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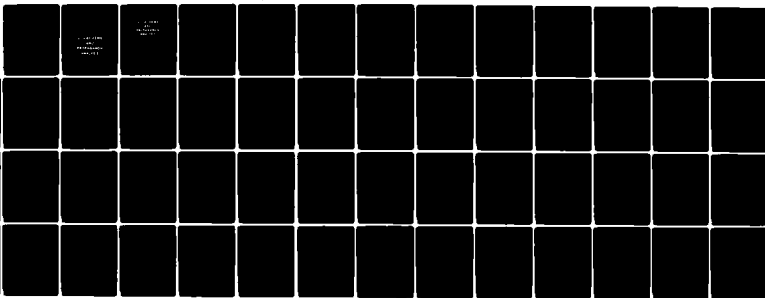
SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
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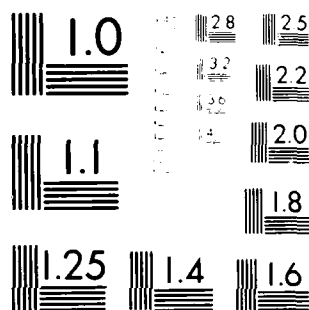
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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

FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 MAY 1984

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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-31 May 1984

Executive Summary

For five years, Soviet propagandists, news commentators, government and Communist Party officials have been consistent and uncompromising in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the dangerous, warmongering, and anti-Soviet policies and activities of the United States government, especially the Reagan administration. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine (the government and CPSU) have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race (that can only lead to nuclear war), and conducting international terrorism against innocent (Third World) populations.

In May 1984, the editors of Krasnayz Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated over 36 percent of the international and foreign affairs space to activities and events of the United States. The average amount of print space allocated to Washington during the past five years has been 30 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news and commentary.

During May, the Kremlin repeatedly underscored the following propaganda themes, slogans and headlines:

- (The) hypocrisy and treachery of Washington! Reagan lies about his desire for real arms control.
- Reagan intensifies and expands his anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda campaigns.
- NATO and the Pentagon expand their PSYWAR campaign against Soviet and Warsaw Pact soldiers.
- Space adventurism. Reagan accelerates American preparations for Star Wars.
- More lies from Reagan! The American president (in a television speech) claimed that the United States policy in Central America is fighting communism and Soviet intervention. Of course, this is another lie.
- Self-appointed protectors. The United States has increased the scope and intensity of its hegemonistic activities in the Persian Gulf.
- Reagan plans to use the Los Angeles Olympics as a political and anti-Soviet tool. The Soviet Olympic Team will not go to Los Angeles.

In May, as in April, 27 percent of all print coverage (in Red Star), about American hegemony and imperialism, pertained to the Caribbean and Central America. Moscow continued to use tough rhetoric about "Reagan's war" against Nicaragua. The Soviet news media headlined that:

- Reagan hates Nicaragua - this is the focus of American aggression. The United States plans to spend over eight billion dollars for military aggression in Central America in the next five years.
- Reagan intimidates Nicaragua - the Pentagon expands the scope of military exercises in Central America.
- The CIA escalates its undeclared war against Nicaragua. Washington arms and trains more counterrevolutionaries.
- Reagan plans a military invasion of Nicaragua.

Repeatedly, Soviet propaganda and disinformation emphasized that American CIA and military intelligence operations have sponsored and conducted subversive, terrorist, and harrassing activities all over the world. Some examples of Soviet propaganda (in May) in regard to this topic are listed below:

- American diplomats serve as espionage agents. American diplomats take frequent trips in the USSR for espionage purposes.
- The CIA, as a tool of the U.S. government, conducts international terrorism and adventurism against national patriotic groups. International terrorism is an important part of Reagan's anti-Soviet policy and crusade.
- Methods of extreme adventurism. Reagan signed (National Security) Directive Number 138 and sent a series of programs to the U.S. Congress which support repressive measures against terrorist groups (terrorists according to the American definition) and against independent small nations.

For over two years, the Soviet press and leading propaganda agencies underscored and articulated the Kremlin's concern with regard to American psychological warfare operations against the USSR, the Warsaw Pact countries and international communism. The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star indicate the scope and the tone of Soviet rhetoric about Reagan's anti-Soviet propaganda campaign:

- The United States and NATO focus their attention on psychological warfare.

- American and NATO troops receive consistent and massive anti-Soviet training and indoctrination. The objective of American propaganda is to build a spirit (in the U.S. military) to hate the Russians and the USSR.
- The psychological warfare objectives of the United States and NATO are to:
 - Scare Soviet and Warsaw Pact military forces.
 - Scare the civilian population of socialist states.
 - Spread suspicion and doubt.
 - Lower the morale of Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops.

The following abstracts and headlines (from Red Star) indicate the overall scope and emphasis of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony:

- Sowers of Fear! The Pentagon continues to deploy nuclear missiles in Asia and the Pacific Ocean areas.
- Giant nuclear base in the Far East. The Pentagon has B-52s and Trident missiles deployed in Asia. Now the Pentagon wants to deploy more nuclear missiles to Japan, South Korea, and the Sea of Japan.
- Self-appointed protectors! America has become involved in the Persian Gulf conflict.
- Reagan announces that the U.S. will intervene in the Persian Gulf if necessary.
- RIMPAC-84 - provocative naval maneuvers.
- American nuclear experts plan for World War III.

The Kremlin headlined that the United States is preparing to go to war in space - Reagan wants a first strike capability in space. According to Russian propagandists:

- Reagan justifies space weapons programs as essential to the defense of America.
- The primary focus of U.S. research in space is first strike space weapons - hardly defensive weapons.
- Reagan insists on the deployment of anti-missile systems in space.

In May, the overall tone of Soviet propaganda relative to the arms race and arms reduction was unyielding and obstinate. Consistently, the propaganda line from Moscow dogmatically underscored the following topics and headlines:

- The White House continues to lie about the Soviet threat.
- Reagan is the threat! He is spurring on the arms race in his attempt to gain nuclear supremacy, and (Reagan is) covering up with rhetoric about maintaining the balance.
- Who needs the myth about equal responsibility? Soviet expansionism is a myth, it is part of Reagan's anti-soviet campaign.
- The United States wants military supremacy over the USSR. American cruise missiles in England have an operational range of 2,500km - this gives them the distance to enter Soviet territory.

President Reagan's visit to China received modest coverage in the Soviet military press. The Kremlin elected to underscore the following topics:

- China wants to buy F-16 aircraft.
- Washington wants to increase the exchange of military intelligence information with China about the USSR.
- Military cooperation between the United States and China was a major topic of discussion.
 - The U.S. wants China to join an anti-Soviet alliance.
 - The Pacific Ocean has become vital to American military hegemony.

The Kremlin did not pull any punches in explaining why Soviet athletes would not attend the Los Angeles Olympics. In a steady stream of rhetoric, Moscow repeatedly underscored that:

- Reagan intended to use the Olympics as part of his anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda campaign.
- The United States is using the Olympics for political purposes.
- Reagan's word is not reliable (the U.S. cannot protect the Russian athletes).

On May 28, the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Secretaries convened in Moscow. This event received an inordinate amount of daily press coverage. The keynote address was given by the Soviet leader Kostantin Chernenko. His guidance was:

- The patriotic education of the young Soviet soldier is essential in improving military readiness.
- It is essential that Komsomol leaders fully understand the interests and activities of the young Soviet soldier.
- The formal approach to indoctrination is unacceptable - propaganda must be innovative.
- Bureaucracy and red tape must be eliminated in the military administration.

Army General Yepishev, Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet armed forces, urged Komsomol leaders to improve: (1) the ideological training of the military political cadre, and (2) the spirit of "socialist internationalism" in regard to young Soviet soldiers.

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INTRODUCTION

The information in this report reflects the tone and propaganda emphasis of Soviet rhetoric and news reports for five years--June 1979 through May 1984. During this period, a total of 73,000 feature stories and news items have been analyzed.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes and topics 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, sailor, and airman.

Also, Red Star serves the purpose of informing 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).

The primary purpose of this edition of "Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis" is to provide the reader with an overview of Russian rhetoric, propaganda themes, slogans and topics, directed to the military forces of the USSR, during May 1984.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS AND REPORTING OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In May 1984, 27 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 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in May 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 April 1984 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for the selected countries for a 58-month period.

TABLE 1

Rank	Govern't/Int. Org.	May 1984 Percent	Apr 1984 Percent	June 79 - Mar 84 Percent
1.	United States.....	36.15	33.51	30.36
2.	Poland.....	7.26	3.85	3.82
3.	North Korea.....	5.49	.95	.33
4.	Spain.....	4.43	.04	.42
5.	West Germany.....	4.18	1.77	2.54
6.	Israel.....	3.22	1.47	3.50
7.	Vietnam.....	2.96	1.64	1.85
8.	Afghanistan.....	2.78	4.49	3.91
9.	China.....	2.59	3.48	2.47
10.	Czechoslovakia.....	2.36	.16	1.57
11.	NATO.....	1.80	4.50	1.07
12.	Warsaw Pact.....	1.67	3.72	2.71

UNITED STATES

For five years, Soviet propagandists, media commentators, and high ranking Soviet officials have been consistent and uncompromising 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 (the government and the CPSU) have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race, and conducting international terrorism against innocent (Third World) nations.

During May 1984, the editors of Red Star devoted over 36 percent of the international and foreign affairs space to activities and events that concerned the United States. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was slightly over 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 five years, the United States has received an average of 60 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments--in May it was 73 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>May 1984</u>	<u>Mar 1984</u>	<u>June 79 - Mar 84</u>
1.	United States.....	73%	67%	60%
2.	Israel.....	07%	03%	07%
3.	West Germany.....	05%	03%	03%
4.	China.....	05%	07%	05%
5.	NATO.....	03%	09%	02%
6.	Australia.....	02%	01%	--%
7.	Japan.....	01%	03%	04%
8.	Pakistan.....	01%	02%	02%
9.	United Kingdom.....	01%	01%	04%
10.	South Africa.....	01%	--%	02%

It is apparent from the data in Table 2 that the Kremlin's rhetoric and propaganda (in May 1984) about the United States remained strident and even more critical in tone. The scope and venomous tone of the Russian's propaganda concerning President Reagan continued unabated. According to Moscow, the American government is feverishly preparing for an aggressive war (World War III) against the Soviet Union and its socialist allies. During May, the Kremlin repeatedly underscored the following propaganda themes, slogans and headlines:

- (The) hypocrisy and treachery of Washington! Reagan lies about his desire for real arms control.
- Reagan intensifies and expands his anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda campaigns.
- Sowers of fear - The Pentagon implements plans to deploy more nuclear missiles in the Far East.
- NATO and the United States expand their PSYWAR campaign against Soviet and Warsaw Pact soldiers.
- Space adventurism. Reagan accelerates U.S. preparation for Star Wars.
- The Pentagon insists on a first strike capability for space weapons.
- American nuclear experts plan and develop a nuclear strategy for World War III.
- Reagan continues to lie about the Soviet threat to world peace. The United States is the real threat.

- The American policy of extreme adventurism. Reagan's policy of international terrorism is part of his anti-Soviet policy and crusade.
- More lies from Reagan - the U.S. president (in a television speech) claimed that the American policy in Central America is fighting communism and Soviet intervention. Of course, this is a lie.
- The CIA escalates its undeclared war against Nicaragua.
- The Pentagon plans an armed invasion of Nicaragua.
- Self-appointed protectors. The United States increased the scope and intensity of its hegemonistic activities in the Persian Gulf.
- Reagan plans to use the Los Angeles Olympics as a political and anti-Soviet tool. The Soviet Olympics Team will not go to Los Angeles.
- Reagan wants to prevent normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

As in the past, the scope and intensity of Russian propaganda underscored the following three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony as a serious threat to world peace; (2) American arms production and the development of military technology--the arms race, and (3) American military assistance and mutual security programs as a threat to peace loving nations.

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									
	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	
US Military/ Political Hegemony	38%	53%	50%	44%	45%	46%	63%	48%	83%	53%	50%	47%	46%	62%	
US Military Budget-Arms Race	27%	22%	29%	39%	33%	41%	25%	43%	14%	28%	31%	28%	32%	23%	
Other.....	26%	09%	08%	10%	10%	03%	01%	03%	00%	09%	06%	10%	08%	08%	
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	09% 100%	16% 100%	13% 100%	07% 100%	12% 100%	10% 100%	11% 100%	06% 100%	03% 100%	10% 100%	13% 100%	15% 100%	14% 100%	07% 100%	

As in previous months, the editors of Red Star (as well as other Soviet news 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 continues to be the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda.

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

Again in May, 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		SEPT
	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	
1. Asia/Pacific.....	32%	16%	28%	15%	14%	09%	05%	22%	03%
2. Central America/ Caribbean.....	27%	27%	23%	28%	22%	22%	38%	23%	11%
3. Europe.....	18%	25%	08%	09%	00%	07%	17%	19%	03%
4. World Wide.....	16%	27%	22%	25%	48%	28%	27%	09%	02%
5. Indian Ocean and Middle East.....	07%	05%	14%	23%	16%	34%	13%	27%	17%
6. Africa.....	-	-	05%	-	00%	00%	00%	00%	02%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%*

United States Hegemony in Central America and the Caribbean

For five years, Soviet propagandists and news media commentators have been monotonously consistent in regard to their psychological strategy - that is their propaganda objectives and themes. In this regard, the Kremlin has assiduously exploited American political, economic and military events/actions in the Caribbean and Central America. In May, 27 percent of all print coverage, in regard to American hegemony, pertained to Central America.

Moscow continued to use tough rhetoric about "Reagan's war" against Nicaragua. Editors of Red Star headlined that:

Note: *September total includes 62% for special entry related to coverage of KAL007 incident.

- CIA against Nicaragua! The situation in Central America is intense due to continuing aggression and intervention.
- Reagan escalates CIA aggression in Central America.
- American intervention and adventures in Central America and Grenada as a part of Reagan's massive military buildup.

In addition to the topics discussed above, Soviet propagandists headlined and featured the following subjects concerning events and activities of American intervention in Central America:

- Lies without proof. Reagan justifies U.S. aggressive policy in Central America (on television broadcast). His speech was nothing but lies from start to finish. He falsely claimed that U.S. actions in Central America are aimed against communist and Russian aggression.
- Reagan hates Nicaragua - this is the focus of American aggression. The United States plans to spend over eight billion dollars for military aggression in Central America in the next five years.
- In spite of condemnation from the world, the U.S. plans to continue its military intervention in Nicaragua. The Pentagon has created a network of military bases in Honduras for arming and training Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- American public opinion and many prominent officials, including foreign affairs specialists, condemn Reagan's policy in Central America.
- Reagan continues to insist on a military solution in Central America. He wants to increase military aid and strengthen American military forces in the area.
- The Pentagon deploys more troops to Honduras for military exercises (GRENADERO-1).
- Reagan intimidates Nicaragua - the Pentagon expands the scope of military exercises in Central America.
- CIA escalates its undeclared war against Nicaragua - the U.S.A. arms and trains more counterrevolutionaries.
- Reagan plans a military invasion of Nicaragua. The Pentagon will use Honduras and Costa Rica as military bases for the invasion. The CIA is in charge of training mercenaries for the invasion.

- The Reagan administration continues to increase tension in Central America. Large-scale military maneuvers are underway in Honduras. The second stage of the GRENADERO-1 military exercise will be more provocative.
- The Pentagon continues its military maneuvers in Honduras. El Salvador and Honduras participate in provocative actions.
- The U.S. plans to use over 17,000 troops (including Honduran troops) in military operations against the patriots of El Salvador. American military involvement in Central America is growing.
- The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff approve a plan to deploy and use USAF bomber squadrons in Central America. This is further proof that Reagan is escalating American involvement in Central America.
- The U.S. Navy conducts provocative naval maneuvers in the Caribbean.
- The Nicaraguan government insists that the American escalation of aggression in Central America is a great danger to the entire region.
- The Nicaraguan representative at the United Nations outlined the very grave and dangerous situation in Central America. The situation remains tense due to continuing U.S. military intervention in the region.
- Aggressive plans. The Pentagon has scheduled military maneuvers in Honduras through the year 1988. In addition, the U.S. Army is building vast military bases in Honduras.

American Intelligence Operations and Psychological Warfare

Repeatedly, Soviet propaganda and disinformation have emphasized that the CIA and American military intelligence operations have sponsored and conducted subversive, terrorist, and harrassing activities all over the world. Some examples of Soviet propaganda (in May) in regard to this theme are listed below:

- Total Espionage! In a review of a book by S. Sergeyv (published by Voenizdat), the editors of Red Start highlighted the following topics:
 - American subversive operations and espionage in the Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia, Latin America, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland are reported.
 - American espionage against North Korea in the 1950s resulted in the attack on North Korea and the subsequent war.

- Other provocative espionage efforts on the part of the CIA involved: the U-2 incident in the USSR, the coup in Chile, and the support of counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua and Afghanistan.
- American diplomats as espionage agents. American diplomats take frequent trips in the USSR for espionage purposes. Their itinerary frequently takes them past critical or sensitive installations. For example, recently two trolley workers spotted the American Naval attache, Samuel Colborne, taking pictures (and notes) outside a critical installation (factory) in Leningrad.
- The CIA, as a tool of the U.S. government, conducts international terrorism and adventurism against national patriotic groups. International terrorism is a part of Reagan's anti-Soviet policy and crusade.
- Methods of extreme adventurism. The U.S.A. has a policy of international terrorism. Last month (April 1984) Reagan signed Directive Number 138 and sent a series of programs to the Congress which support repressive measures against terrorist groups (terrorists according to the American definition) and against independent small nations.
- The weapons buildup of the Pentagon continues to accelerate, in order to support Reagan's policies of terrorism, espionage and aggression.
- Massive coverup. More information about the West's protection of Nazi criminals after World War II. The CIA, FBI and the U.S. State Department sponsored and transported many Nazi criminals to the U.S. in return for their help in spying on communist countries. Many of them were fugitive killers. Because of this, Nazism is expanding in America, especially while Reagan conducts his anti-communist campaign. Today, the CIA uses many Nazis in its anti-communist operations worldwide. Nazi crimes continue to increase with the help of the American government.
- A rude provocation. American agents detained and questioned a Soviet citizen, S. M. Kozlov, at the airport. He was ill and he was returning early to the USSR for medical treatment. The U.S. actions in the detention and questioning of Kozlov were rude and provocative.

During the past two years, the Soviet press and news media have underscored and articulated Moscow's serious concern with regard to American psychological warfare operations against the USSR, the Warsaw Pact countries and international Communism. The following headlines and abstracts, from Red Star, indicate the scope and the tone of Soviet rhetoric about Reagan's anti-Soviet propaganda campaign:

- The United States and NATO focus their attention on Psychological operations. More attention, effort, and money will be spent for

American-NATO propaganda and psychological warfare campaigns (against the USSR).

- The psychological warfare objectives of the United States and NATO are to:
 - Scare Soviet and Warsaw Pact military forces.
 - Scare the civilian population of socialist states.
 - Spread suspicion and doubt.
 - Lower the morale of Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops.
- American propaganda is spread to Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops through leaflets and printed materials, as well as radio broadcasts.
- American and NATO troops receive consistent and massive anti-Soviet and anti-communist training and indoctrination. The objective of American propaganda is to build a spirit (in the U.S. military) to hate the Russians and the USSR.
- NATO countries intend to increase and expand their forces to conduct psychological warfare.
- The United States expands its anti-communist campaign and propaganda in Asia and the Pacific Ocean areas. The Voice of America will increase and expand its transmitters in the Philippines and Sri Lanka.

Additional Propaganda Items Related to Military/Political Hegemony

The following additional abstracts and headlines from Red Star indicate the overall scope, tone and emphasis of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony as related to other topics and areas of the world:

- Sowers of Fear! The Pentagon continue to deploy nuclear missiles in the Far East, Pacific and Indian Oceans on ships of the Seventh Fleet, and in Japan, South Korea, and Diego Garcia.
- The United States is expanding its network of military bases in the Pacific areas. The Pentagon wants to involve ASEAN countries in its military buildup. Reagan is increasing American pressure on small independent governments in Asia to join a military alliance.
- The aggressive military policy of Australia is expanding:
 - Australia is a strong ally of the United States.

- The Pentagon can use Australian territory for military bases and purposes (U.S. Navy ships dock regularly at Australian ports).
- The CIA is using Australian territory for secret surveillance missions.
- Australia has agreed to increase its military strength in order to satisfy U.S. objectives.
- The Australian Navy will expand its forces and purchase over 72 Hornet aircraft.
- Australia is part of the ANZUS Council, which the U.S. wants to turn into a military bloc.
- Reagan is prepared to use military force whenever the administration desires. The Pentagon has 1,500 military bases in 32 countries worldwide. American military forces continue their massive buildup which includes the MX, Trident and the Shuttle Program, as well as the deployment of Pershing II missiles to Europe.
- American massive military buildup continues; the most recent adventures included Lebanon, Central America and Grenada.
- The Pentagon continues to increase its military strength and presence in Micronesia. Reagan intends to maintain full control of Micronesia, the people of Micronesia want their freedom. The U.S. considers Micronesia as an essential strategic military base.
- Giant nuclear base in the Far East. The Pentagon continues to increase its nuclear capabilities in the Asia-Pacific region. The Pentagon has B-52s and Trident missiles deployed in Asia. Now the Pentagon wants to deploy nuclear missiles in Japan, South Korea, and the Sea of Japan. Specifically, the Pentagon:
 - Will deploy F-16 (with nuclear capability) to the Misawa Air Base, Japan.
 - Has 700 nuclear weapons in South Korea.
 - Has USAF F-16s deployed in South Korea.
 - Will have 375 cruise missiles deployed on ships of the Seventh Fleet.
- The Pentagon expands its military forces in the Persian Gulf. Currently seven U.S. Navy ships and frigates are in the Persian Gulf.
- The Reagan administration pressures Saudi Arabia for use of various military bases.

- Self-appointed protectors. America has become involved in the Persian Gulf conflict. The Pentagon is supplying weapons to Saudi Arabia, and wants access to military bases in that country. The U.S. has volunteered to protect the Persian Gulf countries from Iran and Iraq.
- The Pentagon has a vast network of military bases in Somalia, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Diego Garcia. In addition the U.S. is attempting to obtain new military bases with Indian Ocean governments.
- The U.S. Navy is increasing and expanding its military activities in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.
- Reagan announces that the U.S. will intervene in the Persian Gulf, if necessary. The U.S. Navy has seven ships in the Persian Gulf and a vast armada in the Indian Ocean.
- The United States exhibits great interest in Indian oil fields near Bombay. U.S. warships appear more often off the coast of India - more intimidation.
- The Pentagon has been authorized to increase its military forces in the Persian Gulf. The aircraft carrier America is being sent to the Arabian Sea.
- The Pentagon has activated and brought to a state of wartime readiness, a secret naval base in Bahrain.
- RIMPAC-84 - provocative naval maneuvers. Over 50,000 military personnel, 80 ships and 250 aircraft from New Zealand, Canada, Australia and Japan will participate in RIMPAC-84 exercises in the Pacific Ocean from Hawaii to California.
- The Afghanistan government criticizes the United States for its continued support of counterrevolutionaries. Firm documentary evidence was presented to the world press (in Kabul) to prove the military intervention of the United States, France and other Western powers in the war in Afghanistan.
- The Pentagon deploys an additional 2,500 troops in South Korea. U.S. military actions increase the scope of tension in the area.
- American rapid deployment forces participate in joint U.S.-Japanese military training exercises in the Fujiyama region of Japan.
- Finland is a NATO-U.S. nuclear target, in the event of war. The United States and Norway would cooperate in such a scenario. The United States Air Force would use Norwegian airports to attack Finland.

- American nuclear experts plan for World War III. Various research organizations (in the Washington area) are involved in planning for a nuclear war.

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In May 1984, the editors of Red Star allocated 27 percent of its coverage of the United States to the subject of the arms race and arms limitation (see table 3). In a series of articles and editorials, the Soviet press and leadership once again headlined and underscored that the United States is committed to increasing the number of advanced and sophisticated nuclear weapons in its arsenal, in order to obtain nuclear supremacy over the USSR and be in a position to launch a first-strike attack on key Soviet targets.

In May 1984, the Soviet media and leadership heightened its propaganda campaign about the demilitarization of space. In this respect the editors of Red Star emphasized:

- Many American scientists support Secretary Chernenko's desire for a treaty that would prohibit the user of space for all military weapons.
- The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, support Soviet peace initiatives in regard to keeping the arms race out of space.
- In his response to the American scientists' appeal for a reduction of nuclear weapons, General Secretary Chernenko stated:
 - The Soviet government supports nuclear disarmament and does not want a nuclear war.
 - The USSR especially opposes a military buildup in space.
 - The USSR urges that space be used only for peaceful purposes.
 - The USSR urges that radical decisions be made as quickly as possible to demilitarize space, this is of primary importance.
- The world press and public opinion praised the attempts by the Soviet leader and government to keep the arms race out of space.
- The international press continued to praise Soviet support for peace, and agree with Chernenko's reply to American scientists in regard to the control of nuclear weapons.

On the other hand, the Kremlin headlined that the United States is preparing to go to war in space - Reagan wants a first strike capability in space. According to the Soviet media:

- Space adventurism! The United States is preparing for Star Wars.
- Reagan justifies space weapons programs as essential to the defense of America.
- The Pentagon has established a space technology center in the Washington D.C. area. This center will focus on new military technology for space.
- The primary focus on U.S. research in space is first strike space weapons - hardly defensive weapons.
- The American Secretary of Defense Weinberger supports Reagan's plans for the militarization of space.
- Reagan insists on the deployment of anti-missile systems in space. The U.S. government will spend over 26 billion dollars on the development and deployment of anti-missile systems in space.

As in the past, Russian propagandists and media commentators underscored that due to the arms race, the danger of nuclear war is very real; therefore, the USSR will continue to increase its military capabilities in order to defend itself and maintain a nuclear balance with the United States and NATO. In this regard, Marshall Ustinov, the Soviet Defense Minister, again underscored the following points:

- The American deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles to Europe has destroyed the strategic balance and increased tension.
- The USSR still supports arms control, but had to take steps to maintain the balance by deploying additional tactical missiles in East Germany.
- The USSR urges the United States to get serious about arms control and renew the talks.

In May, the overall tone of Soviet propaganda relative to the arms race and arms reduction was unyielding and obstinate. Consistently, the propaganda line from Moscow dogmatically underscored the following topics and headlines:

- The White House continues to lie about the Soviet threat.
- Reagan is the threat! He is spurring on the arms race in his attempt to gain supremacy, and covering it up with rhetoric about maintaining the balance.

- Who needs the myth about equal responsibility? Soviet expansionism is a myth; it is part of Reagan's anti-Soviet campaign.
- The Reagan administration continues to justify the arms race with propaganda about the necessity to stop Soviet aggression and the Russian arms build-up. This is pure propaganda. Leninism is based on the principles of peace, detente and international cooperation. The United States should remember the lessons of World War II.

The following headlines and abstracts in 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 and Cruise Missiles

- Great Britain is the American tool in the nuclear arms race. The Pentagon will deploy 160 cruise missiles to England. American military units at Greenham Common, England conduct regular exercises on the deployment of cruise missiles.
- The United States wants military supremacy over the USSR. American cruise missiles in England have an operational range of 2,500km - this gives them the distance to enter Soviet territory.
- The Pentagon is developing new weapons systems capable of a first strike against the Soviet Union. The Americans are testing the F-19 Stealth Aircraft (at Nellis Air Force Base) to conduct special operations against the USSR. A recent accident in the Nevada desert was related to this research.
- During his press conference on May 15, President Reagan discussed the Soviet military threat and the necessity of U.S. to buildup its nuclear forces to meet this threat. The White House wants an additional 3.1 billion dollars for 40 more MX missiles. Over 100 MX missiles will be deployed in Nebraska and Wyoming.
- The U.S. Congress has authorized additional funding for the MX missile system. Two billion dollars will be spent on 15 MX missiles in 1985.
- The American Congress continues to support funding for research for anti-missile systems in space.
- The U.S. congress has approved funding for the manufacture and deployment to Europe of 70 additional Pershing II missiles. Over 313 billion dollars will be spent for military weapons in the 1985 budget.
- Reagan continues to pressure the NATO allies to deploy more Pershing II nuclear missiles in Europe.

On the Modernization and Expansion of American Military Forces.

- The Pentagon established a long term program to modernize and buildup the U.S. Marine Corps. The Marines will receive more attention and modern weapons such as the latest 155mm Howitzer, Dragon, and TOW anti-tank missiles.
- The U.S. Navy has completed its modernization of the battleship USS Iowa. This ship will carry new nuclear cruise missiles.
- During the period 1985 through 1990 the U.S. military expansion and the arms race will reach its peak.
 - New electronic and laser weapons will be common.
 - The U.S. Air Force will obtain 1,320 new combat aircraft.
 - The U.S. Navy will get 525 new warships.
 - The U.S. Army will get 2,929 M1 tanks, 170 Apache attack helicopters, and 2,200 infantry fighting vehicles.

During this period, the USSR will arm for self-defense, but continue to support arms control and peace.

- The Pentagon insists that the U.S. Navy continue to modernize its fleet. The 600 ship navy is only a start.
- The American military machine persists in its effort to modernize and buildup its arsenals of chemical weapons.
- The White House insists that the U.S. Congress approve new funding for chemical weapons. Over 1.1 billion dollars will be spent on chemical weapons in the 1985 military budget. This includes new research and binary weapons.

On Arms Control and Reduction

In May, the Kremlin continued to insist that Reagan is a dangerous "cowboy" who is "power hungry" and determined to alter the strategic balance in order to obtain military superiority and a first strike capability over the USSR. In this regard Soviet propaganda and rhetoric emphasized the theme of "HYPOCRACY AND TREACHERY OF WASHINGTON."

- The White House claims that the U.S. is peace-loving, BUT
 - The Pentagon is building up its nuclear, chemical and conventional forces in Europe.

- Reagan has rejected every Soviet suggestion for peace and arms control.
- The U.S. is expanding its anti-Soviet campaign.
- The White House recently rejected the Soviet proposal for the elimination of all chemical weapons.
- The United States has also rejected the Soviet proposal to use space strictly for peaceful purposes.
- Leninism is fundamentally peace oriented. The Soviet leader, K. U. Chernenko, in a speech to workers in Moscow reiterated that the USSR is completely in favor of and dedicated to peace and nuclear disarmament.
- The USSR is concerned about the fate of the world. World public opinion and the international news media applauded Chernenko's speech to metal workers in Moscow. The Soviet Union continues to support peace and nuclear disarmament.
- The Warsaw Pact countries have to work consistently for and support peace and arms control.
- The international news media continues to discuss and comment on the Soviet Union's policy for peace and nuclear disarmament.
- In his reply to a letter from the West German political party (the Greens), General Secretary Chernenko urged the West German government to disarm and not to deploy first strike weapons. The Soviet leader also underlined that the USSR supports the following:
 - Total nuclear and chemical disarmament.
 - Wants Europe cleared of all chemical weapons.
- The international news media commented favorably on Chernenko's speech at the all-army conference of Komsomol secretaries. Once again he stressed Soviet support for nuclear disarmament and world peace.
- The focus of articles in the international press emphasized that the USSR is doing all that it can to decrease international tension and to establish world peace and arms control. Chernenko reemphasized this policy at the Komsomol conference.
- East German journalists praised the policies and the arms control initiatives of the Soviet government. The USSR has the complete support of the East German government and people. The German news media condemned the U.S. and NATO weapons buildup and aggression. The White House is behind the arms race and world tension.

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 October 1983 through May 1984 is presented in the data contained in Table 5, below.

TABLE 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	May 1984*	Apr 1984*	Mar 1984*	Feb 1984*	Jan 1984*	Dec 1983*	Nov 1983*	Oct 1983*
1. Middle East.....	41%	34%	23%	06%	24%	40%	41%	14%
2. China.....	34%	27%	02%	---	---	---	---	03%
3. Asia/Pacific.....	16%	38%	14%	59%	29%	24%	52%	73%
4. Europe/NATO.....	09%	01%	38%	16%	21%	29%	03%	10%
5. Africa.....	---	---	15%	---	25%	---	04%	---
6. Latin America.....	---	---	08%	19%	01%	07%	---	---
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

President Reagan's visit to China received modest coverage in the Soviet military press in May 1984. The Kremlin elected to underscore the following topics and propaganda themes in regard to the China visit:

- China wants to buy F-16 aircraft.
- Washington wants to increase the exchange of intelligence information with China about the USSR.
- Military cooperation between the United States and China was a major topic of discussion.
- Why Reagan went to China:
 - The White House wants to strengthen the American military presence in the Far East, especially against the USSR.
 - The United States wants China to join an anti-Soviet alliance.
 - The Pacific Ocean has become vitally important to U.S. economic and military hegemony (the US-Japanese-South Korean alliance is proof of the American new hegemony policy).
 - The White House wants mutual military cooperation with China.

- Washington wants more trade between the U.S. and China.
- The United States and China signed a trade agreement. Washington wants to increase trade and business with China.

Selected abstracts of other articles and headlines from Red Star that reflect the overall tone and focus of Soviet propaganda pertaining to American military assistance and mutual security topics are presented below:

- Military aid to Pakistan. The Pentagon and Western governments plan to increase military aid and assistance to Pakistan to over 1.7 billion dollars in fiscal year (1984-85).
- Washington continues to strengthen military and political alliances with the repressive Zia regime. The United States will continue to supply aggressive (modern) military technology to Zia.
- The Pentagon insists that all military aid to Pakistan be increased.
- Canada will buy Sidewinder and Sparrow missiles from the Pentagon.
- American-Moroccan Military Committee. Secretary Weinberger visits Morocco to participate in the third session of the military committee.
- The United States continues to help Israel to spy on its Arab neighbors. In 1967 The Pentagon sent specialists to help Israelis with aerial photography. The United States has consistently provided Israel with the technical equipment for aerial photography and surveillance. This is of great value to Israel in its wars against the Arab countries.
- Reagan is behind Israel aggression in the Middle East.
 - The U.S. supports Israeli attacks on Syria.
 - The U.S. and Israel continue to exchange information and intelligence about Arab countries.
 - Washington continues to provide military and economic aid to Israel.
 - U.S. Navy ships dock in Israel ports and maintain military arsenals on Israeli soil.
 - American Rapid Deployment Forces plan to conduct joint maneuvers with the Israeli armed forces.
- The White House expands its military presence in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East.

- The Pentagon will provide Saudi Arabia with 400 Stinger anti-air missiles, as well as spare parts for the Stinger missiles.
- The U.S. Air Forces deploys additional surveillance aircraft (AWACS) to Saudi Arabia.
- Denmark will purchase new military technology and weapons from the United States. Denmark will spend huge amounts of money on military weapons.
- The Australian defense minister visited the United States to discuss mutual military cooperation with Secretary Weinberger.
- The United States and Japan will conduct a major military security conference in Honolulu, Hawaii (in June 1984).
- The Pentagon will continue to maintain its military bases in the Portuguese Azores.
- The Pentagon has activated a large electronic surveillance base in New Zealand.
- The U.S. Congress has approved \$32 million dollars for the expansion and modernization of military bases in Oman and Morocco.
- The Japanese government continues to violate its constitution (in regard to non-nuclear principles). U.S. Navy ships with Tomahawk nuclear missiles will dock at Japanese ports and naval facilities.
- U.S. military accidents endanger the Japanese civilian population. Over 100 dangerous military aircraft accidents have occurred on the Misawa Air Base, Japan.

THE OLYMPICS AND OTHER THEMES ABOUT THE UNITED STATES

Consistently, the Soviet press and public media report only those events, activities and subjects about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, are derogatory of American institutions and society, or are inflammatory in tone toward the current administration in Washington. For five years, an average of six percent of the space in Red Star (about the United States) was allocated to themes other than military topics--in May 1984 it was 26 percent, and of this amount almost all concerned Soviet reasons for not attending the Los Angeles Olympics. In regard to this topic, Soviet news media and commentators did not pull any punches. They headlined that:

- Reagan intended to use the Olympics as part of his anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda campaign.
- The United States is using the Olympics for political purposes.

- Reagan's word is not reliable (the U.S. cannot protect the athletes).

The following abstracts and headlines from Red Star outline the scope and tone of Russian propaganda in regard to their decision to withdraw from the Olympic games in Los Angeles.

- On May 8, the National Olympics Committee of the USSR voted not to attend the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.
- Reagan intends to use the Olympics as a political tool - as an anti-Soviet tool. Therefore, the National Olympic Committee of the USSR announced that the Soviet Olympic Team will not go to Los Angeles. The USSR will continue to support pure and unified Olympic games.
- Soviet Army officers fully support the decision not to attend the Olympics in Los Angeles, due to Reagan's anti-Soviet policies (letter to the editor of Red Star).
- America is using the Olympics for political purposes. Many countries support the Soviet decision not to attend the Olympics in Los Angeles.
- Olympic committees all over the world express support for the Soviet decision not to go to the Olympics in Los Angeles.
- Reagan's word is not reliable. In a letter to the International Olympics Committee, Reagan states that the United States will fulfill all the duties of a host to the Summer Olympics. But, one must remember similar promises from Reagan. In 1982, he guaranteed safety to Beirut (Lebanon), but later gave Israel the green light for aggression in Beirut.
- The United States is using the Olympics for political purposes; World public opinion supports the Soviet decision not to attend the Summer Olympics.
- The Red Star condemns Reagan's policy to use the Olympics as an anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda vehicle. The USSR requested that America fully observe the Olympic Charter, but the U.S. refused.
- Washington is using the Olympics for political purposes - the Olympics should serve peace.
- A Soviet athletic coach condemned the American anti-Soviet campaign launched in conjunction with the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles (letter to the Editor of Red Star).
- The Vice-President of the International Olympic Committee stated the the USSR was justified in not attending the Los Angeles games, due to the American anti-Soviet campaign.

- World-class athletes and the international press support the Soviet decision not to go to Los Angeles, due to the lack of security in regard to anti-Soviet political groups.
- Governments all over the world applaud the Soviet decision not to go to the Los Angeles Olympics.
- It was a logical decision. Many national Olympic committees support the Soviet decision.

The following abstracts and headlines (from Red Star) reflect the tone and scope of other themes:

- The White House announced the resignation of an advisor to Reagan - J. Jenkins. He claims that he wants to return to private industry, but he really wants to avoid a scandal relating to Meese.
- The White House special envoy to the Middle East, D. Rumsfield, announced his resignation.
- American Vietnam veterans sue the U.S. government for compensation dealing with health problems caused by Agent Orange. Over 50 million litres of Agent Orange was used in Vietnam by the U.S. military.
- Shameful farce. The United States conducted a dishonorable war in Vietnam. The memorial services honoring the men killed in the Vietnam War at Arlington Cemetery (and elsewhere) is a farce.
- Pentagon historians revise history - they claim that the United States won World War II. They deny that the Soviet Union had a major role in World War II.

WEST GERMANY

In May 1984, West Germany received moderate coverage in the Soviet press (over four percent of the total foreign space). The Kremlin leadership continued its strident warning about West German "revanchism" or attempts to regain territory lost in World War II. Soviet propaganda was assiduous and inflammatory in respect to the government in Bonn. Some examples of the tone and focus of Russian propaganda are listed below:

- Aggressive and combative. Bonn's policies are becoming similar to those of the United States - aggressive and combative. More West German leaders are conservative and right wing - they take their orders from Washington.
- Old Nazi training books are back in the classrooms. The signs of the return to 1930s are:

- The Bundeswehr is being rearmed and expanded.
- German army officers and enlisted men receive nationalistic, revanchist-oriented ideological training.
- Officers are being indoctrinated to support the reunification of Germany. A nationalism similar to that of 1937-39.
- The army is being taught to hate communism.
- Reagan wants West Germany to become the gendarme of Europe. American and West German leaders hold similar views in regard to international hegemony.
- In spite of the lessons of World War II, NATO encourages West Germany to build up its military forces. The Bundeswehr will spend over 1.1 billion marks on new missiles.
- In addition to the dangerous increase in militarism, the West German government tolerates and encourages neo-Nazi and revanchist groups.
- West German revanchist organizations increase the activities (all over West Germany). These groups are anti-communist and want the return of certain territory in Poland and other socialist countries. They are extremely dangerous to the peace of Europe.
- West Germany and Spain agree to join on the production of a new tank.
- France and West Germany sign an agreement on the joint production of an anti-tank helicopter, and the joint launching of military satellites.
- General Secretary Chernenko meets with the West German foreign minister, Hans Dietrich Genscher. (The Kremlin, May 22.) They discussed nuclear disarmament and Soviet-West German trade. Chernenko emphasized the Soviet commitment to arms control and criticized US-NATO military buildup, Genscher expressed the desire of the German government for the renewal of the Geneva Talks.

POLAND

Second only to the United States, Poland received 7.26 percent of the total foreign coverage in the Soviet military newspaper Red Star. (See Table 1). Two events attributed to the expanded coverage of Poland: (1) the dedication of a monument to the Soviet-Polish military alliance, and (2) the official visit of the Polish leader, First Secretary Jarzelsky, to the Soviet Union.

The overall focus and tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to Poland are noted in the following abstracts and headlines:

- Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov and First Secretary Jaruzelsky of Poland, officiated at the unveiling of a monument dedicated to the Soviet-Polish Military Alliance. The dedication and celebration took place in the City of Ryazan, USSR on May 5. (This event was the subject of a series of long feature articles in Red Star.)
- General Jaruzelsky and Marshall Ustinov stressed the following topics in speeches, during the dedication ceremonies at Ryazan:
 - The strength and importance of the Soviet-Polish military alliance.
 - Soviet military aid and assistance to Poland during and since World War II.
 - The importance of Soviet-Polish friendship to peace and stability in Europe.
 - The danger of war as a result of the American-NATO military buildup.
 - The necessity of unity against the imperialist threat to the sovereignty of Poland.
- The international press and world leaders praised the success of the Soviet-Polish talks.
- The Soviet Union and Poland are leaders in the socialist world and will continue to strengthen their association.
- The Soviet-Polish alliance and friendship are indestructable.
- The Polish First Secretary completed his visit to the Soviet Union on May 5. He was accompanied to the airport by high government officials and received full honors.
- The international press provided extensive and favorable coverage of the Soviet-Polish talks. A major theme was that the Warsaw Pact countries continue to work for and support peace and arms control.
- Warsaw Pact countries will conduct staff command military exercises in northwest Poland (in June 1984).
- The counterrevolution in Poland has failed. The political and economic situation has stabilized, and the people support the (communist) party and the socialist economy.
- The massive workers' demonstrations to honor and celebrate the May 1 holiday (in Warsaw) is positive proof that the workers and the people of Poland support the socialist government.

NORTH KOREA

North Korea received moderate coverage in the Soviet military press, due to the official friendship visit of the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, to the USSR.

The overall focus and tone of Soviet press and media coverage of North Korea are noted in the following abstracts and headlines:

- A new stage in North Korean-Soviet relations.
- Soviet and Korean talks are warm and productive. The Soviet-Korean talks were conducted in the Kremlin on May 24. General Secretary Chernenko and President Sun discussed a wide variety of topics including:
 - Soviet-Korean relations and the necessity for unity and friendship.
 - The United States military buildup in South Korea.
 - Nuclear arms and weapons control.
 - The American-NATO military buildup in Europe.
 - North Korean affairs.
 - Communist Party issues.
- Marshall Ustinov, the Soviet defense minister, meets with the Korean defense minister to discuss topics of mutual interest.
- Peace, nuclear disarmament and detente were major topics in the discussions between the USSR and North Korea.
- In the official reception and dinner to honor the North Korean delegation, General Secretary Chernenko and Kim Il Sung emphasized the following topics:
 - Chernenko praised Soviet-North Korean relations.
 - Chernenko supported the unification of Korea.
 - Chernenko supported arms control.
 - Sung praised the international policies of the USSR.
 - Sung condemned the U.S. military buildup in South Korea.
 - Sung praised Soviet-North Korean friendship.

- A meeting of Soviet-North Korean friendship. The North Korean delegation visited various factories and installations in Moscow.
- The international press applauded the results of the Soviet-North Korean talks. Chernenko supports peace and arms control.

SPAIN

In May 1984, Spain received 4.4 percent of the space in Red Star devoted to international affairs (see table 1). The reason for this increased coverage of Spain was due to the state visit of King Carlos and Queen Sophia to the USSR. Some examples of the focus of this coverage are listed below:

- King Carlos and Queen Sophia of Spain arrived in Moscow on May 10. They were met at the airport by top Communist Party officials, received full honors and were escorted to the Kremlin.
- Talks are warm and friendly. Secretary Chernenko and King Carlos discuss Soviet-Spanish relations.
- The state dinner. The Communist Party and Soviet government hosted a state dinner in honor of King Carlos and Queen Sophia. In their toasts both Chernenko and Carlos indicated a desire for closer ties and cooperation between the USSR and Spain, in spite of differences in policies.
- An award for Chernenko. A delegation from the Spanish parliament awarded General Secretary Chernenko the Gold Medal of the Spanish Senate for his work towards peace. (May 29, in the Kremlin).
- King Carlos and Queen Sophia departed Moscow on May 12 for Tashkent. They were escorted to the airport by high Communist Party leaders.

ISRAEL

As reported previously, for over two years, Soviet propaganda and news media have fully exploited American and Israeli activities and events in Lebanon. In May 1984, the major focus of Soviet propaganda reflected topics related to Israeli hegemony (with American assistance) in Lebanon and the Middle East. Some examples of Soviet headlines and rhetoric are listed below:

- Time to unite the Mideastern knot. A new government has been formed in Lebanon. The American sponsored Israeli-Lebanese Treaty has been annulled. The new government is taking steps to end the civil war.
- Israeli agents are trying to sabotage the new government (in Lebanon). The Israelis are provoking the various political factions in an attempt to renew hostilities between East and West Beirut.

- Israel is planning to annex Southern Lebanon and build settlements in that area. Furthermore, they are terrorizing and oppressing the local population.
- Update on Labanon. Israelis reinforce their military positions in the Bekka Valley - they attack Syrian positions.
- Israel continues to oppress and terrorize the civilian population in Southern Lebanon.
- Israelis continue their piracy and aggression in occupied Arab territories.
- Israelis continue punitive actions in Southern Lebanon. Their continued presence is preventing peace in Lebanon.
- Israeli troops kill 30 civilians and wound many others when they blockaded a Palestinian refugee camp in Sidon. The Israeli Navy bombed civilians in Southern Lebanon.
- Israeli army tanks attack Palestinian refugee camps. They destroyed civilian property and injured many children and old people.
- Syrians capture three Israeli saboteurs in Northern Lebanon. They were attempting to enter an area occupied by the Syrians.
- The production of weapons of war is a leading industry in Israel. Over 150 companies manufacture weapons, they employ over 60,000 people.
- o Reagan in behind Israeli aggression in the Middle East. The U.S. supports (and encourages) an Israeli attack on Syria.

CHINA

As discussed in the previous report, President Reagan's visit to China received moderate attention in the Soviet media during May (and April) 1984. All press coverage by the Kremlin of China was negative and hostile. The major focus of Soviet propaganda was on Chinese aggression against Vietnam. Some examples are:

- The Vietnamese government condemns the continuing Chinese aggression against its borders.
- People demand an end. The Soviet people condemn and abhor the continuing Chinese aggression against Vietnam.
- Chinese artillery units continue their attack on Vietnamese territory - the Vietnamese army returns the fire.

- For over three days, Chinese artillery shelled many regions of North Vietnam. Chinese soldiers also raided various Vietnamese villages.
- The Chinese Army continues to shell Vietnamese border region. A civilian bus was hit and civilians were killed and injured.
- The international press condemns and criticizes the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The Chinese aggression focuses on Vietnam, yet China claims it is Vietnam who is the aggressor.
- Chinese artillery continues to shell Vietnamese territory.
- The Vietnam government continues to protest and condemn the Chinese aggression against its borders.
- The Bulgarian news media condemns the continuing Chinese aggression against Vietnam. China is the cause of the tension in Southeast Asia. The growing U.S.-Chinese military alliance is also condemned by the Bulgarian press.

AFGHANISTAN

For over four years events in Afghanistan have received an average of 3.8 percent of the foreign coverage in Red Star -- in May 1984 it was less than three percent of the total foreign coverage.

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

- Celebrations of Soviet-Afghan friendship continue throughout Afghanistan in honor of the sixth anniversary of the April Revolution.
- The Afghan people are grateful for the medical "miracles" being performed by Soviet military doctors. They treat the sick and wounded in all areas of the country and in remote villages.
- Afghanistan Army troops successfully defeated a large counterrevolutionary band in Panjshir.
- Afghanistan civil defense units in Chakmakli are successful in defending the area from counterrevolutionary bandits.
- The Afghanistan Army captured a large number of counterrevolutionary bandits in the region of Panjshira. Most of the bandit groups conduct terrorist operation, and are supported by the CIA.

- The Afghanistan government (in a press conference in Kabul) provides the international press with clear evidence of American intervention and aid in support of counterrevolutionary operations.
- The Soviet army sponsored a defense seminar in Kabul to discuss security and defense issues.

JAPAN

Japan received only one percent of the total foreign coverage in the Soviet military press. Much of the content concerned the buildup of Japanese military forces and American-Japanese military cooperation and activities. Some examples are:

- The Japanese government constructed a large military naval surveillance center in Okinawa. Japan is preparing its navy to patrol an area or zone 1,000 miles from Japan.
- In spite of protests from the Japanese people, a two-day revanchist conference was held in Kagosima to honor the 50th anniversary of the death of Admiral Togo. This is an anti-Soviet provocation, because Admiral Togo commanded the Emperor's fleet in the battle against Russia.
- The Japanese government supports Reagan's policies in South and Southwest Asia. For example, Tokyo provides military and economic aid to Pakistan. Nakasone recently visited Pakistan and even toured Afghan counterrevolutionary camps.
- The Pentagon plans to turn the island of Hokkaido into an aggressive military stronghold. The U.S. wants the government of Japan to construct a military base on Hokkaido for the American 25th Infantry Division. Hokkaido is close to Soviet territory.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for May 1984, 73 percent was allocated to issues and comment about domestic subjects in the USSR--military, political, economic and social. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 66 percent of the total domestic coverage (this is an increase of 21 percent from the previous month). A statistical view of the 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 the total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

TABLE 6

<u>SUBJECT/THEME</u>	<u>1984</u>										<u>1983</u>			
	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEPT</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>
Soviet Military.....	66%	45%	56%	46%	64%	59%	67%	71%	69%	67%	59%	58%	65%	62%
Society/Culture.....	11%	12%	14%	09%	11%	14%	11%	11%	11%	14%	15%	12%	11%	12%
Foreign Affairs.....	10%	08%	06%	07%	02%	03%	03%	03%	05%	03%	05%	05%	06%	05%
Domestic Politics.....	07%	25%	13%	30%	15%	12%	10%	03%	03%	04%	06%	14%	08%	08%
Economy/Technology....	03%	05%	07%	05%	05%	08%	05%	07%	04%	08%	10%	06%	06%	08%
Other	03%	05%	04%	03%	03%	04%	04%	05%	08%	04%	05%	05%	04%	05%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

DOMESTIC POLITICS

In May 1984, only seven percent of the space in the Soviet military press (about the USSR) was allocated to Russian domestic politics (See Table 6). One feature article in Red Star outlined the role of the press in the Soviet political system. It was emphasized that:

- The Soviet press has great authority.
- It is a powerful political tool of the Communist Party.
- It (the press) informs and mobilizes the people.
- The military press is a valuable aid to military commanders and political workers.

The primary scope and tone of a sample of Red Star articles related to domestic political scenes are presented below:

- The entire world respects, and admires the Soviet system and its workers.

- On May 1 the Soviet people celebrated International Workers' Solidarity Day in their battle against imperialism for peace, democracy and socialism. Soviet workers continue to fight for these values.
- Soviet workers participated in the May Day Parade in Moscow. All of Moscow turned out to recognize the worker and watch the parade. The CPSU elite preside over the parade and the festivities in Red Square.
- The Soviet people are proud of their government. They fully understand the new goals established by the CPSU in building socialism. They support the CPSU. The Soviet people admire the CPSU's support of peace and arms control. They will work hard to fulfill CPSU goals for the economy and society.

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

MILITARY/SUBJECT	MAY	APR	1984			JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	1983			MAY
			MAR	FEB						SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN
Military Discipline/Morale.....	46%	48%	49%	43%	49%	49%	42%	47%	40%	46%	39%	47%	44%
Soviet History/WW II..	30%	20%	23%	22%	21%	21%	19%	18%	21%	16%	23%	22%	24%
Soviet Military Training/Exercises....	16%	19%	21%	24%	21%	22%	30%	24%	30%	26%	27%	19%	21%
Arms Control.....	06%	06%	03%	07%	06%	04%	05%	07%	03%	05%	04%	07%	06%
Military Logistics....	01%	05%	04%	03%	03%	04%	04%	04%	03%	05%	05%	04%	04%
Other Military.....	01%	02%	00%	01%	00%	00%	00%	00%	03%	02%	02%	01%	01%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Again during May, the editors of Red Star provided guidance and instructions to Communist Party organizations and Komsomol organizations in the Soviet armed forces. Strong Communist Party influence, on all elements of the armed forces, was repeatedly stated as an essential goal for 1984, in order to improve military readiness, discipline and morale.

On May 28, the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Secretaries convened in Moscow. This event received an inordinate amount of daily press coverage. The keynote address to this annual conference was given by the Soviet leader. In his speech, Kostantin Chernenko provided the following guidance to Komsomol secretaries:

- The patriotic education of the young Soviet soldier is essential in improving military readiness, and in fulfilling the goals established by the CPSU (for the Military).
- It is essential that the Komsomol leaders fully understand the interests and activities of the young Soviet soldier.
- The formal approach to indoctrination is unacceptable - the methods of teaching must be innovative.
- Bureaucracy and red tape must be eliminated in military administration.
- The Komsomol must help the CPSU to realize its goals to improve work productivity in the military.

Marhsall Ustinov, the Soviet Minister of Defense, opened the conference and underlined the importance of the military Komsomol organizations in improving:

- Military readiness, discipline, unity and morale.
- Patriotic education in the military.
- Political training and fulfilling the goals of the Communist Party.

In his address to the conference, Army General Yepishev, Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces, urged the Army Komsomol secretaries to:

- Improve the military patriotic education of the young Soviet soldier.
- Improve the ideological training of the military political cadre.
- Improve the spirit of "socialist internationalism" in regard to the Soviet soldier.
- Teach the young soldier to work hard and to fulfill assigned quotas and goals.

The following headlines and abstracts contain the tone and scope of Red Star's coverage of CPSU and Komsomol organization activities in the armed forces of the USSR:

- Participants of the All-Army conference of Komsomol secretaries write to Red Star expressing their support for the goals of the conference and Chernenko's guidance. They promise to fulfill the goals of the conference: (1) to improve unity (in the Army), (2) improve military readiness of Soviet forces, and (3) to improve the patriotic education of the young soldier.
- Komsomol organizations can and must teach the young soldier to work hard and serve his country.
- The Komsomol secretary must be a motivator and an organizer. He must be an outstanding officer and leader and demonstrate his belief in communist principles in his daily life and military training.
- The Komsomol organizations are an important part of military life. They can help military commanders to maintain discipline and morale. They play an important role in political and patriotic training.
- The Komsomol organizations assisted the crew of a nuclear submarine to excel in tactical training.
- The political workers in the armed forces must improve the quality of those members that are accepted into the Communist Party (cadre). New party members must be the cream of the crop and must be worthy of party membership.
- Communist Party organizations in the Soviet Navy must improve their influence on training, morale, and discipline in the navy. They must also improve the quality of (communist) party work and ideological training throughout the Soviet navy.

Letters to the Editor -- Criticism, Complaints, and Support of the Party

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." In addition, of course, Soviet officials stimulate and encourage the writing of "letters to the Editor" on those topics and/or issues that are important to and support the government and party.

During the month, the editors of Red Star received 14,250 letters from its readers. The content of the letters focused on and/or included the following topics:

- Various officers comment on the attributes of a good military commander. First he must be demanding of himself, be disciplined, and work hard. Secondly, he must keep his word - he must walk the way he talks. Most important, a good military commander must exemplify communist principles.
- Red Star criticized the command of a military base for not closing a snack bar that served alcoholic beverages. The drinking encourages wrong behavior.
- A student officer was rude to his instructor (after being corrected). He refused to apologize. Red Star condemned his behavior and his pride.
- It is the job of Red Star to help soldiers and officers solve their problems by investigating complaints and making suggestions for solutions. But the editors of Red Star find it especially upsetting that red tape and the bureaucracy in the armed forces cause a number of serious problems (that have not been solved), such as:
 - The rudeness of administrative officers.
 - Delays in obtaining orders and the necessary documents needed during a change in assignment.
 - Delays and inefficiency in obtaining promotions.
- An army officer complained that red tape and inefficient administrative work have delayed the effective date of his promotion.
- Several military officers write to Red Star. They express the support for Chernenko's speech at the Moscow Hammer and Sickle Metal Factory. They promise to help fulfill CPSU goals and to help strengthen the defense of the Soviet Union.
- Red Star criticized a short story in the magazine Nava because it presented a very poor example of the characteristics of a Soviet military officer.

The Soviet military political warfare mechanism (the political cadre and the CPSU) 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 and, of course, a Soviet patriot to perform.

In May 1984, over 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. Over 14 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

- The mistakes and weaknesses in past training exercise should be used to improve military readiness. The results of all training exercises should be carefully analyzed so that mistakes are not repeated. The experience of older and more mature officers should be fully utilized.
- Commanders are responsible for bringing their units to combat readiness. Military commanders must have close contact with their troops in order to evaluate training performance.
- Army officers can rely on superior officers for guidance during training, but they must work hard for perfection. They are responsible for eliminating training mistakes.
- Apply the lessons learned in winter training during the summer training period. Military commanders should strive for the following training goals:
 - Combat units should improve and obtain new records for excellence.
 - Improve military readiness of all combat and combat support units.
 - Improve military discipline and morale.
- During the summer training period it is essential that:
 - Armed forces units excel in tactical exercises.
 - Officers demonstrate leadership and expertise in technical subjects.
 - Enlisted men demonstrate unity, loyalty, and hard work.
- During training, a ship's captain (in the Soviet navy) should demonstrate the following characteristics:
 - He should be a leader, make quick and right decisions.
 - He should be experienced in the operations of the various departments of his ship.

- He must work with and rely on his officers.
- He must be thoroughly tested so he can handle emergency and special situations at sea.
- He must be technically qualified in all aspects of his ship.
- Only an in-depth analysis of the results of the winter training can help to eliminate training deficiencies and weaknesses. The result of such an analysis should be used to perfect summer training. All line officers must be strict, demanding, and strive for excellence.
- Poor performance of officers during training - Red Star criticizes a military unit for the failure to correct deficiencies and weaknesses discovered during training exercises. In fact, the men of the unit received good grades when they deserved mediocre and poor grades. In addition many of the training goals and qualifications were not obtained.
- Tactical (aircraft) pilots must be thoroughly trained. They should understand and be able to master new technology and weapons systems.
- Combat aircraft pilots must be in a state of constant readiness, and be prepared to fly at a moments notice. All aircraft must be maintained properly and be ready for combat.

Morale, Discipline and Political Awareness

- Everything was a lie. An editorial in Red Star sharply criticized the political cadre (organization) of a military unit. Political classes, lectures, meetings were scheduled (on paper) but never given. Everything on paper was a lie.
- He learned his lesson. An army lieutenant abused his position and neglected his duties by being AWOL from a leave of absence. He was demoted and had to work exceedingly hard in order to regain the respect of his former rank. He did work hard and learned his lesson well.
- An officer is punished for neglecting his military duties.
- The military recreational base (R and R) of the Baltic Fleet is in terrible shape and needs immediate improvements. There was a complete lack of organization and indifference on the part of the staff towards guests. In addition, scheduling (of guests) and other problems were prevalent.
- Several army officers were punished for lack of understanding and neglecting their administrative duties.

- A junior officer learns from his mistakes. He obtained help from his peers and superior officers. He learned about team work and the value of hard work.
- Army officers selected to command regiments must be outstanding leaders and communists. They are responsible for (and key to) military readiness, training discipline and morale of the regiment. The regimental commander must be demanding of himself and his men. He must train officers, be hardworking, efficient and get the job done. Most important, he must be dedicated to the CPSU and the USSR.
- Ship inspection officers (IGs) for the Soviet Navy must be unreasonably demanding. They are required to demand excellence of the ship and the crew, and outline all deficiencies. They must be uncompromisingly strict, but should be objective and fair. It is their job to advise the officers and crew on how to eliminate weaknesses and improve the readiness situation.
- The (national) School Reform Bill was aimed at improving the quality and scope of education in the military. The following areas were targeted for improvement:
 - Military patriotic education.
 - Teaching the Russian language to the non-Russian population.
 - Ideological training of the young soldier.
 - Pre-military service training (in the civilian school system).
- Officers and men of Soviet military units must understand and support the policies of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Political lectures, discussions and classes are an important part of military readiness. Officers, the political cadre, and Party organization (in the Military) must do better in regard to political indoctrination.
- Political and ideological classes should be interesting and stimulating to the troops. Lectures and classes should encourage discussion and be relevant to current issues, foreign affairs and subjects that interest the men.
- Discipline and order are at a premium. Because the men work as a team, the Pacific Fleet aircraft repair facility excelled in quality and productivity of its work. The facility used modern and successful work methods.
- A waste of money and an abuse of government property. An officer is criticized for neglecting to repair and maintain military vehicles and equipment.

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 May 1984, the editors of Red Star published seven cartoons about the U.S. pertaining to the following propaganda topics:

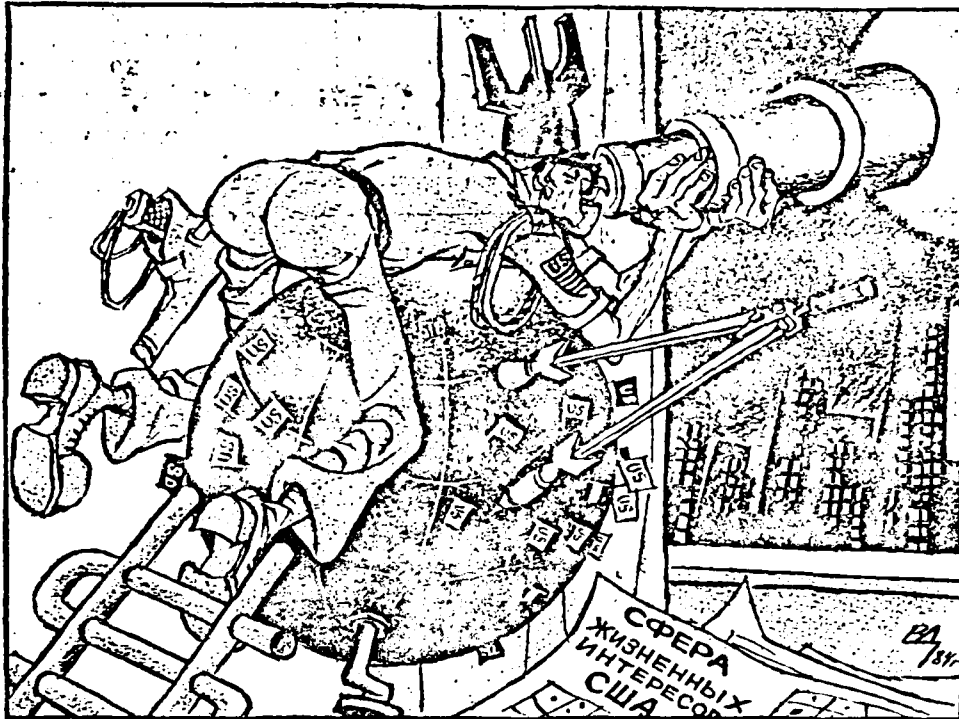
<u>Theme/Topic</u>	<u>Cartoon No.</u>
Arms Race	1, 2, 3
U.S. Imperialism (Hegemony)	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7



Им этот способ не в новинку.
Лжецам он издавна знаком:
Любую мерзкую начинку
Прикроют лживым ярлыком.

Стихи и рис. В. ШАХОВА.

The U.S. says it supports chemical arms control, but its actions prove otherwise.



Настроив базы на Земле,
Теперь мечтает о Луне.

Рис. В. ДОБРОВОЛЬСКОГО.

Having built bases on the earth, the moon is next.

ВОЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЕ ОБОЗРЕНИЕ

НАТО: В ОПАСНОМ НАПРАВЛЕНИИ

Милитаристская активность атлантис-
тов — Гонка вооружений набирает но-
вые обороты — Перед лицом империа-
листической угрозы



NATO is going in a dangerous direction.

Действующие по указке своих американских хозяев, контрреволюционные банды УНИТА устроили в городах Сумба и Уамбо ряд преступных диверсий, стоявших жизни десяткам ни в чем не повинных людей. (Из газет).



Следы варварства.

Рис. М. КУЗНЕЦОВА.

Acting on the instructions of their U.S. bosses, Unita counterrevolutionary bands carried out a number of criminal diversions in the towns of Sumba and Wambo which cost dozens of innocent lives.

The traces of barbarism.

Соединенные Штаты, опираясь на послушные им реакционные режимы в Центральной Америке, используя наемников, вооруженных и обученных ЦРУ, стремятся взорвать обстановку в Никарагуа.
(Из газет).

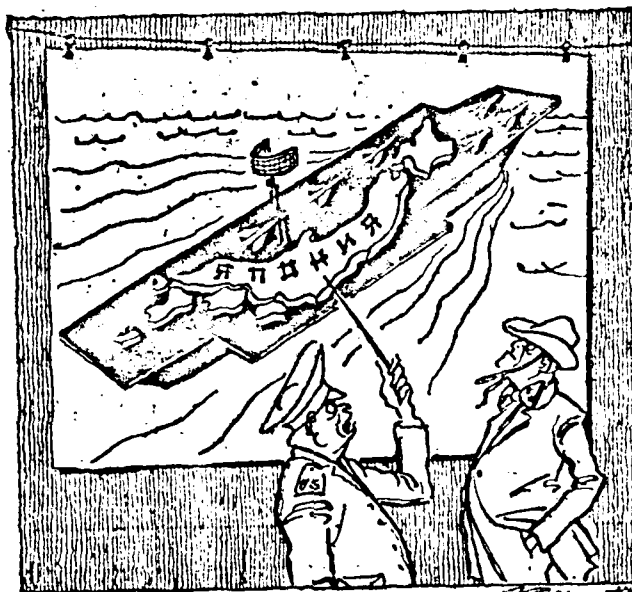


Вашингтонские «взрыватели».

Рис. М. КУЗНЕЦОВА.

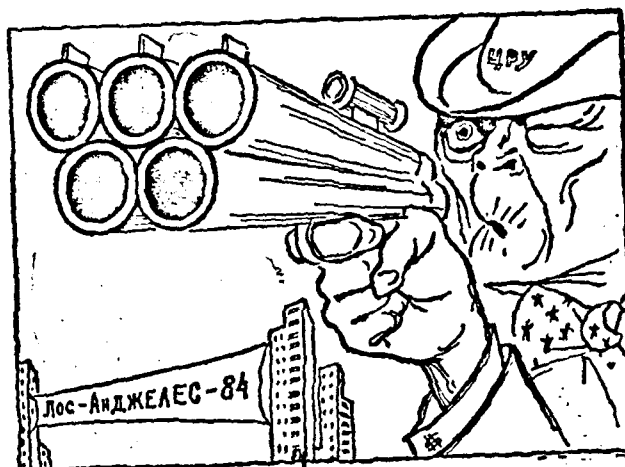
The U.S., depending on obedient regimes in Central America, using mercenaries armed and trained by CIA, is trying to explode the situation in Nicaragua.

Washingtonian explosives.



— ЭТО НАШ НОВЫЙ «НЕПОТОПЛЯЕМАЯ АВИАНОСЕЦ»!
 Рис. М. КУЗНЕЦОВА по теме,
 предложенной читателем Ю. АКСЕНОВЫМ.

This is our new "unsinkable aircraft carrier." (Japan)



С «олимпийским» прицелом

Рис. М. КУЗНЕЦОВА.

Aiming at the Olympics. (CIA)

**LATE
LME**