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КРАСНАЯ ЗВЕЗДА

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-31 October 1982

Executive Summary

For over three years Soviet propagandists have been very consistent in regard to their tough and demanding rhetoric relative to the foreign policy of the U.S. government. Consistently, the Soviet media have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that portrayed the United States as being in the forefront of international imperialism and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race. In October these same rabid propaganda themes and topics were ardently pursued.

For over two years the Kremlin has labeled and headlined various components of United States military forces as "intervention forces." In October 1982, Soviet propagandists featured and underscored those news stories dealing with the formation, composition and possible deployment of "U.S. Army Special Task Forces." According to Moscow, these forces consist of "green berets, rangers and black berets." Soviet rhetoric emphasized that the purpose of these aggressive forces is to "conduct subversive military operations" that are planned by the Central Intelligence Agency. According to Moscow, the mission of the special task forces is to "wage aggressive actions against liberation movements and to topple socialist governments."

As in previous months, Soviet propagandists underscored that Washington is the primary source of world tension. Moscow initiated a major propaganda campaign to emphasize the role of the USSR as a "world peace maker". The Soviets headlined that:

- o The world media and public opinion praise the Soviet lead for peace and disarmament.
- o The United Nations General Assembly agrees to discuss the Soviet proposal on cessation of nuclear testing.
- o Soviet peace initiatives are supported by the majority of countries in the United Nations.
- o Reagan is waging an anti-socialist campaign/crusade, while the USSR supports disarmament.
- o The Pentagon's policies of limited nuclear war and increasing the size of its military forces are a clear and real danger to world peace.

Again in October, Russian propagandists revealed their excessive sensitivity to Voice of America broadcasts about the use of chemical weapons, by the Soviets, in Afghanistan. The Soviet media headlined:

"Lies and slander are the specialty of the Voice of America. ...The USSR has never used chemical weapons in Afghanistan and never will. The Soviet Union wants the United States and other countries to stop manufacturing chemical weapons..."

The editors of Russian print media emphasized that the United States is a serious threat to the sovereignty of the new nations of Africa, and to the "freedom movements" on that continent. Soviet propagandists headlined that:

- o The natural resources of the African continent are vital to the national interests and survival of the United States.
- o The Pentagon is constructing a series of strategic military bases throughout Africa.
- o U.S. is providing military aid to UNITA in South Africa.

The quantity of Soviet propaganda related to U.S. military hegemony in Europe did not change significantly in October. However, the tone of Soviet rhetoric was particularly vehement, and the focus of Russian propaganda continued to emphasize Washington's insistence on military supremacy over the USSR. Soviet propaganda headlined:

- o NATO is an anti-Soviet, anti-socialist military alliance controlled by the United States.
- o American military forces deploy in strategic locations on the borders of socialist countries.
- o U.S. Army deploys (to Germany) new and dangerous chemical weapons.
- o U.S. Army Secretary John March lies about the Soviet threat in Europe.

Soviet rhetoric and propaganda in the United Nations and the Soviet domestic media underscored that "Reagan refuses to conduct constructive disarmament talks with the USSR and the U.S. position on nuclear disarmament is dangerous." According to the Kremlin:

"The key goal of our time - PEACE! The disarmament talks in Switzerland are not going well because of the unwillingness of the U.S. to agree on military parity. Reagan wants military supremacy. U.S. wants zero variant which would force the USSR to disarm, while the

U.S. increases its arms. Washington is spreading disinformation about U.S.-USSR parity, saying the U.S. has a window of vulnerability and must catch up. The Pentagon is preparing to deploy the new Pershing II missiles in Europe."

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

- o Pentagon to construct military air bases in Oman.
- o U.S. and Japanese military forces intensify joint training.
- o Weinberger wants to deploy more nuclear weapons to Japan.
- o U.S. Air Force will build more bases in Australia.
- o Reagan increases military aid and assistance to Pakistan.

In October, Soviet military editors allocated over eight percent of the total foreign coverage (space) to report events and activities in Lebanon. For the past three months Soviet propagandists exploited all aspects of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. In October, 54 percent of the space about Lebanon reported that (1) the Israeli army is reinforcing its position in Lebanon and (2) the Israelis are preparing to attack the Syrian forces in the Bekaa Valley. Soviet rhetoric headlined:

- o Clouds over the Bekaa! Israel plans an indefinite stay in Lebanon.
- o Israelis are preparing to attack Syrians.
- o Israel is strengthening its military positions in Bekaa.

For the past three years, the average amount of print space allocated to China in the Soviet military press has been over three percent of the total foreign coverage. Since July 1982, the average coverage has been less than one percent. For the past four months Russian military editors have not published a single article about the "evil alliance between China and the United States." In October 1982, for the first time in over three years, no articles were published about China.

In regard to domestic coverage, Soviet military editors outlined the major propaganda objectives for the political cadre in 1983. They listed the major propaganda objectives directed to the Soviet military as follows:

- o Unity of the Soviet Republics.
- o United States versus the USSR.
- o CPSU ideology and history.
- o Soviet role in international affairs.

Soviet propaganda related to the topics of "unity of the Soviet Republics" and "multi-nationals of the Soviet military forces" headlined:

- o The Red Bridge! All united behind the CPSU.
- o The Soviet people are loyal, patriotic and unified.
- o Men of different nationalities love the USSR.

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

- o To increase military vigilance and capabilities;
- o Men must learn from their mistakes;
- o Each soldier must strive to excel in training; and
- o Soviet soldiers must understand that Soviet military forces are dedicated to peace.

Several articles which were critical in tone and in which complaints were registered by military editors emphasized:

- o Housing not prepared for the winter.
- o Military units that have not performed well must try to improve next year - they must learn from their mistakes.
- o Military students must respect regulations.
- o Be demanding - a unit failed operational testing because officers were not demanding.
- o Use initiative - commanders must be encouraged to use initiative.

- o Know when to punish and praise.
- o Demand excellence - officers must stay close to their men.

Potential psychological vulnerabilities within the Soviet military are evident from the consistent coverage of topics and official comment (in the Soviet military press) critical in tone about: (1) selected Soviet military actions and (2) performance and/or activities of individuals, units and the bureaucracy. As in previous months, articles critical in tone emphasized that:

- o Military officers must master technical skills, weapons and be able to motivate their soldiers.
- o Political officers and military commanders must do better to improve troop morale and discipline.
- o Military commanders must be demanding, strict and set the example for correct behavior and discipline.
- o Soviet officers and soldiers must be motivated to maintain the heroic standards established during World War II.

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for over three years -- June 1979 through October 1982. During this period, almost 45,000 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 themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during October 1982.

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

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In October 1982, slightly over 28 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. This amount of foreign coverage was lower than the previous month. During the past three years, the average amount of space allocated to foreign coverage by the editors of Red Star was 30 percent of the total space.

As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. In addition, the amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is limited to 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper. Therefore, during October 1982, the editors of Red Star were "forced" to reduce the space allocated to events and topics dealing with the United States, due to the increased coverage given to Israeli operations in Lebanon and the number of "friendship visits".

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

TABLE 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Oct 1982*</u>	<u>Sep 1982</u>	<u>June 79 thru Aug 82</u>
1	United States	18.50%	14.11%	28.71%
2	Israel	8.28%	16.09%	3.18%
3	Lebanon	7.64%	12.28%	1.51%
4	Ethiopia	5.68%	0.85%	0.57%
5	Czechoslovakia	5.63%	----	1.61%
6	Warsaw Pact	5.43%	4.44%	2.33%
7	Vietnam	4.47%	1.73%	2.07%
8	Cyprus	3.73%	----	0.06%
9	Bulgaria	3.51%	5.13%	1.18%
10	Syria	2.72%	1.73%	0.32%
11	Japan	2.58%	1.80%	2.13%
12	United Kingdom	2.57%	1.70%	2.16%
13	Poland	2.50%	1.83%	4.40%
14	West Germany	2.45%	1.61%	2.55%
15	Iran	2.23%	0.40%	2.24%

*Note: Three issues of the Red Star were not received in time to be included in this report; however, they will be reflected in the statistical data of the next report.

GENERAL

As a matter of propaganda policy, the editors of Red Star, as well as other Soviet propaganda media, underscore selected national anniversaries, significant political/military events (mostly in socialist countries), and "friendship visits" of foreign and Soviet dignitaries and delegations.

Ethiopia

The October 12th friendship visit of M. S. Mariam, President of Ethiopia, was provided extensive media coverage as appropriate for a major client state of the Soviet Union. While in Moscow, the Ethiopian president was given the highest degree of protocol and honors. At several state dinners, President Brezhnev reiterated the "great success" of Soviet-Ethiopian relations. During the three-day visit, the Soviet media reported that many items of "mutual interest and concern were discussed, including Ethiopia's role in Africa and the Middle East." Selected topics and headlines that reflect the overall propaganda emphasis provided to the visit of the Ethiopian leader are listed below.

- o Ethiopian leader criticizes U.S.-NATO militarism, U.S. support of Israel and South African aggression in Africa.

- o USSR policy supports peace in Africa and condemns colonialism.
- o Ethiopia condemns U.S. cooperation with allies and U.S. hegemony in the Middle East and Africa.
- o U.S. militarism, the arms race and expansionism is criticized by the Ethiopian leader.

In the Kremlin, Soviet and Ethiopian officials concluded and signed a treaty of "friendship and understanding." Russian newspapers emphasized that world public opinion "focused on the Soviet-Ethiopian talks in the Kremlin." It was noted that such talks reinforce USSR policy in regard to nuclear disarmament and world peace.

Czechoslovakia

The expanded coverage allocated to Czechoslovakia by the Soviet media was due to: (1) events and celebrations related to the 38th anniversary of the Czechoslovakian Army and (2) the October 10th friendship visit of Soviet Defense Minister Marshall Ustinov to Czechoslovakia. The following abstracts of feature stories reflect the tone and scope of Soviet propaganda coverage:

"On October 6 the Czechoslovakian Army will celebrate its 38th anniversary. Czechoslovakian Army units excel in training, discipline and military readiness."

"Excellence of Czech Army units is due to the efforts of the collective. The ideal Czech Army officer excels in leadership. The Czech Army is characterized by team spirit, discipline and excellent morale."

"Many celebrations are held in Moscow to honor the 38th anniversary of the Czech Army."

"An exhibit on the Czech Army is held in the Central Museum of the Soviet Armed Forces in Moscow."

"Soviet Defense Minister Marshall Ustinov visits Czechoslovakia. He toured various military bases, and discussed CPSU activities and policies. Marshall Ustinov exhorted Czech military forces to fulfill tasks and to excel in military and political training."

"The Czechoslovakian government honors the visiting Soviet military delegation. President Gusak applauds Soviet-Czech relations and USSR support for peace and disarmament."

"State dinner honors the visit of Soviet military delegation."

Warsaw Pact Events

The Warsaw Pact foreign ministers assembled in Moscow to discuss Warsaw Pact goals needed to defend socialism and maintain peace. A major agenda item was the "U.S. course of confrontation and militarism." On October 21, the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers met with President Brezhnev in the Kremlin. Soviet propaganda emphasized that the USSR supports detente, peace and disarmament. The editors of Red Star provided its readers with additional coverage of the Warsaw Pact military exercises that were conducted in Bulgaria and the Black Sea area. Soviet propagandists stressed that Warsaw Pact armies are ready and willing to defend the socialist block. The following abstracts of feature stories reflect the tone and scope of Soviet propaganda coverage about Warsaw Pact activities:

"Chief of Warsaw Pact forces, Marshall Kulikov, discusses the results of the Warsaw Pact maneuvers (SHIELD-82). It was emphasized that Warsaw Pact forces acted cohesively. Officers and all staffs worked smoothly and cooperated. All military units acted together with a spirit of socialist internationalism and team spirit. The military readiness of the Warsaw Pact forces is excellent."

"Military parade is held in Bulgaria to honor the participants of Exercise SHIELD-82. Warsaw Pact military leaders reviewed the parade. The results of the exercise received extensive praise."

"Warsaw Pact countries military journalists participate in a general meeting and conference; the purpose is to coordinate propaganda activities."

"The East German defense minister hosted a conference for political officers of socialist armies. They exchanged ideas and experiences."

"The 12th International Film Festival of Socialist Armies was held in East Germany. The importance of films in political/military propaganda and programs was stressed."

Vietnam

Soviet print media provided its readers with wide coverage of the friendship visit to Moscow of Chun Tin, Chairman of State Committee of Vietnam. The

following abstracts indicate the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to the visit of the Vietnam leaders.

"Soviet and Vietnamese government leaders meet in the Kremlin to discuss a variety of subjects of mutual interest. They discussed Soviet-Vietnamese relations, a wide range of international affairs/issues pertaining to Asia and Communist Party affairs. Both sides are in complete agreement on all issues. All talks were held in a friendly atmosphere."

"The CPSU and the Soviet government hosted a state dinner to honor the Vietnamese delegation. In a speech, Breshnev praised Soviet-Vietnamese relations and Soviet support of disarmament, peace and detente."

"Vietnamese delegation tours Kiev and other areas of USSR."

"Soviet-Vietnamese talks continue in the Kremlin."

Cyprus

President S. Kypriandj of Cyprus visited the Soviet Union on October 28. He was provided a high degree of protocol and honors, and was greeted by the CPSU elite at the Moscow airport. The President of Cyprus met with the CPSU and Soviet government officials in the Kremlin (October 28). They discussed the full range of international affairs and Soviet-Cypriot relations. All of the conversations were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere - both sides agreed on major issues. At the official state dinner, the President of Cyprus praised Soviet support for peace and expressed sincere thanks to the Soviet Union for providing assistance to Cyprus.

Bulgaria

The expanded coverage provided by the editors of Red Star to Bulgaria was primarily due to the publication of a series of long feature articles associated with the recent Warsaw Pact military exercises conducted in Bulgaria. The following topics were emphasized:

- o Soviet and Bulgarian units excelled in Warsaw Pact training.
- o Soviet and Bulgarian naval units demonstrated unity and military skills during marine assault landings.
- o USSR and Bulgaria are close allies.

- o Parades held and medals given to honor participants in recent Warsaw Pact training exercises.

UNITED STATES

In October 1982, the editors of Red Star allocated over 18 percent of its space devoted to international events and foreign affairs to the United States - this amount is an increase of four percent from the previous month but low when compared to average coverage. During the past 41 months, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States has been approximately 29 percent of the total coverage in Red Star for foreign news and international events (see Table 1).

For over three years Soviet propagandists have been very consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the policies of the U.S. government. Consistently, the Soviet media have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States government as being in the forefront of international imperialism and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race. In October 1982, these same propaganda topics and themes were ardently pursued. For example, Moscow accused Washington of increasing the strength and mobility of rapid deployment and special task military forces in order to "carry out aggressive operations in the Middle East." The Soviets continued to highlight that Reagan's policy towards the USSR is one of direct and dangerous opposition. It was also emphasized that Reagan has launched a "massive anti-socialist campaign and crusade." Soviet propaganda repeatedly headlined that the U.S. military is strengthening and increasing its network of worldwide military bases.

Also, in October 1982, Soviet rhetoric highlighted that Reagan's nuclear strategy is terrifying the world. The editors of Red Star portrayed Reagan as stubborn and unyielding in regard to disarmament. It was repeatedly stressed that Reagan "refuses to conduct constructive disarmament talks with the USSR." The Russian media emphasized that:

"United States position in regard to nuclear disarmament is not constructive or encouraging. A large group of renowned political and public figures appeal to Reagan to start (immediate) constructive strategic disarmament programs (treaties) with the Soviet Union."

"Distinguished U.S. scientists and military experts criticize Reagan's policy regarding nuclear arms. United States is not inferior to the USSR in nuclear arms and weapons system. Disarmament talks are essential."

The Soviet mass media continued to headline that:

- o Washington is behind much of the world tension!
- o Since 1946 Washington has used military violence 255 times!
- o United States is a threat to Africa!
- o The Pentagon continues to develop new chemical and bacteriological weapons!

As mentioned before, Red Star's news items and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist party and government; consequently, they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over three years, the United States has received an average of 57 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in October it was 54 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

TABLE 2

CRITICAL COVERAGE OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

<u>Country</u>	<u>October 1982</u>	<u>September 1982</u>	<u>June 79 - Aug 82</u>
1. United States	53.54%	36.34%	56.49%
2. Israel	25.82%	44.25%	6.76%
3. United Kingdom	5.54%	3.38%	3.90%
4. Japan	5.13%	3.88%	3.47%
5. South Africa	2.46%	1.14%	2.35%
6. NATO	1.86%	1.54%	2.07%
7. Australia	1.82%	0.14%	0.20%
8. France	1.33%	0.00%	0.44%
9. India	0.65%	0.00%	0.03%
10. Pakistan	0.48%	0.50%	1.55%
11. Norway	0.44%	0.00%	0.31%

As in previous months, over 93 percent of the total space allocated to the United States was highly critical and/or negative in tone - no article was favorable in tone.

Soviet propaganda about the United States continued to underscore three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony - as a

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

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

Table 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1982														1981	
	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP		
US Military/ Political Hegemony	61%	50%	43%	42%	39%	20%	37%	41%	41%	40%	33%	48%	53%	55%		
US Military Budget-Arms Race	23%	24%	37%	29%	30%	47%	40%	38%	37%	31%	39%	36%	30%	26%		
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	14%	22%	15%	24%	23%	31%	18%	17%	13%	23%	23%	10%	13%	14%		
All Other	<u>02%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>04%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>05%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>05%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>08%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>02%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>05%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>04%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>09%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>06%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>05%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>06%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>04%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>05%</u> <u>100%</u>		

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

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

In October 1982, 61 percent of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric about Washington exploited the subject of American military/political hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee imperialism) - this was 11 percent more space than was allocated for this propaganda theme in September (see Table 3).

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

TABLE 4

Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony	1982								
	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb
1. World Wide	51%	38%	26%	39%	36%	14%	02%	10%	18%
2. Europe	17%	18%	34%	10%	30%	32%	11%	20%	26%
3. Asia/Pacific	09%	31%	03%	06%	04%	24%	28%	04%	14%
4. Indian Ocean and Middle East	06%	11%	09%	27%	24%	03%	31%	34%	10%
5. Central America/Caribbean ..	00%	02%	18%	18%	06%	16%	28%	32%	32%
6. Other	17%	00%	00%	00%	00%	11%	00%	00%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

"Intervention Forces"

For over two years the editors of Red Star have labeled and headlined various components of United States military forces as "intervention forces." In October 1982, Soviet propagandists featured and underscored news stories dealing with the formation, composition and possible deployment of "U.S. Army Special Task Forces." According to Moscow, these forces consist of "green berets, rangers and black berets." Soviet propagandists emphasized that the purpose of these aggressive forces is to "conduct subversive military operations that are planned by the (U.S.) Central Intelligence Agency." According to Moscow, the mission of the special task forces is to "wage aggressive actions against liberation movements and to topple socialist governments." Abstracts of news and feature stories that reflect the overall tone, focus and scope of Soviet propaganda pertaining to "intervention forces" are presented below:

"U.S. wants military supremacy. The Pentagon is currently increasing the number of men assigned to special task forces. In addition, these special task forces will be equipped with new high technology weapons and systems. Reagan has launched a crusade against socialism and communism. Countries located near the USSR as well as countries in Indochina, Africa and the Middle East must be very careful of U.S. hegemony. They may be future targets. Since 1946 the United States has used military intervention and violence 255 times."

"From a position of aggression! General Lutz is the commander of the U.S. Army Special Task Forces including green berets, rangers, black berets, etc. These forces are specially designed to conduct aggressive and subversive military operations - planned by the CIA. Reagan wants to increase and strengthen special task forces, especially for employment in Central America, Angola, etc."

"The Pentagon is increasing the number of Rapid Deployment Forces to over 400,000 men. The Rapid Deployment Forces will have two or more army divisions, additional air force and marine forces and ships. They will carry out aggressive military operations in the Middle East."

Increased Tension and Psychological Warfare

As in previous months, Soviet propagandists strongly emphasized that Washington is the primary source of current world tension. At the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Moscow initiated a major propaganda campaign to emphasize the role of the USSR as a world peace maker. The Soviets headlined that:

- o The world media and public opinion praise the Soviet lead for peace and disarmament.
- o The United Nations General Assembly agrees to discuss the Soviet proposal on cessation of nuclear testing.
- o Soviet peace initiatives are supported by the majority of countries in the United Nations.

Another series of articles in Red Star stressed that the majority of the members in the General Assembly affirm that:

- o Washington is the primary fault for world tension.
- o Reagan has adopted an adversary approach toward the USSR.
- o The Pentagon's policies of limited nuclear war and increasing the size of its military forces are a clear danger to world peace.

In addition, the editors of Red Star gave extended coverage to the U.N. speech of Foreign Minister Gromyko, in which he emphasized that:

"USSR wants constructive nuclear disarmament talks with U.S. Soviet Union supports peace and disarmament. All nuclear testing must cease. The United States must stay out of Afghanistan, Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia. War between Iran and Iraq must cease. The Soviet Union opposes Camp David. Peace must exist between Israel and the Arab countries."

Again in October, Russian propagandists revealed their extreme sensitivity to Voice of America broadcasts about the use of chemical weapons by the Soviets in Afghanistan. Feature articles in Red Star headlined:

"Lies and slander are the specialty of the Voice of America. Recent Broadcasts from the VOA claimed that the USSR is using chemical weapons in Afghanistan. The USSR has never used chemical weapons in Afghanistan and never will. The Soviet Union wants the United States and other countries to agree to stop manufacturing chemical weapons. It turns out that the (U.S.) Deputy Secretary of Defense P. Carlucci is responsible for the old story about Soviet use of chemical weapons."

In several feature articles, Soviet propagandists highlighted that experts from various U.S. research institutes and Radio Free Europe attended a seminar at the U.S. Department of State that was solely devoted to an expansion of Reagan's anti-socialist campaign. The Soviet media headlined that:

"Reagan has launched a crusade against Socialism. U.S. has forbidden allies to sell technology to USSR for a new pipeline. This has outraged Europe. Washington is trying to use NATO to pressure allies."

"United States is waging an anti-socialist campaign/crusade, while the USSR supports disarmament. Reagan says that the USSR wants to conquer the world, but it is the U.S. that is increasing its weapons to obtain military supremacy. The distance between the USSR and Alaska is only 4.6 km at a certain point. U.S. and USSR are neighbors and should be friends. In fact, Brezhnev is pro-detente, but Reagan is not. From the beginning, Washington has opposed the formation of Socialist Russia. During World War II, General Patton wanted to attack the Russians in order to destroy socialism."

"Reagan has launched anti-socialist campaign. Washington refuses to conduct constructive disarmament

talks with USSR. Pentagon plans to deploy new medium range nuclear missiles to Europe (very soon), and has obtained agreement with NATO to increase their (NATO) military budgets. The Pentagon is strengthening its military network worldwide. In addition, the Pentagon has come up with new and dangerous strategies for waging nuclear war. U.S. is militarizing space, stocking up on chemical weapons and new nuclear weapons."

United States Is a Threat to Africa

In October, the editors of Red Star emphasized that the United States is a serious threat to the sovereignty of the new nations of Africa, and to the "freedom movements" on that continent. Soviet propagandists headlined that:

- o The natural resources of the African continent are vital to the national interest and the survival of the U.S.
- o The Pentagon is constructing a series of strategic military bases throughout Africa.
- o U.S. is providing military aid to UNITA in South Africa.

Soviet rhetoric continued to exploit the full range of propaganda opportunities pertaining to U.S. relations and interactions with South Africa and Angola. The following two abstracts indicate the scope, tone and style of Soviet rhetoric:

"U.S. military intervention is expanding in the African horn and South West Africa. The Pentagon is aiding UNITA in its war in Angola. UNITA leaders have visited Washington to obtain military weapons. South Africa is acting as Reagan's policeman (gendarme) for the area. South Africa is now cooperating with NATO. U.S. needs African resources such as oil, uranium, chromium, platinum, titanium, vanadium, etc. Therefore, the Pentagon must establish control and influence in Africa."

"United States is a major obstacle in Namibia's attempts to gain independence. Reagan is using the excuse about Cuban forces in Angola in order to prevent Namibian independence."

United States Military Hegemony in Europe

The amount of coverage in Red Star related to U.S. military hegemony in Europe did not change significantly in October (see Table 4). However, the

tone of Soviet rhetoric was particularly vehement, and the focus of Russian propaganda continued to emphasize Washington's insistence on military supremacy over the USSR. Soviet propaganda headlined:

- o NATO is an anti-Soviet, anti-socialist alliance controlled by the U.S.
- o Pentagon will deploy Pershing II nuclear missiles in Europe by December 1983.
- o Washington demands military supremacy. Reagan is determined to deploy Pershing II nuclear missiles to Germany, in spite of wide-spread opposition from peace loving Europeans.
- o U.S. military forces continue to deploy their units in strategic locations along socialist (countries) borders.
- o Washington increases pressure on Holland to permit deployment of nuclear missiles in Holland.
- o Pentagon is increasing the number of chemical warfare arsenals in West Germany.
- o U.S. Army deploys new dangerous chemical weapons. Chemical warfare is a vital part of NATO's aggressive weapons systems.
- o The German public protests the deployment of chemical weapons.
- o U.S. Army Secretary John March lies about Soviet threat in Europe. Soviet missiles are not a threat to Europe. John March is a staunch hawk.

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

"CIA has electronic spy centers all over the world to spy on USSR."

"U.S. is increasing the number of military forces and bases all over the world. In addition, Pentagon has developed a variety of strategies for waging nuclear war. U.S. is militarizing space, increasing its stocks of chemical and nuclear weapons."

"Reagan informs U.S. Congress about the landing of U.S. Marines in Lebanon. They will remain until the Lebanese government is stable - after Israelis and Syrians leave. U.S. says it will not get involved in military actions."

"Reagan plans to gain control over Lebanon and Middle East. Palestinian groups oppose Reagan's plan for peace in Lebanon."

"U.S. plans to use Australian military bases as operational bases for activities in the Indian Ocean."

"U.S. military is expanding its military forces in Far East. Pentagon has significantly increased the size and scope of its forces in the area. More military maneuvers are held every year."

"The U.S. Navy significantly increases its exercises in the Caribbean. This is part of an overall program to increase its activities in all oceans and seas."

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In October, Soviet rhetoric continued to stress a hard line approach to the topic that the Reagan administration is conducting a "militaristic marathon." Moscow repeatedly reported that "world public opinion is against the American arms build-up" and the deployment of chemical and nuclear weapons. Soviet propagandists vigorously highlighted four topics: (1) the Pentagon will continue to build nuclear weapons in order to insure a first strike capability (against the USSR); (2) Washington is concentrating on high technology military weapon systems; (3) Pentagon is accelerating the modernization and expansion of chemical weapons and (4) U.S. is waging an anti-socialist crusade while USSR supports disarmament.

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

"Washington is pressuring NATO to increase the strength of military forces and weapon systems. The Pentagon has been the leader in the development of new weapons programs such as neutron weapons, deployment of medium range nuclear systems (Pershing II). NATO will spend billions (of dollars) on new weapons."

"U.S. Senate approves one billion dollars for production of five MX missiles."

"U.S. industry knows that the Pentagon is the best source for huge profits. A great number of companies are getting defense contracts. They also recruit high-ranking DOD and military officers to obtain contracts."

"In 1982, the Pentagon spent over one billion dollars on laser weapons."

"In the 1950s the Pentagon experimented with bacteriological weapons on the civilian population in the San Francisco area. DOD released millions of bacteria and many people became ill. Such experiments continued until 1969."

"Secretary of Army John March was formerly a vice-president of Martin-Marietta. No wonder he supports U.S. military build-up and profits for defense firms."

As noted above, Soviet rhetoric and propaganda, in the United Nations and the Soviet domestic news media, emphasized that "Reagan refuses to conduct constructive disarmament talks with the USSR and the U.S. position on nuclear disarmament is dangerous." In one long feature article, the editors of Red Star summarized the Russian position on disarmament as follows:

"The key goal of our time - PEACE! The disarmament talks in Switzerland are not going well because of the unwillingness of the U.S. to agree to military parity. Reagan wants military supremacy. U.S. wants zero variant which would force the USSR to disarm, while the U.S. increases its arms. Washington is spreading disinformation about U.S.-USSR parity, saying U.S. has a window of vulnerability and must catch up. U.S. and USSR are really equal, but Reagan insists on supremacy. The Pentagon is already preparing to deploy new Pershing II nuclear missiles in Europe."

Other articles in regard to arms control emphasized:

Many noted U.S. scientists and military experts criticize Reagan's policy about nuclear weapons. The U.S. is not behind the USSR in nuclear arms. Disarmament talks are necessary."

"Washington's position in regard to nuclear disarmament is not constructive or encouraging. A group of renowned political and public figures traveled to Washington, D.C. in order to appeal to Reagan to begin constructive disarmament treaty talks with the USSR."

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In October 1982, Soviet propagandists elected to decrease significantly their coverage and emphasis in regard to United States military assistance and mutual security subjects and programs (see Table 3). The amount of space allocated to this theme decreased by eight percent from the previous month. It should be noted that since August the editors of Red Star have not mentioned or discussed any aspect of American military assistance or mutual security relations with China.

The geographical/country emphasis given to this theme by Moscow for the period of March 1982 through October 1982 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5.

Table 5

<u>Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security</u>	<u>Oct 1982*</u>	<u>Sep 1982*</u>	<u>Aug 1982*</u>	<u>Jul 1982*</u>	<u>Jun 1982*</u>	<u>May 1982*</u>	<u>Apr 1982*</u>	<u>Mar 1982*</u>
1. Asia/Pacific	70%	20%	48%	12%	09%	04%	07%	11%
2. Europe/NATO	18%	10%	06%	02%	15%	62%	11%	32%
3. Middle East	11%	67%	29%	81%	56%	13%	40%	25%
4. Latin America	01%	03%	17%	02%	03%	02%	03%	05%
5. China	00%	00%	00%	03%	17%	09%	32%	07%
	<u>100%</u>							

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

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

- o Pentagon to construct military air bases in Oman.
- o U.S. and Japanese military forces intensify joint training.
- o Weinberger wants to deploy more nuclear weapons to Japan.
- o U.S. Air Force will build more bases in Australia.
- o Reagan increases military aid and assistance to Pakistan.
- o American military aid to Israel continues.

In October, the editors of Red Star especially underscored those propaganda topics related to U.S. Military Assistance and Mutual Security relations with countries in Asia and the Pacific area (see Table 5). The majority (68%) of the news items and feature stories concerned mutual security relations with Japan. Some examples of the scope and topics headlined by Soviet propagandists in regard to Japan are listed below:

- o U.S. and Japanese Air Forces conduct joint training in Japan.
- o Japan agrees to deployment of F-16s to Japan - they can carry nuclear weapons.
- o The Pentagon, with Japanese approval, will deploy 50 F-16s to Misan Air Base, Japan - they will be used for assault operations.
- o U.S. and Japanese military forces conduct joint land forces training in the Fuji Mountains and on the island of Hokkaido.
- o Pentagon tests (in New Mexico) Nike and new Hawk anti-air missiles for Japanese military.
- o U.S. and Japan plan to conduct joint maneuvers in Hawaii in November-December 1982.
- o U.S. and Japanese defense firms are expanding their joint military programs, especially in high technology weapon systems.
- o U.S. will construct more military bases in Japan. Pentagon wants Japan to double its budget for the construction of bases and barracks for U.S. military stationed in Japan.

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

"The Pentagon plans to deploy additional military (air force) units to Iceland. The number of aircraft in Iceland will be doubled and F-16s will replace the F-4s."

"U.S. military plans to build a new air defense systems for its bases in England."

"Pentagon discusses plans to sell 84 F-18As fighter aircraft to Spain."

"U.S. will supply Pakistan with five sophisticated radar systems which will cost over \$20 million."

"The Pentagon is accelerating the delivery of military equipment and weapons to Pakistan. Six F-16s fighters and a large number of M-48 tanks will be delivered in 1982."

"The Pentagon will sell Pakistan 40 sophisticated F-16 fighters. This is part of a \$3.2 billion arms treaty."

"Washington is supplying significant aid to the Honduras army so it can become the most powerful army in Central America."

"Pentagon plans to spend over \$40 million to construct air force bases in Oman."

"U.S. military delegation visits Turkey (in secret) to develop plans for the construction of three new U.S. Air Force bases in Turkey."

"U.S.-Turkish military committee meets in Ankara to develop plans on NATO issues."

"U.S. and Norway sign a mutual security treaty that allows the Pentagon to preposition arsenals of heavy equipment in Norway for use by U.S. Marines. If a conflict should arise in that area American marines would be armed with nuclear weapons."

"Australia allows U.S. Air Force to increase its flights of B-52 bombers over Australia while on patrol over the Indian Ocean. In addition, the U.S. will construct more bases in Australia. Washington is also pressing Australia to increase the size of its military forces - Canberra will cooperate by increasing its military budget by 12 percent. Reagan also wants ANZUS countries to form a military block."

"United States Secretary of Defense Weinberger visits five countries of Southeast Asia and Pacific Ocean - Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia."

OTHER THEMES

Generally the Soviet press tends to report only those events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the government and its institutions. During the past 15 months an average of six percent of the space in Red Star about the U.S. was allocated to "other themes"; in October 1982 it was only two percent.

Abstracts of selected Red Star feature stories and news items that reflect the overall tone and scope of "other themes" articles pertaining to the U.S. are presented below:

"U.S. citizens are becoming less supportive of Reagan and his aggressive policies."

"A nerve gas leak occurred on a U.S. military base near Richmond, Kentucky. No one was hurt."

"A Belgian diplomat disappears in San Francisco. FBI thinks he was kidnapped."

"In spite of U.S. pressure, France will sign the International Convention on Sea Law."

THE WAR IN LEBANON

In October, the editors of Red Star allocated over eight percent of the total foreign coverage (space) to reported events and activities in Lebanon. For the past three months Soviet propagandists have exploited all aspects of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. However, unlike previous months, minimum coverage was allocated to the topic of U.S. military aid/assistance to Israel. Soviet rhetoric underscored and headlined the following topics:

- o Israeli troops continue to terrorize the Palestinian population.
- o The Israeli army does not plan to withdraw from Lebanon.
- o Aggression resulted in the deaths of many innocent people.
- o Destruction of monuments and historical sites.
- o Israeli aggression is the same as Nazi aggression.
- o Arrests and imprisonment of Palestinians continue.

Fifty-four percent of Red Star's space about Lebanon reported that (1) the Israeli army is reinforcing its positions in Lebanon and (2) they are preparing to attack the Syrian forces in the Bekaa Valley. Abstracts of articles pertaining to Israeli-Syrian confrontation are listed below:

"Israel is strengthening its military positions in East Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley. Israeli units are constructing permanent military posts in Lebanon."

"Israelis continue military actions against Syrians in Bekaa Valley. Israel is not planning to withdraw its troops in the near future."

"Israeli units attack Syrian positions in Bekaa Valley. Israelis are planning a long occupation of Lebanon and are reinforcing their military positions."

"Clouds over the Bekaa! During the summer the Bekaa Valley is beautiful; however, since the Israelis invaded Lebanon they have moved into the valley with reinforcements -build new roads and reinforced their positions. Israelis are attacking Syrian positions in the Bekka. Israel plans an indefinite stay in Lebanon."

"Israelis are preparing again to attack Syrians in Bekaa Valley. Israelis are strengthening military positions in Lebanon, oppressing Lebanese and Palestinians in Lebanon."

"Israelis are reinforcing military positions in Lebanon. They are preparing to attack Syrians. Israel has no intention of withdrawing troops from Lebanon."

"Israel is strengthening its military positions in Bekaa Valley, planning to attack Syrians. Palestinians and Lebanese continue to fight the Israelis."

"Israeli troops are being reinforced in Lebanon. They are preparing to attack Syrians. Israelis are oppressing Lebanese citizens and pressuring the government to adopt pro-Israel policy."

JAPAN

For over three years the editors of Red Star have allocated an average of two percent of their coverage of foreign news to Japan - in October it was 2.6 percent (see Table 1). The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda continued to underscore the following topics:

1. U.S. military assistance	54 percent
2. Combined (U.S.-Japanese) military cooperation/training	21 percent
3. Japanese militarism and imperialism	20 percent
4. Other	05 percent
	<u>100 percent</u>

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

"Far east - two approaches. Japan agrees to permit the Pentagon to deploy 48 F-16s to bases in Japan. These F-16s can carry nuclear weapons and will be deployed to U.S. Air Force installations in Japan. Additional U.S. military personnel will also be deployed. In fact, U.S. and Japan are increasing joint military activities significantly. However, in Japan there is a large number of government officials and citizens who oppose Japanese military build-up. They support peace and disarmament and feel that the USSR is no threat."

"A new book released in Japan describes criminal bacteriological experiments on humans conducted by the Japanese during World War II. The U.S. covered-up these facts because they wanted the results of the experiments."

"American and Japanese firms are expanding joint military production programs and the exchange of military technology secrets."

"Japanese Defense Minister S. Ito visits the Pentagon to discuss mutual security issues with Secretary Weinberger."

"America wants Japan to become the gendarme of Asia. The massive Japanese military build-up disturbs the countries of Southeast Asia."

"A threat to ASEAN countries! The militaristic plans of Japan include expanding military influence in the Pacific Ocean area. This is a serious threat to the ASEAN countries that used to believe that Japan was peace-loving. Tokyo will increase the military activities of its forces up to 1,000 miles from its coasts."

"The Prime Minister of Japan Z. Suzuki, resigns."

"The U.S. Navy nuclear submarine 'William Bates' docks in Sasebo."

POLAND

Red Star's coverage of events and activities in Poland increased moderately in October - it was over two percent of the total foreign coverage (see

Table 1). The principal focus of Soviet propaganda continued to stress three subjects:

1. Polish domestic politics and internal security 64 percent
2. Polish military forces 19 percent
3. Foreign intervention 17 percent

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

"Trade unions must support socialist structure and the real interests of workers. Polish Sejm passes new trade union law (October 9)."

"New trade unions will be formed in the near future. Factories and industrial complexes are operating under normal conditions. The economic situation in Poland is under control. The secretariat of the (communist) party meet to discuss the situation in country."

"Internal situation is calm in Poland. The new trade union law has been received serenely."

"The 10th plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party is held on October 29. The major topic is the Polish economy during the period 1983-1985."

"The trial of the leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland ended on October 9 - they were found guilty. Nochulsky and other leaders are sentenced to various prison terms."

"Parades and festivities mark the 39th anniversary of the Polish military forces."

"General Jaruzelsky meets with the chief of Warsaw Pact forces to discuss military policies and affairs."

"French magazine (Defense Nationale) advocates military intervention by the West to solve the Polish crisis. In other words, the magazine supports the Reagan approach - confrontation and forget detente."

CHINA

For the past three years, the average amount of print space allocated to China (in Red Star) has been over three percent of the total foreign coverage. Since July 1982, the average coverage has been less than one percent. For the past four months the editors of Red Star have not published a single article about the "evil alliance between China and the United States." In October 1982, there again were no articles published in Red Star about China.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

Soviet coverage of Syria accounted for almost three percent of the foreign coverage in Red Star. Soviet propagandists exploited the following topics in regard to Syria.

- o The 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Syrian economic and technological exchange treaty.
- o The Soviet Union has constructed major industrial complexes and factories in Syria.
- o The Syrian Army has been heroic against Israeli aggression.
- o Syrian General Adnan Al-Haj Hadar is a courageous and authoritative officer (background feature story).

In September, the resignation of Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany was reported by the Soviets with a minimum amount of comment. In October, Red Star reported that:

- o West Germany has a new government headed by Chancellor Kohl.
- o Former Chancellor H. Schmidt emphasizes that West Germany must continue detente.
- o New Chancellor Kohl says normalization of the economy has to be top priority.
- o New government of West Germany appears to be more pro-Reagan.

In regard to Great Britain, the Kremlin highlighted the following topics:

- o Britain plans to turn the Falklands into a giant military stronghold in the South Atlantic.

- o Over 4,000 military personnel will be deployed to the Falklands on a regular basis.
- o British Defense Minister Nott flies to the Falklands to inspect troops.
- o Britain is expanding its Navy, has already purchased 27 new ships and ten more are on order.

A feature article in Red Star about the situation in Northern Ireland emphasized the following theme:

"The Tragedy of the White Colony! For over twenty years Ulster has suffered violence. Violence and tension in Ireland go back to the 12th century when England siezed the Irish lands. Since then Ireland has fought for its independence. The IRA was formed. Since 1972, England has used force, oppression and arrests to discourage IRA actions. England is maintaining colonial control over Northern Ireland. Since England is suffering from poor economic conditions, she cannot help Northern Ireland - yet stupidly maintains control over the country."

The war between Iran and Iraq receives consistent and regular coverage in the Soviet military press. It was emphasized that the war is in its third year, and both sides have lost thousands of men. Currently, there is little fighting - only sporadic attacks and counterattacks. The war is at a stalemate. Neither side has the strength to defeat the other in a major operation.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for October 1982, 72 percent was allocated to domestic issues and comment in regard to military, political, economic and social topics in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 62 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union as they appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

Table 6

SUBJECT/THEME	1982											1981		
	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP
Soviet Military	62%	57%	67%	62%	57%	50%	63%	54%	65%	64%	60%	51%	66%	69%
Domestic Politics ...	10%	03%	03%	05%	13%	16%	09%	04%	06%	04%	11%	10%	07%	03%
Economy/Technology ..	06%	11%	08%	10%	05%	15%	06%	15%	06%	07%	04%	09%	06%	06%
Society/Culture	08%	12%	09%	10%	10%	10%	09%	14%	11%	14%	09%	09%	10%	09%
Foreign Affairs	09%	09%	05%	07%	09%	04%	05%	07%	03%	02%	09%	15%	06%	07%
Other	05%	08%	08%	06%	06%	05%	08%	06%	09%	09%	07%	06%	05%	06%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The editors of Red Star continued to provide its readers with extensive coverage of Brezhnev's food production and conservation programs. All segments of the Soviet military were urged to cooperate in the production and conservation of food, fuel and other products.

In a feature article, Soviet military editors outlined the major propaganda objectives for their political cadre in 1983. They listed the major propaganda objectives directed to the Soviet military as follows:

- o Unity of the Soviet Republics.
- o United States versus the USSR.
- o CPSU ideology and history.
- o Soviet role in international affairs.

In October 1982, Soviet propaganda related to the topics of "unity of the Soviet Republics" and "multi-nationals of the Soviet military forces" emphasized:

"The Red Bridge! USSR is a family of Soviet Republics and different nationalities and peoples who are all united behind the CPSU."

"The Soviet people proudly anticipate the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Many nationalities and peoples of the USSR are united behind the CPSU and Leninism. The Soviet people are loyal, patriotic and unified."

"A Ukrainian officer becomes a good friend of an Azerbaidzhani officer. They both serve the USSR loyally."

"Many excellent military units consist of men from all corners of the USSR, of different nationalities. The USSR is a country of united republics. Men of different nationalities love the USSR, the CPSU and are willing to defend the country as loyal citizens."

"A major conference is held in Southern Group of Forces to discuss multi-nationals of the Soviet military forces, unity and nationalism."

As expected, Soviet military editors provided banner coverage of Brezhnev's speech before the Conference of Soviet Army and Navy Staffs which was held in the Kremlin on 27 October. In his speech, the Soviet leader emphasized:

- o Military capabilities and readiness of the Soviet military forces.
- o The necessity for nuclear disarmament and detente.
- o United States militarism
- o Soviet domestic food program.

Also, in October, a major Soviet propaganda theme, that received wide and consistent coverage was that the "USSR wants to prevent nuclear war." In regard to this theme Russian propagandists circulated a suggested text for the complete and general cessation of nuclear weapon tests. Other news items and feature articles underscored the following topics:

- o United Nations approve the Soviet plan for complete cessation of nuclear weapons tests.
- o Governments all over the world praise Soviet peace initiatives at UN General Assembly.

- o USSR has taken steps to prove that the USSR is serious about disarmament.
- o Soviet peace organizations asks UN to take constructive steps towards nuclear disarmament.
- o UN countries support Soviet peace initiative and the request to nuclear powers to cease all testing of nuclear weapons.
- o The entire world applauds the Soviet promise not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.
- o The international press praises Brezhnev's speech at recent staff meeting of Soviet Army and Navy. USSR wants detente, disarmament and peace.
- o Two directions in world policy: USSR is pro-detente, disarmament and peace; the U.S. is for an extensive increase in military weapons.

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

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

Table 7

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

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

- o To increase military vigilance and capabilities.
- o Men must learn from their mistakes.
- o Each soldier must strive to excel in training.
- o Soviet soldiers must understand that the Soviet military forces are dedicated to peace.

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

In October 1982, over four percent of Red Star's space allocated to all Soviet military topics and subjects were critical and/or negative in tone in regard to individual and/or unit performance. (In July and August over ten percent of this coverage was negative.) However, ten percent of the space (in Red Star) about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical in tone, and 12 percent of the space allocated to the subjects of military logistics was critical in tone.

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

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

- o Soviet officers and soldiers must be motivated to maintain the heroic standards established during World War II.

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

Food Conservation and Military Construction

"By cultivating vegetable gardens and raising livestock military units support Brezhnev's food program."

"Conservation is the goal. Moscow military region bases are cooperating in obtaining, storing and distributing harvested fruits and vegetables."

"Baltic area units work very hard to fulfill food program."

"Pipeline. Military construction unit is building the pipeline through the Carpathians. It has completed the pipeline across hundreds of kilometers. The men excel in the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline."

"Finding quarters! The chief of main billeting administration of Soviet Ministry of Defense discusses the problems of finding adequate quarters, and the proper maintenance of military quarters. Last year he received over 550 complaints. Billeting centers try to inform military members of their rights. The best way to do this is on the day of open letter."

"Housing not prepared for winter! An army major complains that his military base has not prepared military housing for the winter. The cold will penetrate and cause much discomfort."

"Manage money and supplies! Commanders of military construction units must be sure that their men fulfill their duties and are properly trained. He must maintain discipline and morale. He must be the leader and teacher. He must conserve and manage money and supplies efficiently."

"Leadership and guidance of CPSU are the basis of military construction. Therefore, military party organizations must play an important role in supervising and influencing military construction units, their discipline, morale and goals."

Military Training and Operations

"Learn from mistakes! As the Soviet armed forces approaches the end of another training year, units must strive to excel during the final training period. Military units that have not performed well must try to improve next year - they must learn from their mistakes."

"Evaluate training! As another training year comes to an end, military commanders must take this opportunity to evaluate training, and learn from mistakes and achievements. Next year's training can be improved by evaluating training now."

"Students must respect regulations! Military colleges must maintain an atmosphere of discipline and strictness. The training program must be well organized. The daily training program must be followed. Students must be taught strict discipline and to respect regulations."

"Officers must know men! Due to the excellent skills and leadership of the military commanders and political officers, the regiment excelled in training. Officers must know their men and the soldiers must cooperate and work together. Above all, the regiment learned from its mistakes. Every man must strive to excel and meet his quota."

"Be demanding! Military commanders must be demanding - a unit failed its operational tests because the officers were not demanding of their men."

"Indifference of commanders! Division fails in its tactical training tests due to the indifference of the commanding officer and poor organization of socialist competition."

"Nuclear submarine! The crew of a Soviet nuclear submarine excelled in training due to excellent leadership, team work and maximum effort. Each man performed 100 percent. Party organization effectively analyzed and influenced training. Everyone demanded excellence from themselves and comrades."

"Be creative! When organizing and conducting tactical training, commanders should be creative and innovative. Commanders and other officers must be good leaders and teachers (during training). They must be devoted to the success of their units. They must stay close to their men, work hard and pay attention to all details."

"Use initiative! Commanders and officers must be encouraged to use inventiveness, independence and initiative. Inventions and new technology can be used to improve military training."

"Be creative! Students at military colleges need to be encouraged to be innovative and creative. Assigning them independent science projects helps in this area."

Indoctrination, Troop Morale and Discipline

"Officer complains that the inefficiency of other officers caused him and several comrades to be transferred to the reserves in spite of their desire to remain on active duty."

"Know when to punish and praise! Commanders as well as other military officers must be good teachers as well as good soldiers. They must be strict, demanding and fair. They must get to know their men - their needs, weaknesses and strengths. They must know when to punish and when to praise."

"Party must influence military discipline! The upcoming elections and evaluations give the party organizations in the armed forces a good chance to analyze efficiency of their work over the past year in tactical training and influence on military life. The party organization must influence military discipline, morale and ideological training. Evaluation meetings improve results."

"Poor film! A sergeant criticizes a new film - Rodnya. He says that the characters in the film are not good communists and the film is not a good example for the troops."

"Unfair criticism! A retired political officer's name is blackened by criticism which appeared in Red Star. This officer was really honest and conscientious. The criticism in Red Star cannot be justified. An investigation revealed that the officer was wrongly criticized by his associates."

"Patriotic education! A meeting is held to discuss ideological battle and military patriotic education of young soldiers. The military patriotic education of young soldiers in the armed forces is improving each day. Young soldiers must first be taught to love the

CPSU and country. They must know the history and ideology of the CPSU and be taught to fulfill duties to the country."

"Komsomol has influenced the training and morale of sailors in the Soviet navy for sixty years. Political officers must influence and supervise men on ships during training cruises."

"Political officers correct inefficiency in the work of a local military newspaper. Military units improve the distribution of Red Star to the men of the unit."

"Get involved! After he completes his work, an officer refuses to get involved with his neighbors or base activities. He locks himself in his room at his apartment and stays busy with his hobby - drawing. A neighbor's wife asked him to take her sick baby to the hospital. He said his car was broke to avoid taking her to the hospital. The baby died. He realizes that he should have been more involved with people."

"Improve work of political cadres! Meeting is held in the main political directorate of Soviet army and navy to discuss progress of party organizations. In general party organizations are performing their duties well. But, military party organizations must focus on better organization of political meetings and activities. They must improve the work of the political cadres."

"Maintain discipline and morale! Commanding officers must be like a father to their men. They must get to know them and to understand their needs and weaknesses, as well as strong points. They must encourage them, provide for them, lead them and teach them. Commanders must punish and/or praise, as suitable. A commander must maintain discipline and morale of his men."

"International duty! A mother describes her son, a young lieutenant in the Soviet army who gave his life in fulfilling his international duty. She describes him as a boy, a teenager and a young officer. He was a good person, a loyal and responsible officer."

"He deserved better treatment! An officer was disliked by his supervisors for getting his nose into their mistakes and problems; he received a series of reprimands for things that he did not do. The officer was eventually transferred into the reserves, against his will."

Red Star commented that this treatment was unfair - he was a good officer who deserved better treatment."

"Party organization failed to help the division maintain military readiness and discipline, because of its formal and abstract approach to training and socialist competitions."

"Cover up! An army major criticizes the dishonesty of the officers in his unit. They cover up their own mistakes and the disciplinary violations of subordinates. They cheat on evaluations and reports about training results and discipline. All of this hurts them and their men."

"Work together! Officers must be comrades and friends with one another. They must work closely together and consult with each other and share experiences. They must expect professionalism, hard work and discipline from one another. They must work together to improve military readiness, discipline and morale."

"Demand excellence! Officers must stay close to their men. They must get to know them personally and get to know their problems, weaknesses and strengths. They must expect and demand excellence from their men."

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Propaganda cartoons are used to underscore selected propaganda themes. The following sample of cartoons is from the October issues of Red Star, and reflects the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda in regard to the following topics/themes:

<u>Topic/Theme</u>	<u>Cartoon Number</u>
U.S. Military/Political Hegemony	1, 2, 3
Military Budget/Arms Race	3
Israeli Aggression	2, 4, 5
Foreign Military Assistance	4



Radio "Liberty" and Radio "Free Europe", which are supported by CIA, are continuing evil anti-Soviet slander and disinformation.

The most reliable source.

Агрессия Израиля в Ливане является в конечном итоге делом американских рук.

(12) (1982)



Вашингтонская поддержка.

Рис. В. БОЛКОВА.

Israeli aggression in Lebanon is, in the end result, America's affair.

Washington's support.



U.S. chemical arms arsenals are scattered all over West Germany.

Pentagonese Gothic.

Последняя агрессия Израиля против Ливана и продол-
жающаяся оккупация территории этой страны осуществля-
ются при всесторонней поддержке Соединенных Штатов.
(из газет).



На потребу агрессору.

Рис. С. БОКОВА.

Current Israeli aggression against Lebanon and continuing occupation of Lebanese territory has been realized through the multilateral support of the U.S.

At the demand of the aggressor.



Israelis in Lebanon are no better than Nazis in World War II.

DATE
ILME