms Race and Arms Limitation.....	14
Foreign Military Assistance and Mutual Security.....	17
Other Themes.....	19
Afghanistan.....	20
Israel and Lebanon.....	22
France.....	23
West Germany.....	24
Other Countries.....	24
PART II. COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS .	27
General	27
Soviet Military Topics	28
APPENDIX A	
A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons	A-1

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 1 - Foreign Governments that Received Significant Coverage	2
Table 2 - Critical Coverage of Foreign Governments	3
Table 3 - Major Soviet Propaganda Themes Related to the United States	7
Table 4 - Country/Area of United States Military Hegemony	8
Table 5 - Country/Area Given United States Military Assistance	17
Table 6 - Coverage of Soviet Union--Major Subjects for 14 Months	27
Table 7 - Coverage of Soviet Union--Military Subjects	28

INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for more than four years--June 1979 through December 1983. During this period, almost 70,000 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 December, 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 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 December 1983, over 25 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 December 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 November 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>Dec. 1983</u>	<u>Nov. 1983</u>	<u>June 79 - Oct. 83</u>
1.	United States.....	38.43	48.10	29.62
2.	Afghanistan.....	8.66	2.17	3.75
3.	West Germany.....	5.35	1.12	2.54
4.	Lebanon.....	5.14	2.16	2.11
5.	France.....	3.16	.52	1.36
6.	Bulgaria.....	3.10	.23	1.19
7.	Israel.....	2.99	4.08	3.59
8.	Warsaw Pact.....	2.66	.48	2.75
9.	NATO.....	2.29	1.86	1.90
10.	Japan.....	2.15	3.73	2.21
11.	Grenada.....	1.86	8.39	.08
12.	Nicaragua.....	1.67	2.97	1.14

UNITED STATES

For over 54 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 December 1983, over 38 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 a decrease of ten percent over the previous month. 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).

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 December it was nearly 68 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>Dec. 1983</u>	<u>Nov. 1983</u>	<u>June 79 thru Oct. 83</u>
1.	United States.....	68%	78%	58%
2.	West Germany.....	8%	2%	3%
3.	Israel.....	5%	7%	8%
4.	France.....	4%	-	1%
5.	NATO.....	2%	-	2%
6.	South Africa.....	2%	1%	2%
7.	Turkey.....	2%	-	-
8.	Japan.....	2%	6%	4%
9.	China.....	1%	-	5%
10.	United Kingdom.....	1%	3%	4%

In December, the volume of inflammatory Soviet propaganda about the United States decreased from its unprecedented volume (in November) following the American military actions in Grenada. However, the Kremlin continued its blatant and incessant attacks on President Reagan and his policies of "terrorism, violence and aggression."

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

U.S. Military Actions in Grenada

As reported previously, the Soviet propaganda machine reacted instantaneously and violently to the American invasion of Grenada. The Kremlin headlined that:

- The U.S. used chemical warfare weapons in Grenada. American troops used bacteria/biological agents on innocent women and children. Over 2,000 victims were exposed to chemical agents; they were evacuated to the U.S. for further research. [Note: This is another example of the "big lie" and the offensive nature of Soviet propaganda].
- Reagan's foreign policy is one of international terrorism and is equivalent to Hitler's policies in World War II.
- The CIA planned the murder of M. Bishop. The CIA operated in Grenada a year before the invasion.
- The U.S. creates a puppet government and continues to occupy the island.
- Reagan continues to justify the invasion of Grenada - he claims that the USSR and Cuba were turning the island into a military base. The Pentagon plans to expand the airport for military operations in Central America.

- Troops of the 82nd Airborne Division were directed to loot and vandalize the homes of Communists.
- Reagan has established a puppet government. Only American propaganda can be printed in newspapers or broadcasted over the radio.
- U.S. military forces continue to oppress and terrorize the civilian population.
- The U.S. military terrorize and oppress the people of Grenada.

Deployment of Pershing II Missiles

In December, the Kremlin again intensified its long-lasting, massive and inflammatory propaganda campaign to criticize the U.S.-NATO deployments (to Europe) of Pershing II and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles. The pressing importance of this topic to Soviet propagandists is evident - over 28 percent of the total coverage of the U.S. pertained to the deployment of the new nuclear missiles.

For over two years the leaders in the Kremlin and their world-wide propaganda apparatus, and Soviet active-measures organizations have stressed the following propaganda topics in regard to the Pershing deployments:

- Equated the possibility of nuclear war with the deployment of Pershing II missiles.
- The new medium range nuclear missile deployments would scuttle the Geneva disarmament talks.
- The people of Europe and world peace groups would not permit the deployment of Pershing nuclear missiles.
- There is no justification for the new missile deployments--NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries have parity in medium-range nuclear missile systems.

The following abstracts from Red Star illustrate the intensity and the strident rhetoric pertaining to the deployment of Pershing II missiles:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Message Content</u>
1 December	- The world press strongly condemns Reagan's deployment of Pershing II missiles to Europe.
1 December	- Most West Germans (the people) continue to oppose Reagan's deployment of Pershing II missiles. They want nuclear disarmament. Unfortunately, the West German government supports the

U.S., and spreads disinformation about Soviet missiles and military strength.

- 3 December - Reagan is responsible - may cause a nuclear war. Governments all over the world condemn U.S. deployment of Pershing II missiles, and express support for Soviet walk-out from Geneva talks.
- 4 December - It is not too late - U.S. should reconsider. Deployment of Pershing missiles is very dangerous. It makes the Geneva talks senseless and increases the chances of nuclear war.
- 4 December - The USSR will be forced to take countermeasures, although the Kremlin prefers nuclear disarmament.
- 6 December - The U.S. deployment of Pershing II missiles has sabotaged the Geneva talks and has put the world in great danger.
- 7 December - The U.S. Secretary of State Shultz tours Western European capitals to insure that Pershing II missiles are deployed on schedule.
- 8 December - Warsaw Pact governments condemn U.S.-NATO deployment of new Pershing missiles. They support the Kremlin's position and vow to unite to fight U.S. adventurism.
- 9 December - Communist and socialist leaders worldwide condemn U.S. deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe. They support USSR's position. U.S. sabotaged the Geneva talks. The Soviet position is wise and reasonable.
- 13 December - The USSR will have to take steps to maintain nuclear parity. The general nuclear balance between the Soviet Union and the U.S. was stable until Reagan decided to deploy new nuclear missiles to Europe.
- 16 December - First strike weapons - NATO's General Rogers admits that Pershing II nuclear missiles would be used against the USSR in the case of war in Europe.
- 16 December - The U.S. continues lies and slander of the USSR in regard to the Soviet military threat and the deployment of Pershing missiles.
- 18 December - Reagan's attempt to gain military supremacy over the USSR is a threat to world peace and security. Governments all over the world condemn U.S. militarism and the deployment of Pershing missiles.
- 18 December - Reagan's strange logic - deployment of new missiles to Europe will improve chances for world peace.

21 December - Governments (in the United Nations) condemn U.S.-NATO military buildup and deployment of Pershing II missiles to Europe.

22 December - The West German government continues to support the scheduled deployment of Pershing II missiles. They do not understand that deployment enhances the chance for nuclear war in Europe.

31 December - An evil New Year's present to West Germany - nine Pershing II missiles have been deployed and are operational in West Germany.

In December, Soviet commentators and propagandists emphasized again that the Reagan administration is following the most openly prowar policy in American history. The tone and mood of Russian propaganda was venomous and unpromising. Soviet editors and officials highlighted that:

- Reagan is ready to go to war!
- The U.S. is escalating its aggression in Lebanon.
- Washington is a threat to world peace-expands military weapons in space.
- The Pentagon accelerates the chemical arms race.
- The CIA expands its underclared war in Afghanistan.
- The U.S. continues its anti-Soviet and anti-socialist propaganda campaign.

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

<u>SOVIET PROPAGANDA</u> <u>THEME</u>	<u>1983</u>												<u>1982</u>	
	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>
US Military/ Political Hegemony	46%	63%	48%	83%	53%	50%	47%	46%	62%	76%	58%	42%	43%	40%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	41%	25%	43%	14%	28%	31%	28%	32%	23%	12%	24%	29%	41%	30%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	10%	11%	06%	03%	10%	13%	15%	14%	07%	10%	15%	20%	08%	17%
All Other	<u>03%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>01%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>03%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>00%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>09%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>06%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>10%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>08%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>08%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>02%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>03%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>09%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>08%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>13%</u> <u>100%</u>

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 December, 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

<u>Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEPT</u>	<u>1983 AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>
1. Indian Ocean and Middle East	34%	13%	27%	17%	17%	09%	02%	01%	05%
2. World Wide	28%	27%	09%	02%	19%	06%	35%	36%	29%
3. Central America/Caribbean	22%	38%	23%	11%	27%	35%	26%	32%	24%
4. Asia/Pacific	09%	05%	22%	03%	10%	20%	02%	14%	21%
5. Europe	07%	17%	19%	03%	14%	24%	34%	11%	22%
6. Other.....	00%	00%	00%	02%	13%	06%	01%	06%	05%
	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 alliance of aggression; (2) Reagan's foreign policy of international terrorism in Central America and the Caribbean; (3) the CIA supports subversion and military aggression all over the world, and (4) the U.S. increases its scope of psychological warfare and propaganda against the USSR and Socialist states.

American Military Intervention in Lebanon

According to the Kremlin, Reagan's foreign policy in the Middle East is based on violence and aggression. The Soviet press published a series of long articles that headlined "U.S. and Israel-Alliance of Aggressors". All of the articles stressed that there can be no peace in the Middle East, as long as U.S. Marines are in Lebanon. A propaganda topic stressed (again) in December emphasized that the U.S. and Israel were planning joint military actions to attack Syria. Regarding the situation in Lebanon, Russian commentators emphasized the following strident headlines and topics:

- The U.S. is escalating the war in Lebanon. Navy aircraft attack Syrian positions in Lebanon. The Syrian air defense destroyed three U.S. Navy bombers.
- Reagan acts against the interest of the Arab nations. The Pentagon continues to escalate military involvement--American aircraft continue to bomb the central regions of Lebanon.
- The U.S. and Israel strengthen their barbaric ties in Lebanon. The Pentagon escalates U.S. involvement as U.S. Navy guns bombard regions around Beirut.

*Total includes 62% from a special entry related to the unusually large coverage given to the "KAL 007" incident by the Red Star.

- U.S. and Israel-Alliance of Aggressors. A new stage in the American role in Lebanon--direct military aggression. U.S. Navy aircraft continue reconnaissance flights over Lebanon; Marines continue to spread terror and shell areas around Beirut.
- Peace cannot be established while the U.S. is in Lebanon. American actions are becoming more aggressive--U.S. troops increase tension in the area. Reagan refuses to withdraw Marines and insists on the right of the Marines to defend their positions. This only increases tension and prolongs the war.
- New war--U.S. escalates the aggression in Lebanon. Reagan says Marines must protect their positions. The Sixth fleet continues to shell civilians.
- Reagan escalates aggression in Lebanon. The U.S. Navy increases the intensity of its attacks on civilians and is coordinating its military actions with Israel.
- The Pentagon is expanding its aggression in Lebanon. The U.S.-Israeli alliance has caused the deaths of many innocent civilians. For the first time since the war in Vietnam, the U.S. Navy has used the 16 inch guns of the battleship New Jersey. The guns fired on Syrian positions.
- What Bob Hope foreshadows? Bob Hope's visit to Lebanon bodes no good. The last time he entertained U.S. troops was in the Vietnam war. Many Americans believe that Lebanon is another Vietnam. General Kelly admitted this. So, as snakes crawl out of a hole before an earthquake, so does Bob Hope before a big military adventure.
- The U.S. military buildup in the Eastern Mediterranean indicates that Reagan plans aggression in the Middle East. The Pentagon is extending and reinforcing its military bases in the Mediterranean.
- The Syrian government criticizes U.S. military intervention in Lebanon. The Pentagon has set aside its peace-keeping mission and has initiated a military role.
- Another Vietnam. Reagan attempts to gain Arab support for his aggressive policies in Lebanon. The American public opinion favors a withdrawal of Marines from Lebanon.
- U.S. aggression in Lebanon. Navy aircraft bomb Syrian and patriotic Lebanese forces in the mountains. This action is linked to the strategic U.S.-Israeli treaty.
- Reagan expands military operations in Lebanon.

American Intelligence Operations and Psychological Warfare

Soviet propagandists continue to insist that the CIA uses civilian aircraft for spy missions. This has been a consistent theme since the destruction of KAL Flight 007 by the Soviet Air Force. Added propaganda emphasis has been given by Moscow to alleged American use of reconnaissance aircraft to spy on Socialist countries. During December, Red Star headlined:

- The CIA uses civilian aircraft for spy missions. Israeli El-Al, Korean Air Lines and Taiwan China's Air Lines cooperate with CIA and aircraft are equipped with special cameras for air intelligence.
- Provocations continue. American SR-71 aircraft fly over North Korea on intelligence missions.
- New spy plane. The USAF base in England is home of the new TR-1 spy plane. The TR-1 is equipped with intelligence equipment that can operate at a height of 21,200 meters and to a distance of 500 km. The TR-1 weighs 2 tons. It can fly at a speed of 700 km per hour and has a flying range of 4,800 km.
- Over 400 U.S. spy aircraft regularly fly along the borders of socialist bloc countries.
- U.S. and England have a joint agreement to gather intelligence on Argentina and Brazil. They will use English ships and planes based in the Falklands.
- The CIA has increased its activities in Japan. U.S. and Japan have agreed to coordinate their (joint) military intelligence in Asia. CIA and Japanese intelligence agents have had secret meetings to discuss cooperation. The CIA also spies on the Japanese government, democratic and pro-peace groups in Japan.

For over two years the Soviet press and news media have used inflammatory headlines and editorials to underscore their concern in regard to American psychological operations against the Kremlin and world communism. The following abstracts indicate the scope and tone of Soviet rhetoric about "Reagan's anti-Soviet campaign" and U.S. military psychological warfare:

- U.S. and NATO allies continue a coordinated anti-Soviet and anti-socialist propaganda campaign.
- The U.S. continues its barrage of anti-Soviet lies and slander. A recent TV film about World War III showed Soviet troops starting the war in Alaska.
- The White House continues to spread false propaganda about the Soviet use of chemical weapons, the Soviet military threat and actions in Afghanistan.

- The Pentagon believes that psychological war should be conducted against the USSR in peace and war.
- The American book, Military Propaganda-Psychological War and Psychological Operations is the bible of U.S. military ideological subversive agents. It is used in training the military to conduct combat propaganda.
- The 1980s are characterized by an expansion of anti-socialist psychological warfare programs by the U.S. and NATO. The Pentagon and CIA finance anti-communist psychological subversive centers for the training of special forces.
- Reagan must learn from history. A retired Soviet Army officer warns Reagan of the consequences of his crusade against communism. Hitler attempted the same crusade during World War II.
- Hitler attempted to wage psychological war against communism and it failed. Reagan and NATO will not succeed with their propaganda programs against the USSR.

Reagan's Military Intervention in Central America

For more than ten months, Soviet commentators and propagandists have consistently exploited political and military events/actions in Central America and the Caribbean. In December, 22 percent of all coverage in regard to U.S. hegemony pertained to Central America/Caribbean (See table 3). There was less coverage of events in Nicaragua due to the large amount of space allocated to American military actions in Grenada. The Kremlin was uncompromising and resolute in its propaganda theme that the CIA is conducting a policy of international terror and aggression against Nicaragua. In December 1983, Moscow headlined the following propaganda slogans and topics in regard to events in Central America:

- U.S. imperialism in Latin America. Washington has a history of military interference in the activities of liberation movements in Latin America. Secret State Department documents reveal U.S. hegemonistic, self-serving interests and policies regarding Latin America.
- A CIA-supported group destroys a pipeline in Puerto Sandino, Nicaragua.
- American imperialism is condemned. Over 120 delegates from 23 countries condemned U.S. military involvement in Nicaragua. The conference was held in Managua.
- CIA-supported groups continue their aggression in Nicaragua.

- The Reagan administration continues to support aggression in Nicaragua. Over 2,000 U.S. supported counterrevolutionaries invaded Nicaragua to conduct subversive activities.
- The Nicaraguan government condemns the United States for aggression by CIA supported counterrevolutionaries.
- U.S. supported counterrevolutionaries continue aggression against Nicaragua.
- Mercenaries trained by the CIA invade Nicaragua, attack and kill innocent civilians. The Nicaraguan army has defeated most of these bandits. CIA supported bandits have killed over 1,000 Nicaraguan civilians.
- American supported counterrevolutionaries continue aggression in Nicaragua.
- The people of Nicaragua support their socialist government and are determined to fight U.S. aggression and intervention.
- The Pentagon prepares for a new phase of expanded joint U.S.-Honduras Big Pine-3 military exercises.
- Reagan continues to plan invasion of Nicaragua from Honduras and Costa Rica.
- Salvadoran death squads continue to terrorize population (with U.S. support).
- Reagan continues to provide Salvadoran dictators with military and economic aid.
- Salvadoran patriots continue their courageous struggle against the dictatorial regime.
- Salvadoran patriots conduct successful operations against Salvadoran army.

Other Topics of Military/Political Hegemony

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

- Defense Secretary Weinberger confirms that the U.S. intends to remain an aggressive power in the Pacific. The Pentagon plans to reinforce its military strength in the Far East and the Pacific Ocean region.

- Washington plans to strengthen the American-Japanese-South Korean military alliance. The U.S. wants Japan to become the policeman for the region and patrol an area of 1,000 km from Japan. This would free U.S. Forces in Japan for military operations in other parts of the world.
- The Pentagon will activate a command and staff for intervention and aggression in the Mideast, Southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean. CENTCOM, a similar command, will plan and coordinate military exercises in the Middle East.
- The U.S. is a threat to the world. The Pentagon continues to increase its military forces all over the world, especially in Japan and Pakistan.
- Mauritius condemns England's reluctance to give up sovereignty of the Archipelago of Chagos. The area is being used by the Pentagon for military purposes.
- United Nations condemns U.S. for supporting international terrorism. Many nations blame Washington for supporting and spurring on terrorism because of vital (U.S.) interests.
- Focus of the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly was international terrorism. The UN members condemn U.S. military aggression as prime example of international terrorism.
- The Pentagon deploys components for Ground Launched Cruise Missiles in Sicily.
- Threat to India. Prime Minister Indira Ghandi decisively condemns U.S. plans to deploy Pershing II missiles in Pakistan.
- U.S. Marines in Norway. The U.S. Navy Ship Comet delivers heavy artillery and other equipment for use by U.S. Marines who would be deployed to Norway in an emergency.
- People support nuclear disarmament. The Scandinavian countries are worried about U.S.-NATO plans.
- Operations against socialist governments. Reagan has decided to expand the Special Forces, especially the Green Berets. The U.S. Army Special Forces will recruit an additional 1,000 men. Their training will be directed toward operations against Socialist governments and to deploy Ground Launched Cruise Missiles on their territory.
- The People of Portugal protest the use of the Port of Lisbon by U.S. nuclear submarines.

- The Pentagon plans to deploy Ground Launched Cruise Missiles in Iceland, Scotland, Norway and Denmark. The people oppose and protest these deployments; unfortunately, their governments support U.S. hegemony.
- The CIA is planning a coup in Guyana.
- American hegemony continues in Japan. The U.S. influences Japanese military policy and internal affairs. Japan must surrender (to the U.S.) new military technology. Research and development is a one-sided alliance.
- The Force of Militarism. The Pentagon is reinforcing its military bases around the world. Over 260,000 troops are in West Germany and a total of 333,000 in Europe. In addition, the Pentagon has 48,000 men in South Korea, 41,000 in the Philippines and 3,000 in the Middle East.
- NATO increases its military buildup in Northern Europe. The U.S. and NATO are installing more electronic surveillance equipment. The U.S. Air Force use Norwegian airports on a regular basis.
- NATO conducts large military exercises in Northern Europe.

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

As noted above, in December the Soviet press and leadership universally condemned the U.S.-NATO deployment of Pershing II and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles to Europe. In a Moscow press conference, Marshall Ogarkov, Vice Foreign Minister Kornienko and L. M. Zamyatin, Head of the Department of International Information, commented on the deployment of Pershing II nuclear missiles. They noted that:

- U.S. deployment of Pershing II missiles sabotaged the Geneva talks.
- All of mankind is in great danger.
- Reagan was never serious about disarmament.
- From the start, the U.S. government (the Pentagon) preferred to destroy the existing military balance in Europe.

In a series of articles, Moscow headlined that the USSR decided to end the disarmament talks in Geneva because the U.S. has altered the general strategic military balance in Europe. The Soviet press repeatedly reported that the USSR seriously wanted disarmament, and Reagan must take the blame for the failure of the Geneva talks. The entire world has praised Andropov's position on disarmament. Reagan must assume the blame for the failure of disarmament.

The following additional headlines and abstracts from Red Star reflect the overall thrust and tone of Soviet propaganda related to the arms race and the production of weapons systems.

The War in Space and Anti-Satellite Weapons

- The Pentagon wants a first-strike capability in space. The U.S. has over 100 military satellites in space and will spend billions of dollars on the military space program.
- The Pentagon's space ambitions. The U.S. wants to deploy anti-missile systems in space; this would violate a U.S.-Soviet Treaty. Reagan is ready to allocate billions of dollars in order to gain military supremacy in space.
- The Pentagon is militarizing NASA. Satellites play a vital role in American intelligence and communications systems. The U.S. is developing anti-satellite systems in order to prevent the USSR from using space systems.
- The Pentagon will test anti-satellite weapons systems in January (1984). Reagan will initiate a star war program for research and development of space weapons.
- Reagan allocates more funds for militarization of space. Out of NASA's \$3.4 billion 1983 budget, \$1.1 billion was spent for military purposes. The Shuttle Program is mostly military.
- The U.S. plans to wage star wars. The Pentagon is accelerating the development and production of anti-satellite weapons and the military buildup in space.

On the Military Budget and the Arms Race

- Weinberger wants \$321 billion for the 1985 military budget—a 21 percent increase over the current budget. West Germany will have a similar increase in its military budget.
- The U.S. continues military buildup. American Congress approved a huge 1984 military budget which included \$2.2 billion for the MX, \$1.7 billion for the Trident program and \$6.4 billion for the B-1B bomber. The U.S. allies will follow suit.
- The Pentagon wins again at NATO meeting. NATO countries will put a maximum amount of money and energy into increasing their military capabilities. In 1984 the U.S. will deploy 700 new M-1 tanks, 300 new attack aircraft and 350 armored vehicles to Europe.

- NATO-towards a greater arms race. Although NATO claims it wants peace and regrets the end of the Geneva talks, its actions prove otherwise. NATO remains committed to rearming. The NATO EUROGROUP fully supports American military/political policies. NATO plans to strengthen its presence in the normally neutral zones-Denmark, Norway, etc.
- The U.S. has demanded and succeeded in getting its NATO allies to increase their military budgets. A major focus will be to increase the military capabilities of West Germany. France has also promised to cooperate in the arms race.
- NATO wants military supremacy over the Warsaw Pact forces at any cost.
- The Boston Globe publishes excerpts of new Pentagon secret plans to spend more and more on the new weapons systems. By 1989, the Pentagon's budget may reach \$464.3 billion.
- U.S. is a threat to peace. The Pentagon will modernize the U.S. Navy, especially the submarine fleet. The U.S. plans to build 38 additional attack submarines.

On Nuclear and Chemical Weapons

- The U.S. and NATO plan to deploy over 2,000 neutron warheads in Europe.
- The Pentagon is adding to its nuclear weapons arsenal in the Indian Ocean.
- Reagan plans to deploy chemical weapons and nuclear cruise missiles in Southeast Asia.
- America is accelerating the chemical weapons race and endangering the German people. NATO plans to deploy additional chemical and bacteriological weapons in West Germany. The U.S. has a massive amount of chemical weapons deployed in Europe.
- The Pentagon tests a new Tomahawk nuclear cruise missile. The test fails.
- Project Elf. The U.S. Navy is constructing a new radio communications system for use by nuclear submarines.
- The U.S. conducts more underground nuclear tests in Nevada.

On the Geneva Talks and Arms Limitations

- The sensible way is through talks and disarmament. A number of American political leaders advocate a nuclear freeze and criticize Reagan's nuclear buildup.
- Governments worldwide want nuclear disarmament. A majority of the countries at the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly condemned the U.S. military buildup.
- The USSR seriously wants disarmament, but Reagan must take the blame for the failure of the Geneva talks.
- The USSR wants peace and nuclear disarmament, but will take the steps needed to be able to defend itself and its allies from any threat.
- Nuclear disarmament and a nuclear freeze were the most important topics discussed at the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly. The world condemns the American position on nuclear disarmament.

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 May 1983 through December 1983 is presented in the data contained in Table 5, below.

TABLE 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	1983							
	Dec. 1983*	Nov. 1983*	Oct. 1983*	Sep. 1983*	Aug. 1983*	July 1983*	June 1983*	May 1983*
1. Middle East	40%	41%	14%	23%	20%	04%	24%	20%
2. Europe/NATO	29%	03%	10%	14%	46%	45%	24%	29%
3. Asia/Pacific.....	24%	52%	73%	35%	31%	41%	46%	43%
4. Latin America.....	07%	04%	---	---	01%	01%	05%	08%
5. China	---	---	03%	28%	00%	03%	01%	---
6. Africa.....	---	---	---	---	02%	06%	---	---
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

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

The visit of President Reagan to Japan and South Korea received moderate attention in the Soviet press and news media. Under a headline of "World Focuses on Reagan's visit to the Far East," the Red Star reported that:

- U.S.-South Korea and Japan are strengthening their military alliance.
- Reagan has the support of South Korea and Japan to increase its military forces in Asia.
- South Korea and Japan plan to build up their military forces in order to police 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:

- U.S.-Israeli-military alliance. Recently Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Shamir discussed forming a military-political committee, joint U.S.-Israeli maneuvers and strategic cooperation in Lebanon. This can only lead to more tension in the region.
- To make matters worse, the U.S. has concluded a new treaty with Israel. The U.S. and Israel has agreed to form a joint military-political committee to develop a strategic cooperation program. Both governments have agreed to work closely in Lebanon against Syria. The U.S. may be heading toward a catastrophe.
- U.S. and Israel strengthen their strategic alliance. Arab countries condemn alliance.
- Each year Israel receives billions of dollars in economic and military aid from Washington. All the indications are that the two countries will continue to cooperate on a closer level.
- U.S.-Israeli alliance is the heart of the problem in the Mideast. American support enables Israel to do whatever it wants in the region. The Pentagon continues to feed the Israeli war machine.
- Danger to Asia! Strengthening the triple military alliance of U.S., South Korea and Japan.
- The U.S. and Japan will coordinate air intelligence activities. Japan will activate an aviation intelligence unit to be deployed on Misawa Base. The Pentagon will deploy 50 F-16s on Misawa in 1984.
- The U.S. and Israel will cooperate in Lebanon—they will coordinate all military activities.
- The Pentagon increases military aid to Pakistan-Pakistan will receive advanced weapons systems.
- The U.S. expands military activities with Portugal-U.S. will build missile base in southern Portugal.

- The U.S. and West Germany signed a treaty to cooperate on the development of an air defense system. West Germany will purchase the Patriot Air Defense Missile System and Roland tactical missiles.
- Regan continues to provide military and economic aid to the Salvadoran government.
- A goal of the Pentagon is to deploy nuclear missiles on its bases in Turkey. In return for U.S. aid, the government (Turkey) should support American interests. Turkey is important to the southern flank of NATO. The Turkish people oppose U.S. military presence, but the Turkish government ignores the will of the people.
- The Pentagon is fortifying its military bases in Turkey-U.S. plans to use these bases for Rapid Deployment Forces.
- Turkey will buy 160 F-16s from the United States.
- U.S. and Greece renew their joint military treaty permitting Washington to use bases in Greece for another five years.
- Regan plans to increase military aid to Thailand by ten percent (\$106.2 million).
- Joint U.S. and Japanese command training was conducted on a USAF base in Japan. Over 160 U.S. and Japanese officers participated in this training.
- The U.S. Air Force conducted extensive military exercises in the East China Sea; over 250 B-52 bombers and F-15 fighters were involved.
- Washington will continue its military and economic aid to Chile. In the last ten years the Chilean government has killed over 30,000 innocent people. Regan will say that the human rights situation has improved so the U.S. Congress can approve the aid package.

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 six percent of the space in Red Star about the U.S. was allocated to "other themes"--in December it was three percent. The Soviets reported that:

- The New York Times criticizes Reagan for making numerous incorrect and misleading statements in his public speeches.
- Hunger. Claims by certain American officials that hunger does not exist in the U.S. are false. Many government and civilian leaders say hunger is a growing problem which the government chooses to ignore.

- Drug violations. Two U.S. Navy sailors from the carrier Midway are arrested in Japan for violating the drug laws. In the past two years over 100 crimes have been committed by U.S. military personnel in Yukosuka, Japan. American military personnel violate local laws all over the world.
- Space Shuttle programs are military oriented. Special cameras photograph various regions of the earth. Astronauts conduct a variety of technological experiments.
- Vietnamese scientists investigate the effects of defoliants, herbicides, etc. used by Americans in the Vietnam war.
- Two U.S. Air Force A-10s crash during exercises held over the North Sea.
- Washington is upset by the refusal of the Australian government to allow the British carrier Invincible to dock in Sidney for repairs. The carrier has nuclear weapons on board and the government forbids nuclear weapons in Australia.

AFGHANISTAN

For more than four years Afghanistan has received an average of 3.8 percent of the Red Star's foreign coverage--in December it jumped to almost nine percent of the total foreign coverage.

One major focus of Soviet propaganda headlined--"Washington Accelerates Undeclared War." Moscow emphasized the following topics:

- Reagan increases the amount of money and weapons to support the war (in Afghanistan).
- Reagan has welcomed counterrevolutionaries to the White House--wants to give them more aid.
- U.S. instructors train and arm counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan.
- The Afghanistan army exhibits U.S. weapons taken from captured or dead counterrevolutionaries.
- The CIA is in charge of the undeclared war in Afghanistan.
- Acts of terror--the counterrevolutionaries are vicious in regard to acts of terrorism and cruelty to the civilian population.

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

- Soviet Mi-6 helicopters aid Afghan farmers. Helicopters are used to transport grain and to protect the farmers from counterrevolutionaries.
- Civil defense. Workers and farmers volunteer for civil defense units and related activities. These units have helped the army to defeat counterrevolutionaries.
- An Afghanistan army regiment excels in military training and activities. Over 70 percent of the officers and 10 percent of the men belong to the Communist party. The revolution has brought literacy and social improvements to the country.
- Political training in the Afghanistan army includes subjects on Soviet ideology and the CPSU.
- A deep friendship exists between Soviet-Afghanistan military units (and individuals).
- The Kabul government protests (to Pakistan) border violations which have caused casualties. Afghanistan wants peace and friendly relations with its neighbors.
- Thousands of Kabul residents participated in huge demonstrations against the U.S. military intervention in Afghanistan.
- The Kabul government condemns the U.S. for continuing economic, political and military intervention.
- The Afghanistan Press Agency and government denounce the Chinese press for spreading disinformation about the situation in Afghanistan. The Chinese press claims that the counterrevolutionaries are successful and that Afghan army units are switching sides.
- The Soviet Union has helped Afghanistan rebuild its industry and economy. December 5 was the fifth anniversary of Soviet-Afghan Friendship Treaty. The people are grateful to the Soviet Union for military, economic aid and the influence of a Socialist society.
- Two groups of counterrevolutionaries that were trained in Pakistan defect to the Afghan army.
- 1983 was a year of new success in Afghanistan. Over 300,000 families received land titles for their farms. Many significant steps were made in economic growth. The Communist party in Afghanistan reached a membership level of 100,000.
- People demonstrate in support of the April Revolution and the Kabul government.

- The Afghanistan Polytechnical Institute in Kabul is a successful result of Soviet-Afghan cooperation.

ISRAEL AND LEBANON

For over a year, Soviet commentators have exploited events dealing with the Israeli occupation in Lebanon and the Americans in Beirut. In December 1983, the primary Soviet propaganda theme stressed that the United States is escalating military aggression in Lebanon. An analysis of the amount of space in Red Star (during December) devoted to Israeli, by general topics revealed the following:

<u>General Topic</u>	<u>Amount of Space*</u>
1. U.S. Israeli Military/Political Alliance....	64%
2. Israeli Domestic Topics.....	21%
3. Israeli Repression of Civilians in Lebanon.....	<u>15%</u>
	100%

*Represents percent of space (CM²) in Red Star for Israel as theme and/or other country in December 1983.

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

- The U.S. is expanding aggression in Lebanon.
- U.S.-Israeli alliance of aggression.
- Washington escalates military involvement in Lebanon.
- Tension increases in the Mideast. The U.S. and Israel increase military cooperation.
- The U.S. and Israel strengthen their strategic alliance. Arab countries condemn the alliance.
- Israeli military forces continue to conduct massive raids and arrests on the civilian population of southern Lebanon.
- Israeli Air Force bomb civilian targets in the mountains-many civilians are killed.
- Israeli aircraft attack civilian targets (in Baalbek) over 50 innocent people are killed and much property destroyed.

- Lebanese patriots conduct a series of successful anti-Israeli operations.
- Israeli military continue to oppress Arabs in occupied territory.
- Israel suffers from a large deficit, inflation and unemployment. Yet, it continues to exist only because of support from Washington.
- A country in support. Israel is in hot water economically from its overextension of military adventurism and social problems.
- Israel continues to be a major exporter of weapons-it exported, in 1982, over a billion dollars in military equipment and weapons.

FRANCE

Soviet commentary and news coverage of France continued to receive significant 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 (see Table 1). In a long feature article, on French military propaganda, the Kremlin emphasized that French:

- Soldiers are trained, like NATO soldiers, to fight the USSR.
- Military propaganda is anti-Soviet, and discusses the Soviet military threat and the need to support NATO and U.S. policies.
- Military propaganda glorifies the French-West German military alliance.

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

- France and NATO discuss the possible deployments and operations for the French Rapid Deployment Forces which consist of 47,000 men.
- West Germany and France agree on joint production of a new military helicopter for the 1990s.
- France continues to maintain military forces in Chad. France receives support from the U.S., United Kingdom, Israeli military advisors and paid mercenaries (murderers).
- Tension and disorder continues in the Central African Republic. Former Emperor Bokassa wants to return-he is supported by France whose troops occupy the country.
- France conducts its 58th nuclear test. French nuclear tests have endangered the local population in South Pacific-radiation has killed over 500 people.

- The French military-industrial complex employs over 300,000 people and it generates 80 million francs per year. Over one-third of all weapons are exported.

WEST GERMANY

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 December it was 5.4 percent (see Table 1). The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda topics underscored the following:

1. Neo-Nazi activities.....	49%
2. The U.S.-German military alliance and cooperation.....	31%
3. Deployment of Pershing II missiles.....	<u>20%</u>
	100%

The following headlines and abstracts contain the focus and tone of Soviet propaganda towards the Bonn government:

- The Bundeswehr's march to the right. Some West German government officials seek to justify Nazi actions and a strong military; one such person is Defense Minister M. Werner.
- The West German army wants to train its troops in Hitler's military strategy and Nazi traditions.
- German scientists and lawyers protest the deployment of Pershing II missiles. The possibility of nuclear war has increased.
- There are over 20,000 neo-Nazis in West Germany. The political course of the conservative-liberal coalition in West Germany supports neo-Nazi groups.
- Revanchist groups continue to demand the return of pre-war territories. Many are former Nazi criminals who continue to be free in West Germany.
- West German people support nuclear disarmament and strongly oppose the deployment of Pershing II missiles.

OTHER COUNTRIES

JAPAN received more than two percent of the total foreign coverage (see Table 1). Over 20 percent of the space devoted to Japan concerned American-Japanese military cooperation and activities. Other topics emphasized by the Red Star were:

- Nakasone's government is on a dangerous course in revising non-nuclear principles regarding the production of nuclear weapons.
- The results of Japanese parliamentary elections show the Liberal Democratic Party (Conservatives) suffer defeat.
- Japanese people oppose the pro-U.S. policy of the conservatives.
- Japan and China consult on possible cooperation in nuclear areas.

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

- The Conservative government attempts to implement a nuclear war plan for the defense of London. The Municipal Council refuses to publish such a schedule--members insist nuclear war is not survivable and no one should be misled.
- Great Britain has 88,000 military personnel deployed overseas.
- The British and American governments will cooperate in the occupation of Grenada.
- Thatcher visits Northern Ireland; while there, she praises military units that have killed innocent civilians.

SOUTH AFRICA received slightly over one percent of the total foreign coverage in Red Star. The topics and tone of the rhetoric were harsh and inflammatory as shown by the following:

- Racist South Africa continues its aggression against Angola.
- Southern regions of Angola are devastated by South African aggression. Property has been destroyed and dead bodies litter the countryside.
- South Africa continues to increase its aggression against Angola.
- Washington continues to support the aggression against Angola. The South African army occupies southern Angola.
- Chile and South Africa strengthen their military alliance. Both countries are dependent on U.S. military support.
- Chile sends troops to South Africa to support aggression in Namibia.
- The South African Air Force and Navy conduct intelligence operations in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

CHINA received very modest coverage in the Soviet military press; however, in a significant article the Kremlin highlighted that:

"the Chinese press (wrongly) justified the U.S.-NATO deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe. The (Chinese) press discussed the Soviet SS-20 missiles, and blamed the USSR for the nuclear threat."

Other articles highlighted the following topics pertaining to China:

- The Chinese press was denounced for spreading disinformation about the situation in Afghanistan.
- Chinese military units continue their aggression against Vietnam in the Northern border regions.

VIETNAM received modest coverage in the Soviet press. The principal focus was on the celebration honoring the 39th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army. Marshall Ustinov sent congratulations to the Vietnamese defense minister and to the Army. The Vietnamese government awarded medals to Soviet military leaders for contributing to the cordial development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for December 1983, 75 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 59 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>1983</u>														<u>1982</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>	<u>NOV</u>		
Soviet Military.....	59%	67%	71%	69%	67%	59%	58%	65%	62%	61%	74%	65%	54%	45%		
Society/Culture.....	14%	11%	11%	11%	14%	15%	12%	11%	12%	22%	10%	13%	12%	08%		
Domestic Politics.....	12%	10%	03%	03%	04%	06%	14%	08%	08%	05%	02%	05%	18%	27%		
Economy/Technology....	08%	05%	07%	04%	08%	10%	06%	06%	08%	04%	06%	10%	09%	09%		
Foreign Affairs.....	03%	03%	03%	05%	03%	05%	05%	06%	05%	04%	03%	02%	02%	06%		
Other	04%	04%	05%	08%	04%	05%	05%	04%	05%	04%	05%	05%	05%	05%		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		

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 strongly favor a nuclear freeze and a reduction in arms. In December, with the deployment of Pershing II missiles to Europe, the tone and emphasis of this propaganda campaign was reduced. However, the Soviet military press and political cadre continued to emphasize that the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries fully encourage and support world peace movements and nuclear disarmament. But with the deployment of the Pershing II missiles, Soviet newspaper editorials emphasized that:

- Recent U.S.-NATO acts have destroyed the military balance in Europe.
- The USSR and its allies have repeatedly supported nuclear disarmament, but cannot permit this dangerous imbalance.
- The USSR has decided to take certain precautions.
- The Geneva talks cannot continue until the U.S. and NATO demonstrate a real intent to disarm.

On December 14, Marshall Ustinov addressed an assembly of top Soviet military leaders and selected Soviet military veterans at the Frunze Central Club (in

Moscow). Marshall Ustinov emphasized the following topics that received extensive coverage in the military press:

- He discussed Andropov's recent statements requiring heightened military readiness due to the deploying of Pershing II missiles.
- The Soviet Marshall stressed the necessity of veterans to become even more involved in the military patriotic education of Soviet youth.
- Ustinov repeatedly noted that Soviet veterans can play an important role in improving military readiness.

According to Red Star, the major focus of the December 14th Moscow conference was to "determine how military veterans could contribute more effort to the Communists and the military patriotic education of young people in order to develop strong military character in young officers and soldiers."

On December 19-20, a conference of Soviet political officers was held at the Frunze Central Club. General Epishev reported on the progress made in fulfilling the decisions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. He also summarized political activities in the Soviet Army and Navy. Communist Party organizations were urged to expand and improve their political activities and their influence on discipline, morale and military readiness.

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>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEPT</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>1983</u>					<u>1982</u>	
							<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>
Military Discipline/Morale.....	49%	42%	47%	40%	46%	39%	47%	44%	43%	40%	42%	42%	48%
Soviet Military Training/Exercises....	22%	30%	24%	30%	26%	27%	19%	21%	21%	28%	20%	28%	27%
Soviet History/WW II..	21%	19%	18%	21%	16%	23%	22%	24%	20%	18%	25%	18%	14%
Arms Control.....	04%	05%	07%	03%	05%	04%	07%	06%	11%	03%	05%	07%	06%
Military Logistics....	04%	04%	04%	03%	05%	05%	04%	04%	05%	11%	04%	05%	04%
Other Military.....	<u>00%</u>	<u>00%</u>	<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>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>

In December 1983, the editors of Red Star published a series of articles by senior officers articulating military training objectives for 1984. Several long articles stressed that:

"One of the most important goals in the new training year is the tactical training of officers in mountainous regions. This means that officers should learn to operate decisively and efficiently in mountain terrain, and master the new tactics, military technology and weapons that are needed for mountain warfare."

Other goals for the new training year for the Soviet Army include:

- Master modern military technology.
- Conserve fuel and supplies.
- Improve discipline and morale.
- Improve tactical training and military readiness.
- Use training time wisely and efficiently--time should be treated like gold.
- Complete training tasks on schedule.
- Perform quality work.

Military Branches of Komsomol Organizations

The military branches of the Komsomol organizations form an important auxiliary in the political indoctrination of Soviet military forces. The Komsomol membership is expected to help in the general propaganda program of the political-military apparatus, especially with the respect to "the Communist training of Soviet youth." The Komsomol members are subjected to influences which are designed to intensify their loyalty to the Kremlin and to increase their usefulness to their military political superiors.

During December 1983, the editors of Red Star provided the following information, instructions and guidance to Komsomol organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy.

- Komsomol organizations (in the military) hold elections-evaluation meetings. Members discuss the results of military training and the influence of the Komsomol organizations on political and military training, discipline, morale and conservation.
- Komsomol workers of the Soviet Navy meet to discuss future activities.

- Komsomol organizations must influence military and political training of all units, in order to enhance discipline and morale.
- An officer writes to Red Star to comment on Komsomol elections and evaluations. The letters described activities of Komsomol secretaries who excelled in their work.
- The military patriotic education programs in Kirghiz SSR are jointly developed by Komsomol, Communist Party, social and veterans' organizations. The schools (in the SSR) have 1,200 military instructors responsible for military patriotic education.
- Komsomol organizations prepare for all-army conference of the secretaries of Komsomol organizations. Major themes of the conference will be patriotic education of youth, nationalism, improving Party propaganda, and improving discipline and morale.
- The Komsomol Central Committee discussed the 1984 goals for the All-union tour of Komsomol and youth to historical military sites. The program is part of the patriotic education of youth.
- Prior to the start of tactical mountain training, the Komsomol organization of an artillery battery discussed the training plans and consulted with experts in mountain training; consequently, the training was a success.
- Komsomol organizations should increase their activities to instruct the political cadre about the upcoming elections.

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 11,500 letters from its readers. The letters selected and published in December reflected an orchestrated effort on the part of the editors to show "massive" support for Andropov's statement in regard to U.S.-NATO deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe and his policies on disarmament. Other letters condemned the American military buildup as a threat to Russia. In the vast majority of the letters to the editor, the writers pledged to defend the country and improve military readiness.

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.

As in the past, seven 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. In December over nine 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

- Mistakes made in tactical training should be a valuable experience but these mistakes should not be repeated.
- Young officers and soldiers should learn to master military technology and skills quickly and thoroughly. Help from more experienced and expert officers is necessary.
- Military colleges should focus on tying theory and practice together. Officers need to learn from field experience and tests.
- Warrant officers and sergeants play an important role in military training. They should be a valuable aid to senior officers.
- Red Star criticizes a school that provides special training to ensigns. Specifically, (1) 10-15 percent of the students never used their special training; (2) many students go into the reserves after completing the school, and (3) many qualified candidates did not want to apply to the school due to the lack of family housing.
- Problems in tactical training/tests are most frequent when the officers are poorly trained. Planning for tactical training should be strictly enforced. Discipline is an important part of training.
- The successful results of field exercises and tests depend on the commander's ability to organize and implement the goals and training objectives.
- Military commanders must work closely with their troops in order to eliminate mistakes.
- Military training must be improved in order to ensure military readiness. This requires better organization and leadership on the part of commanders. It also requires discipline and unity.

- Communist Party organizations in the Soviet armed forces have an important responsibility to improve military readiness, training and the morale and discipline in troop units.
- Young officers and soldiers need to obtain help and guidance from senior officers, in order to master new military technology and skills.
- Red Star criticizes an outstanding officer for neglecting to train other officers who requested his help.
- Officers must be more demanding of themselves and their men during field exercises and tactical training.
- Men lacked discipline and initiative--air force officer commented on how poorly his squadron performed during training exercises and tests.

Morale and Discipline

- Military commissaries and stores should supply those products and services needed by the military customer. Store managers and buyers should develop a system (program) which would meet the demand of the military consumer. More quality goods are needed.
- Red Star harshly condemned several military officers who were responsible for maintenance and upkeep of a military base. Housing was in need of repair or was incomplete. The grounds were dirty and chaotic.
- Officers are punished for neglecting repairs on military housing.
- In a letter to Red Star, an officer complained that certain privileged officers kept their apartments after being transferred. Red Star noted that this only happens when officers are transferred to the Far North and for duty outside of the USSR.
- Red Star criticized officers and men who neglected to conserve fuel and energy. More attention should be given to small details like turning off the lights in unused rooms.
- The families of military personnel must understand and respect the rules for military leave.
- Success of military training depends on team spirit and loyalty. A ship must be like a home and a symbol of the motherland to each sailor. Each sailor must be a patriot, to be part of the ship and crew. Unity and loyalty are important to ensure the successful defense of the motherland.

- Officers and soldiers should not be offended when criticized. Criticism is designed to help men improve themselves--it is better than indifference.
- Luck has nothing to do with it. Two military college students claimed that there was no chance to be promoted in their special field without luck. Red Star insisted that officers will be promoted if they work hard, regardless of their specialty.
- Officer comments on how valuable a remote base can be--it can provide a valuable experience. Officers can make lifelong friends and know they are performing a valuable service to the nation.
- Red Star criticized an officer who obtained special privileges and benefits for his auto race team. Team members neglected their military duties--practiced on government time.
- Two officers were criticized because they were materially well-off and did not care about their military duties or duty to the country. They only cared about themselves and money.

Propaganda and Political Indoctrination

- The decade of the 1980s is characterized by expanding (and aggressive) anti-socialist psychological warfare programs of the U.S. and NATO. The effort to indoctrinate Soviet soldiers against enemy propaganda must be increased. (Note: This article was based on a book by Lt. Gen. D. Volkogonov on Psychological Warfare.)
- Military propaganda cadre must coordinate their lectures with the military (communist) party organizations in order to orient properly the troops on CPSU policies and goals.
- Improve propaganda lectures. A conference of the Army and Navy political cadre was held on December 2 to provide guidance on the improvement of propaganda lectures.
- Military Communist party organizations must influence military and political training, discipline and morale. The political officer must be an outstanding example to his men.
- Political officers must work closely with their men and help them in training and with personal problems. Party organizations (in the military) should influence discipline, morale and military readiness.
- A psychological warfare conference on the subject of "imperialism versus socialism" was held on December 20 at the Warsaw Pact Headquarters.

- Ideological training of new officers. Military colleges must have classes and lectures on political training. New officers must learn about CPSU policies and support them.
- Communist party meetings are an effective tool in solving military problems. The (CPSU) party organizations in the Soviet armed forces have the responsibility to improve military readiness, discipline and morale.

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

<u>Theme/Topic</u>	<u>Cartoon No.</u>
Arms Race	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10
U.S. Imperialism (Hegemony)	5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Military Assistance	5, 12, 11



Елка в Белом доме.
Рис. датского художника Херлуфа Бидструпа
для «Красной звезды».
(Получено через АПН).

White House Christmas Tree.

«Каждому нормальному человеку ясно, что переговоры в Женеве служили для США всего лишь ширмой, помогающей Вашингтону называть западноевропейцам новые ядерные ракеты». (Из газет).



— Вернитесь к нашему столу переговоров.

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

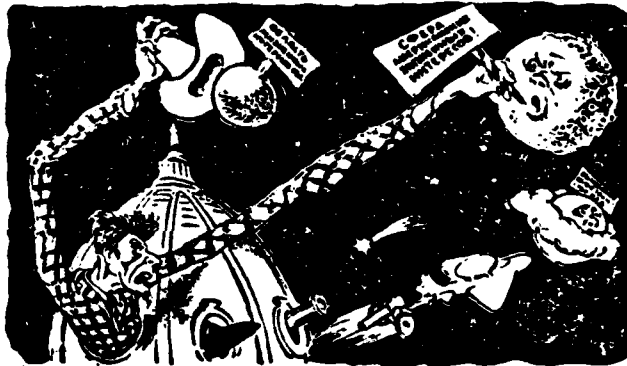
Every normal person knows that the Geneva talks served the U.S. as a shield while U.S. deployed new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.



«Дары» Санта-Клауса.

Рис. И. СМЕРНОВА.

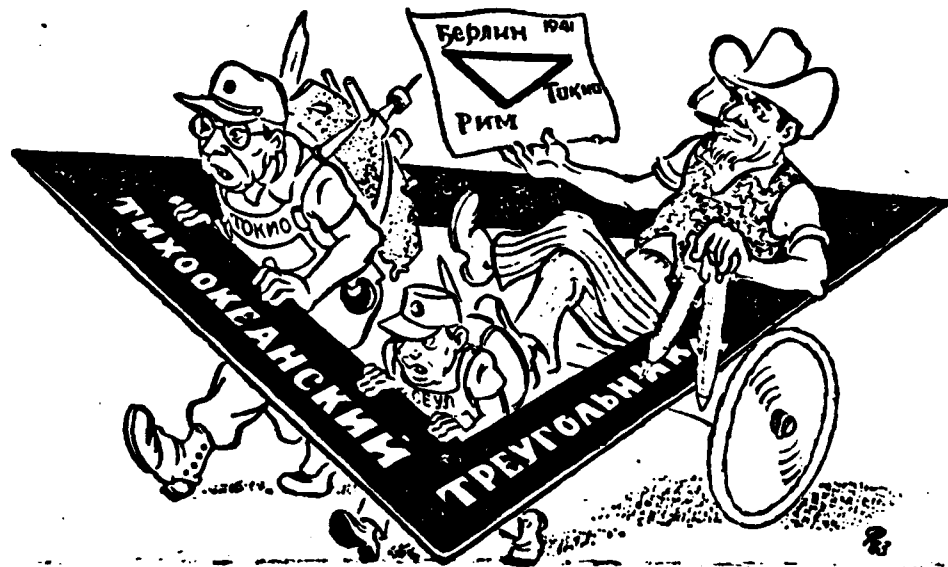
Santa's Presents (unemployment, crime, inflation, price increases).



The Pentagon's Space Ambitions.

Вашингтонские стратеги рассматривают милитаристский треугольник с участием Японии и Южной Кореи как основу некоего тихоокеанского союза, идею создания которого усленно рекламировал глава американской администрации во время переговоров в Токио и Сеуле.

(Из газеты).



Подобие треугольника.

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

Washington strategists see military triangle with Japan and South Korea as the basis of a Pacific Ocean alliance, the idea of which Reagan enthusiastically broadcast during talks in Seoul and Tokyo.

The similarity of the members of the triangle.

**НАТО: КУРС НА УСИЛЕНИЕ
ГОНКИ ВООРУЖЕНИЙ**

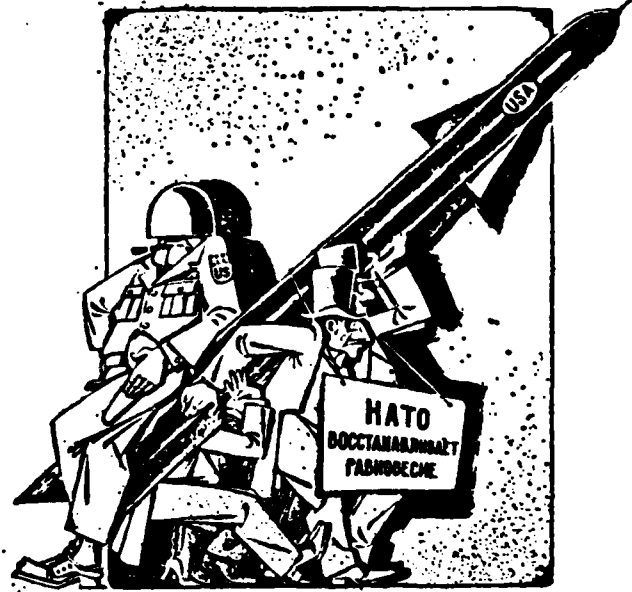
Что скрывается за ширмой миро-
любия — Под нажимом Вашингтона
— «Зеленый свет» новому витку воору-
жений



The U.S. heats up the arms race.

Оправдывая размещение новых американских ракет в странах Западной Европы, Рейган заявил, что этим «НАТО начинает восстанавливать свое равновесие».

(Из газет).



Навалился...

Рис. Н. ОФФЕНБЕРГЕНА.

Reagan justifies deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

"NATO is beginning to reestablish balance".

Пентагон планирует сформировать так называемое управление по специальным операциям, которому будут подчиняться около 10 тысяч военнослужащих из отборных подразделений морской пехоты, воздушно-десантных войск, зеленых беретов, а также армейской группы по проведению «психологических операций». (Из газет).

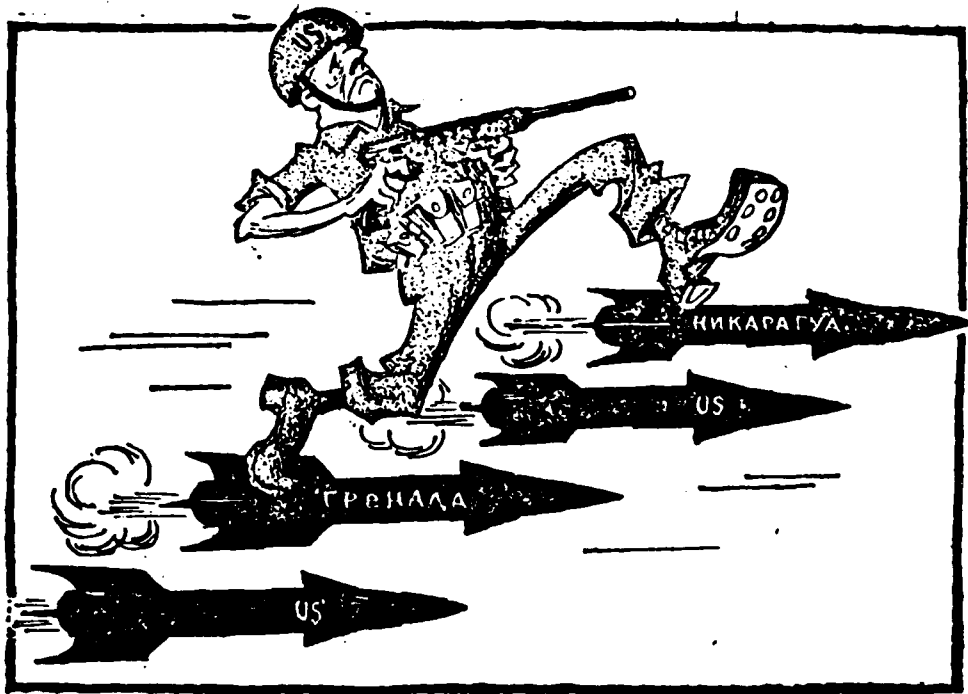


Под одним колпаком.

Рис. В. ФОМНЧЕВА.

The Pentagon is planning to form a so-called "Department for Special Operations" which will control ten thousand military personnel from selected units of the Marines, Paratroopers, Green Berets, and also Army groups of psychological operations.

They wear the same hat.



Эскалация агрессии.

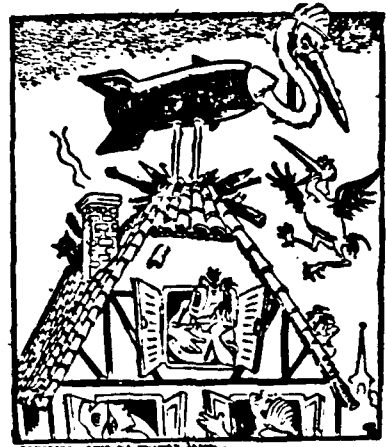
Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

Escalating aggression.

ВОЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ ОБОЗРЕНИЕ

ЗАПАДНАЯ ЕВРОПА- ЯДЕРНЫЙ ПЛАЦДАРМ США

Вопреки воле народов → Оружие пер-
вого удара → Приверженность принци-
пиальному курсу



Western Europe - The U.S. nuclear base.

Расистский режим ЮАР прибегает ко все более изощренным методам в широномасштабной подрывной деятельности против африканского государства юга Африки. Как сообщила зимбабвийская газета «Санди мейл», спецслужбы Претории усиленно подбирают особые диверсионные группы из числа темнокожих наемников для проведения террористических актов на территории Зимбабве. Переодетые в форму солдат и офицеров зимбабвийской армии, они проникают в южные районы республики, где чинят кровавые расправы над мирным населением.



Расистское обучение.

Рис. Н. СМЕРНОВА.

The racist regime of South Africa is resorting to more refined methods in its large-scale subversive actions against border countries in the South of Africa. According to Zimbabwe paper "Sunday Mail", special agents of Pretoria are intensely putting together special diversion groups out of black mercenaries to carry out terrorist activities in Zimbabwe. They are dressed in the uniforms of soldier officers of the Zimbabwean Army and they infiltrate into the Southern parts of the Republic where they carry out bloody carnage against the peaceful population.

Принято решение о создании военно-политического комитета США и Израиля. Это практически означает создание координационного центра по руководству совместными агрессивными операциями на Ближнем Востоке.
(Из газет).



«Объединенная» эмблема агрессоров. Рис. В. ФОНЧЕКА.

U.S. and Israel decide to form a joint military-political committee. For all practical purposes this means the creation of a coordinating center for the management of joint aggressive operations in the Middle East.

The united emblem of aggressors.



Crossed out signature

FIG. E. ASPAROSA

Sticking their noses in! (Lebanon)

**DATA
FILM**

