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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

VOL. 4, NO. 11, 1984

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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 1-30 NOVEMBER 1984

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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-30 November 1984

Executive Summary

For more than five years, the Soviet Government and Communist Party have been consistent and uncompromising in their vitriolic propaganda about the policies and activities of the United States government. ^{and NATO.} With monotonous persistence, the Russian propaganda machine stressed and insidiously highlighted only those events and topics that showed the American 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. →

During November 1984, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated 25 percent of international and foreign affairs space (in Red Star) to activities and events of the United States. In this regard, the Kremlin underscored the following propaganda themes and headlines:

- An act of genocide! World public opinion strongly condemns the Pentagon's testing of toxic chemical in the Amazon jungle--thousands of innocent indians died as a result of these criminal tests.
- Reagan continues to insist on American military supremacy over the U.S.S.R. -- Reagan demands a first strike capability.
- "The Evil Secrets of Pine Bluff!". The Pentagon and NATO expand the development, production and the deployment of toxic chemical/bacteriological weapons.
- U.S. Army Special Forces "cutthroats" have been assigned the mission of conducting international terrorism for the U.S. government.
- Many innocent women and children are killed as a result of American sponsored military raids into Nicaragua.

Fifty-six percent of Red Star's coverage of American hegemony and imperialism concerned "Reagan's War in Nicaragua". For over two years the Soviet propaganda machine has repeatedly exploited American political, economic, and military actions and/or events in Latin America. In November 1984, the major thrust of the Kremlin's propaganda effort about American imperialism concerned Nicaragua. The following headlines and abstracts contain the tone and overall substance of Russian propaganda related to United States hegemony in Central America:

- The world press exposes the CIA and its terrorist methods in supporting the contras in Nicaragua.

- The CIA published a training manual for the contras -- the book provides detailed instructions in the use of terrorism and even murder (of political leaders).
- President Reagan attempts to justify and explain the CIA manual about the neutralization of Nicaraguan political leaders.
- The White House continues to justify its military buildup in Central American with various propaganda claims, including one claim that the U.S.S.R. is sending MIGs to Nicaragua.
- Psychological warfare. American military aircraft fly over Nicaragua (every day) to intimidate and panic the civilian population.
- The United States intensifies its aggression against Nicaragua. Military maneuvers are intended to "scare" Nicaragua, it is the first step to an invasion.

As in the past, Soviet propaganda continued to "expose the covert and devious operations" of the American Central Intelligence Agency in support of counter-revolutionaries all over the world. The Kremlin headlined and emphasized the following topics in regard to the CIA and international terrorism:

- The CIA uses terrorism and international terrorist groups to intimidate and murder political leaders who do not cooperate with the American government.
- "The Secret Wars of the CIA!" An Indian author described the activities of the CIA regarding the murder of government officials, intervention in the activities of Third World governments and in counter-revolutionary activities.
- The White House has established international terrorism as an official government policy. Reagan will encourage more actions such as the invasion of Grenada.

The heavy-handed Soviet propaganda campaign against the Reagan administration continued unabated. During the past four years, the leadership in the Kremlin has consistently underscored its serious concern with regard to American psychological warfare operations against the U.S.S.R., the Warsaw Pact countries and international socialism. In a series of articles, dealing in what the Soviet call "weapons of lies and diversion," the Kremlin headlined and emphasized the following topics:

- American "anti-socialism" has deep roots. For 67 years the United States has attempted to obtain military and political supremacy over the U.S.S.R.
- The United States continues (and accelerates) its anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.

- The Washington Post newspaper published a series of anti-Soviet (and slanderous) articles by R. Kaiser.
- Religious fanatics (and circles) such as the Moral Majority support Reagan's anti-Soviet policies--they urge the American youth to become anti-Soviet and claim that war with the U.S.S.R. is inevitable.
- More propaganda. The United States and Western Europe media exploit the assassination of Indira Ghandi in order to conduct another propaganda attack on the Soviet Union. They claim that the Kremlin is encouraging anti-American sentiments in India.
- The CIA operates (and controls) anti-Soviet propaganda radio stations such as "Radio Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe". U.S. intelligence reported that its radio psychological warfare programs have been very effective (in its anti-Soviet propaganda).
- American anti-socialist propaganda is often presented as news, and is intended to destabilize socialist governments and discredit their programs. The American sponsored propaganda broadcasts are intended to cause instability--such as the activities which occurred in Poland.

The following additional abstracts and headlines (from Red Star) reflect the overall content, tone and emphasis of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony:

- The Pentagon continues its military infiltration and buildup in the Indian Ocean. Diego Garcia is the focus of attention.
 - Over \$500 million will be spent to make Diego Garcia into a nuclear base (for the Indian Ocean region).
 - By 1989, the U.S. intends to have strategic control of the Indian Ocean region.
 - Washington is blocking all attempts by nations in the area, to turn the Indian Ocean into a "Zone of Peace."
- Increased tension in Europe. The military buildup of West Germany and NATO forces in Europe could lead to all-out nuclear war in Europe.
- NATO approves the "Roger's Plan." This is a U.S. plan to launch military strikes deep into enemy territory in the event of a crisis. Conventional weapons would be used in this first strike operation.
- AUTUMN FORGE-84: A "first-strike" strategy.
 - AUTUMN-FORGE war games are one of a series of annual NATO exercises that are becoming more provocative and dangerous each year.

- A primary objective of the war games was to develop and practice a first-strike strategy against the Warsaw Pact countries and the U.S.S.R.
- This year (in AUTUMN-FORGE) limited nuclear war strategy was emphasized.
- The AUTUMN-FORGE military maneuvers are intended to intimidate the Warsaw Pact countries and should be considered as a serious provocation (to socialist countries).
- American Special Forces -- A new cover for international terrorism.
 - The U.S. Army continues to train "cutthroats" in its Special Forces units to carry out terrorist operations.
 - The American JCS (in the Pentagon) has activated a new organization (department) to coordinate all anti-terrorist operations of the U.S. armed forces.
 - Reagan's concept of fighting international terrorism involves actions against liberation movements (such as those in Central America).

As in previous months, the editors of Red Star used every opportunity to mislead its audience and to portray the United States government as being aggressive, militaristic and a country that seeks world domination (no matter what the cost). In November, almost 40 percent of Red Star's foreign coverage about the arms race concerned the production of chemical and biological weapons (by the United States). In a series of feature articles, the Kremlin highlighted the following topics:

- A history of American criminal actions. The United States Army tested new weapons in World War II (Hiroshima and Nagasaki), Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, without regard for the safety of civilians.
- The United States is guilty of genocid. Government and people all over the world condemned American (U.S. Army) testing of chemical weapons in Brazil that caused the deaths of thousands of indians.
- Deadly chemicals. The U.S. Army has 90 types of chemical weapons including 55,000 tons of highly toxic nerve chemicals.
- American research laboratories continue to develop new and highly toxic chemical substances.
- A propaganda trick that won't work! The American record in the use of chemical weapons in Vietnam is very clear -- it resulted in massive defoliation and innumerable deaths. Now Washington claims that the

U.S.S.R. is using chemical weapons in Asia. "The thief himself is shouting 'stop thief'." A propaganda trick that won't work.

On the subject of "Star Wars" and space, the Soviet press emphasized the following topics:

- There is no need for a defense in space. The concept of a nuclear buildup and arms race in space can only lead to a catastrophe.
- American scientists tour the United States to discuss the dangers of "Star Wars." There is no need for a defense in space. Weapons should be banned from space.
- The United States continues its military buildup in space, in spite of world opposition. Recently the Pentagon tested an ASAT system -- this is an attempt by Reagan to obtain military supremacy over the U.S.S.R. and to destroy the existing balance of power. The Soviet Union will not permit the U.S. to obtain military supremacy in space.

The following headlines and abstracts indicate the tone and psychological emphasis of Russian propaganda in regard to the topics of arms control and detente:

- A nuclear war would result in total destruction -- no one would win. Both the United States and the U.S.S.R. would benefit from arms control. Unfortunately, the Reagan administration is continuing the arms race and strategic modernization programs of offensive and defensive weapons systems. The MX and Trident-2 systems are especially dangerous.
- Washington has sabotaged arms control -- the U.S. is trying to obtain military supremacy. The White House publicly states its support for arms control, but American actions indicate the opposite. The Reagan administration has the following goals (in regard to the arms race):
 - To gain a first-strike advantage.
 - To double the number of nuclear weapons.
 - To refuse to freeze arms production.
 - To continue to deploy new sophisticated nuclear weapons to Europe (no matter what).
 - To build up arms in space.
- Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will meet in Geneva on January 7-8 to discuss the possible renewal of U.S.-Soviet arms talks.

- Talks are the only alternative. Public and political figures in the United States condemn Reagan's militaristic policies and call for U.S.-Soviet detente. The entire international situation (and world peace) depends on American-Soviet relations.

As in previous months, articles and feature stories about military discipline and morale in the Soviet armed forces received the majority of the space allocated to military subjects. The following articles indicate some discipline and morale problems in the Soviet armed forces:

- Alcoholism. Red Star criticized various commanders and army officers for being too patient and tolerant with fellow officers who are drunkards. They do not help other officers by being tolerant of their drinking--discipline must be enforced.
- Alcoholism. A warrant officer complained to Red Star that he was unfairly punished and transferred to the reserves. Upon investigation, Red Star discovered that he was consistently late for work and he was usually drunk at work. His behavior was completely improper for a Soviet officer.
- Scandal. Red Star sharply criticized two general officers for abusing their positions and illegally obtaining an apartment. Both officers held important posts--one was the chief finance officer of a North Fleet division, the other, LTGEN Timoshchenko, was the chief of finance for the entire Black Sea Fleet. General Timoshchenko was guilty of other crimes such as the misuse of government funds and biased personnel management.
- Army General Shchelekov is relieved from active duty for abusing his position and discrediting his rank.

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INTRODUCTION

The information in this analysis reflects the substance, tone and propaganda emphasis of Soviet rhetoric and news for over five years--June 1979 through November 1984. During this period, a total of 77,680 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. It addresses the issues important to the political elite.

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 ideological instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military audience. 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 Soviet 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 U.S.S.R. during November 1984.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS AND REPORTING OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In November 1984, 25 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. The average 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 November 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 October 1984 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for selected countries for a 64-month period.

TABLE 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Nov 1984 Percent</u>	<u>Oct 1984 Percent</u>	<u>June 79 - Sept 84 Percent</u>
1.	United States.....	31.83	26.39	30.67
2.	Afghanistan.....	7.87	9.96	3.92
3.	Nicaragua.....	7.42	3.57	1.50
4.	India.....	6.94	.44	1.53
5.	NATO.....	4.48	2.52	1.94
6.	Warsaw Pact.....	4.34	2.98	2.93
7.	West Germany.....	2.55	2.26	2.66
8.	Pakistan.....	2.34	.40	.81
9.	Brazil.....	2.24	1.98	.10
10.	Mozambique.....	2.04	.09	.30
11.	Hungary.....	1.88	.09	1.23
12.	Israel.....	1.18	1.25	3.35
13.	Ethiopia.....	1.10	.40	.52
14.	Japan.....	1.01	1.44	2.19

UNITED STATES

For more than 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 November 1984, the editors of Red Star devoted almost 32 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.)

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; they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over 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 November, it was 66 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone)

allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

TABLE 2

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Nov 1984</u>	<u>Oct 1984</u>	<u>June 79 - Sept 84</u>
1.	United States.....	66%	71%	60%
2.	NATO.....	07%	07%	02%
3.	West Germany.....	05%	06%	04%
4.	Pakistan.....	05%	01%	02%
5.	Netherlands Antilles.....	05%	-	02%
6.	India.....	04%	-	-
7.	Israel.....	03%	04%	07%
8.	Japan.....	02%	04%	04%
9.	South Africa.....	01%	01%	02%

It is apparent from the statistical data in Table 2 that Moscow's rhetoric and propaganda about the United States has remained strident. The overall critical tone of Russian propaganda toward the American government and its institutions has not changed in over a quarter of a century. To the leaders in the Kremlin, the United States government is the primary (and consistent) enemy of the U.S.S.R. and the Russian people. Although slightly abated, the "hate Reagan" tempo and theme of official Soviet propaganda continued.

During November 1984, the substance of Soviet propaganda and public statements repeatedly underscored the following themes, slogans, and headlines:

- The Pentagon expands its military facilities and operations in Pakistan. The U.S. is prepared to deploy military forces to the region.
- The U.S. Air Force will deploy B-52 strategic bombers (with nuclear weapons) to Kadena Air Base, Japan.
- The United States insists on reinforcing its military bases in the Indian Ocean.
- President Reagan orders the deployment of more nuclear land-based cruise missiles to Great Britain and Europe.
- An act of genocide! World public opinion condemns the Pentagon's testing of toxic chemicals in the Amazon jungle--thousands of innocent indians died as a result of these criminal tests.
- Reagan continues to insist on American military supremacy over the U.S.S.R. -- the Pentagon demands a first strike capability.
- The arms race in space can only lead to a nuclear catastrophe.
- "The Evil Secrets of Pine Bluff!" The Pentagon and NATO expand the development, production, and deployment of toxic chemical/bacteriological weapons.

- U.S. Army Special Forces "cutthroats" have been assigned the mission of conducting international terrorism for the U.S. government.
- The White House fosters and encourages the use of international terrorism as an official government policy.
- The Heritage Foundation recommends an increased buildup of American military forces and an expansion of international terrorism (by the United States).
- Reagan attempts to disrupt the Nicaraguan elections by conducting military raids into the border regions of Nicaragua.
- Many innocent women and children are killed as a result of American sponsored military raids into Nicaragua.
- The Reagan administration prepares to invade Nicaragua.

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	
	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT
US Military/ Political Hegemony	42%	51%	52%	52%	57%	54%	38%	53%	50%	44%	45%	46%	63%	48%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	40%	34%	33%	29%	16%	29%	27%	22%	29%	39%	33%	41%	25%	43%
Other.....	11%	05%	05%	08%	14%	09%	26%	09%	08%	10%	10%	03%	01%	03%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	<u>07%</u> 100%	<u>10%</u> 100%	<u>10%</u> 100%	<u>11%</u> 100%	<u>13%</u> 100%	<u>08%</u> 100%	<u>09%</u> 100%	<u>16%</u> 100%	<u>13%</u> 100%	<u>07%</u> 100%	<u>12%</u> 100%	<u>10%</u> 100%	<u>11%</u> 100%	<u>06%</u> 100%

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

Again, as in previous months, 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								
	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>
1. Central America/ Caribbean.....	56%	36%	10%	23%	41%	34%	27%	27%	23%
2. World Wide.....	28%	29%	60%	43%	10%	12%	16%	27%	22%
3. Europe.....	06%	19%	08%	10%	17%	34%	18%	25%	08%
4. Africa.....	04%	00%	02%	01%	00%	00%	00%	00%	05%
5. Asia/Pacific.....	03%	14%	12%	14%	13%	12%	32%	16%	28%
6. Indian Ocean and Middle East.....	<u>03%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>08%</u>	<u>09%</u>	<u>19%</u>	<u>08%</u>	<u>07%</u>	<u>05%</u>	<u>14%</u>
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

United States Hegemony in Central America and the Caribbean

Fifty-six percent of Red Star's coverage of American hegemony and imperialism concerned "Reagan's War" in Nicaragua. During the past two years the Russian propaganda machine has repeatedly exploited American political, economic and military actions/events in Latin America. In November 1984, the major thrust of the Kremlin's propaganda effort about American imperialism concerned Nicaragua (see table 4). In this regard, the editor's of Red Star emphasized the following topics:

- The CIA continues to conduct an organized program of international terrorism against the government of Nicaragua.
- United States military forces continue to conduct dangerous and provocative maneuvers and military exercises in Central America.
- The Pentagon intensifies its preparations to invade Nicaragua.
- The United States attempts to sabotage the Nicaraguan elections.

The following headlines and abstracts contain the tone and overall substance of Russian propaganda related to United States hegemony in Central America:

The CIA and the Contras

- The world press exposed the CIA and its terrorist methods in supporting the contras in Nicaragua.
- The United States has a policy for conducting international terrorism against unfriendly governments, such as Nicaragua.
- According to ABC TV, when Reagan became president he ordered the CIA to initiate covert actions against Nicaragua--support the contras.
- The CIA published a training manual for the contras--the manual provided detailed instructions in the use of terrorism and even murder.
- The U.S. State Department denied that the U.S. government published the manual on terrorism.
- President Reagan attempted to justify and explain the CIA manual about the neutralization of Nicaraguan political leaders. According to Reagan:
 - Neutralization does not mean the assassination of Nicaraguan leaders.
 - Neutralization can involve the removal of Nicaraguan leaders through elections.
- Reagan cannot explain his policy of terrorism, which includes the assassination of Nicaraguan leaders.
- CIA sponsored contras attacked a coffee plantation in Nicaragua. In this attack 23 civilians, including women and children were murdered by the contras. The Nicaraguan government protested to Washington and the United Nations.

American Preparations to Invade Nicaragua

- U.S. Navy warships entered Nicaraguan waters (on November 7) and conducted dangerous exercises with no respect for navigation rules--this was an invasion of Nicaraguan sovereignty.
- U.S. Navy ships attacked Nicaraguan patrol boats that were escorting a Soviet merchantman into the Port of Corinto. A U.S. Air Force C-130 also was in the area. Nicaragua protested this continuing U.S. aggression and harassment.
- The Pentagon has developed detailed plans to invade Nicaragua.

- The White House continues to justify its military buildup in Central America with various propaganda claims, including one that the U.S.S.R. is supplying MIGs to Nicaragua.
 - The American military presence in Central America is the major cause of the political problems and tension in the region.
 - Reagan claims to be fighting international terrorism in Nicaragua. But the U.S. continues its aggression against the civilian population of Nicaragua.
 - Psychological warfare. American military aircraft fly over Nicaragua (every day) to intimidate and panic the civilian population.
 - The Pentagon intends to increase its military strength in Honduras-- American troops will be stationed on the Nicaraguan border.
 - The U.S. Army plans to conduct provocative and intimidating military maneuvers in Honduras - BIG PINE-3 and GRENADERO-2.
 - The United States intensifies its aggression against Nicaragua. Military maneuvers are intended to "scare" Nicaragua; it is the first step to an invasion.
 - The President of Nicaragua, D. Ortega, criticized the U.S. plans to invade Nicaragua and the continued U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. The people of Nicaragua are prepared to fight (to the end) and will not permit imperialism to triumph over socialism.
 - Reagan continues to support the aggression by the contras against the Nicaraguan government. The people (of Nicaragua) are determined to support the revolution.
 - The American policy of aggression in Central America is denounced by many foreign governments. The Chinese press criticized the U.S. military activities in Central America--especially, in regard to Nicaragua.
 - The United States and Nicaragua conduct diplomatic talks in Mexico, but with no positive results. The Reagan administration continues its preparations to invade Nicaragua.
 - Reagan supports the contras; the counterrevolutionaries are being trained for a secret invasion.
 - The Pentagon is preparing for a large-scale invasion of Nicaragua.
- The U.S. Army continues to conduct various military maneuvers close to the border of Nicaragua.

- The White House applies more intimidation and pressure to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.
- "Composite Training Unit-85" maneuvers started on November 1 and included over 25 U.S. Navy ships.
- The U.S. Navy conducted "KINGS' GUARD" exercises as well as four other military maneuvers in the vicinity of Nicaragua.

Other Topics

- The United States has attempted to sabotage the Nicaraguan elections by sponsoring (conducting) military raids into the border regions of Nicaragua. Over 80 percent of the voters participated in the elections. Reagan's tactics did not work.
- American attempts to sabotage the Nicaraguan elections failed. The elections were peaceful and successful.
- Daniel Ortega won the majority of votes in the Nicaraguan elections.
- The Nicaraguan people support the revolution and are determined that it will succeed. Thousands have joined the military in order to defend the country from American aggression.
- The people of Nicaragua are determined to defend the revolution. Civil defense units are in a constant state of alert.
- Reagan denies that he plans to send a large number of American military forces into Central America, but he cannot guarantee that he will not send more troops to Central America. Grenada can be repeated.

The CIA and International Terrorism

As in the past, Soviet propaganda continued to "expose the covert and devious operations" of the American Central Intelligence Agency in support of counter-revolutionaries in Afghanistan, Central American and Eastern Europe. In a series of feature articles, based on a review of a recently published book with the provocative title, "Terror: The Inventors and the Executors," the editors of Red Star described CIA's subversive activities in Western Europe as follows:

- The American CIA has over 200 subversive centers in Western Europe.
- CIA centers are used to undermine and discredit socialist and communist parties in Greece, Spain, Italy, Portugal and other European countries where socialist and communist parties are popular.

- The spy centers are used to gather intelligence to discredit and undermine political parties and movements hostile to the United States.
- The CIA also uses terrorism and international terrorist groups to intimidate and murder hostile political leaders who do not cooperate with the American government.

In other articles about the CIA and international terrorism, the Kremlin emphasized and headlined the following topics:

- "The Secret Wars of the CIA!" An Indian author described the activities of the CIA in the murder of government officials, intervention in the activities of Third World governments, and in counterrevolutionaries activities.
- The Reagan administration has expanded international terrorist activities against unfriendly governments such as, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Libya, Laos, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Angola.
- The White House has established international terrorism as an official government policy. Reagan will encourage more actions such as the invasion of Grenada.
- Reagan has promoted LTGEN Kingston, Commander-in-Chief of CENTCOM, to the rank of General. CENTCOM controls American terrorist actions and military intervention in the Middle East, North Africa and Southeast Asia.

The Propaganda War Continues

The heavy-handed Soviet propaganda campaign against the Reagan administration continued unabated. During the past four years, the leadership in the Kremlin has consistently underscored its serious concern with regard to American psychological warfare operations against the U.S.S.R., the Warsaw Pact countries and international socialism. In a series of articles, dealing in what the Soviets call "weapons of lies and diversion," the Kremlin headlined and emphasized the following topics:

- American anti-socialism has deep roots. For 67 years the United States has attempted to obtain military and political supremacy over the U.S.S.R.
 - The socialist revolution continues in spite of Western propaganda and opposition.
- Over 39 percent of the governments in the world have adopted a form of socialism.

- The U.S.S.R. is the model for progressive governments all over the world.
- American anti-socialism has deep roots. In 1917, the American government failed in its attempt to destroy the socialist state and communism. The United States and the U.S.S.R. have deep and essential ideological differences.
- American anti-socialism has deep roots. From elementary school, the children in the United States are taught to be selfish and take what they want.
- The United States has been involved in 200 wars -- mostly imperialist and hegemonistic.
- Reagan's policies have brought the world closer to war and reflect the history of American imperialism.
- The United States continues (and accelerates) its anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.
- The Washington Post published a series of anti-Soviet (and slanderous) articles by R. Kaiser.
- Religious fanatics (and circles) such as the Moral Majority support Reagan's anti-Soviet policies--they urge the American youth to become anti-Soviet and claim that war with the U.S.S.R. is inevitable.
- The primary purpose of Washington's psychological warfare (and attacks) on the U.S.S.R., and the psychological brainwashing of the American people is to distract attention from the arms race and American aggression around the world.
- More propaganda. The United States and the Western media exploit the assassination of Indira Ghandhi in order to conduct another propaganda attack on the Soviet Union. They claim that the Kremlin has encouraged anti-American sentiments in India.
- The United States has launched a new anti-Ethiopian propaganda campaign. The American government insists that the U.S. is providing the only assistance to the drought victims, and that the Ethiopian government is helpless. The Americans neglected to mention the vast amount of aid being provided by the U.S.S.R. to the people of Ethiopia.
- The Reagan administration is providing more funds and effort for radio propaganda programs aimed at Eastern Europe.

- The American CIA operates (and controls) anti-Soviet propaganda radio stations such as "Radio Liberty" and "Radio Free Europe." U.S. intelligence has reported that its radio psychological warfare programs have been very effective (in its anti-Soviet propaganda).
- American anti-socialist propaganda is often presented as news, and is intended to destabilize socialist governments and discredit their programs. The American sponsored broadcasts are intended to cause instability--such as the activities in Poland.

Additional Propaganda Items Related to Military/Political Hegemony

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

- Washington pressures Paris not to pull out of Chad. Reagan is disturbed in regard to the French-Libyan political negotiations. The United States opposes all relations between France and Libya.
- The United States insists that France remain in Chad so American imperialism can influence Central Africa.
- The Pentagon continues its military infiltration and buildup in the Indian Ocean. Diego Garcia is the focus of attention.
 - The Pentagon will modernize its military facilities in Diego Garcia.
 - Over \$500 million will be spent to make Diego Garcia into a nuclear base (for the Indian Ocean region).
 - By 1989, the U.S. intends to have strategic control of the Indian Ocean.
 - In addition, the United States is blocking all attempts by nations in the area to turn the Indian Ocean into a "Zone of Peace."
- The Pentagon has sent another U.S. Navy task force into the Indian Ocean. The aircraft carrier Enterprise is the lead ship of this aggressive force.
- The Pentagon will send the nuclear aircraft carrier Carl Vinson (with nuclear weapons) to Japan. This is another example of American-Japanese military hegemony in Asia.
- The Pentagon will conduct massive military maneuvers in the United States--off the Coast of Georgia. Over 16,000 troops will participate

in war exercises including the 24th Mechanized Division, 82nd Airborne Division and the 101st Assault Division.

- The United States and Japanese military forces will conduct joint and combined military exercises in Hokkaido. These war games are provocative to the U.S.S.R.
- The United States will conduct large-scale war games in Western Germany in January-February 1985. These exercises are intended to intimidate Eastern Europe (Warsaw Pact) countries.
- The United States continues to provide military and political support to Israeli aggression and provocations in the Middle East. Most Arab governments have lost all faith and respect for the policies of the White House.
- The Pentagon will deploy Patriot missile systems to Western Europe--all of this adds to the threat of war in Europe.
- Increased tension in Europe. The military build-up of West Germany and U.S. and NATO forces are serious factors contributing to the threat of war in Europe.
- NATO against Europe. NATO continues its militaristic and aggressive policies while the people of Europe support the renewal of East-West dialogue, detente, and the control of nuclear weapons.
- The Reagan administration continues to urge its NATO allies to increase their spending for military weapons.
 - France and Great Britain are modernizing and frantically building up their armed forces.
 - West Germany is no longer restricted in regard to the manufacture of sophisticated military weapons.
 - The Council of Europe has developed a plan and program for massive military cooperation and military buildup. The council wants Western Europe to be as strong as its American partner (in regard to sophisticated military weapons).
- NATO approves the "Roger's Plan." This is a U.S. plan to launch military strikes deep into enemy territory in the event of a military crisis. Conventional weapons would be used in this first strike operation.
- AUTUMN FORGE-84: A "first-strike" strategy.
 - AUTUMN-FORGE war games are one of a series of annual NATO exercises that are becoming more provocative and dangerous each year.

- This year they included 30 separate large exercises that involved: (1) 350,000 military troops, (2) over 2,000 tactical aircraft, and (3) a vast naval armada of over 300 warships.
- The AUTUMN FORGE maneuvers lasted for three months and were conducted throughout Western Europe.
- A primary objective of the war games was to develop and practice a first-strike strategy against the Warsaw Pact countries and the U.S.S.R.
- This year the limited nuclear war strategy was emphasized.
- The AUTUMN-FORGE military maneuvers are intended to intimidate the Warsaw Pact countries, and should be considered a serious provocation (to socialist countries).
- The President of the East Germany is very critical of the U.S.-NATO anti-socialist propaganda and the military buildup.
- NATO is constructing another large naval base on the Aegean coast of Turkey. This installation will increase further the political tensions in the region.
- American Special Forces -- A new cover for international terrorism.
 - The U.S. Army continues to train "cutthroats" in its Special Forces units to carry out terrorist operations.
 - The American JCS (in the Pentagon) has activated a new organization (department) to coordinate all anti-terrorist operations of the U.S. armed forces. This new organization will control all special forces--Army, Navy and Air Force.
 - Reagan's concept of fighting international terrorism involves actions against liberation movements (such as those in Central America).
 - The Pentagon is increasing the strength and the resources of all special forces units.
 - The special forces are intended to play a key role in Reagan's "hypocritical battle against international terrorism".

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In November 1984, the editors of the leading Soviet military newspaper Red Star allocated 39 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 feature

articles and editorials, the Soviet media and leadership continued to headline and underscore that the Reagan administration is committed to increasing the quantity and the quality of its advanced nuclear weapons, in order to obtain nuclear supremacy over the U.S.S.R., and to be in a position to launch a first-strike attack on the Soviet Union.

In major editorials and in a special series of articles, the Soviet leadership once again stressed the following propoganda arguments in regard to the arms race:

- Washington has undermined the arms talks because Reagan insists on military supremacy.
- The United States has undermined military stability by seeking a first-strike nuclear capability.
- The Pentagon has continued to insist on a building-up of nuclear and chemical weapons.
- The United States has destroyed the existing strategic balance with its irresponsible weapons buildup.

The following abstracts and headlines from Red Star clearly indicate the tone and substance of the Kremlin's propoganda arguments concerning the arms race and arms limitations.

On the Subject of Chemical Weapons

As in previous months, editors of Red Star used every opportunity to mislead its audience, and to portray the United States government as being aggressive, militaristic, and a country that seeks world domination (no matter what the cost). In October 1984, the Kremlin's propoganda machine initiated a world-wide disinformation campaign to "prove" that the Dow Chemical Company and the Pentagon conducted secret chemical warfare tests in the jungles of Brazil. In November, almost 40 percent of Red Star's foreign coverage about the arms race concerned the production of chemical and biological weapons.

In a series of feature articles, the Kremlin highlighted the following topics:

- Criminal actions. World leaders strongly condemned the Pentagon's testing of toxic chemicals in the Amazon jungles of Brazil. The tests resulted in the death of thousands of indians.
- The Americans continue to test and manufacture chemical weapons with no concern about the potential danger to the civilian population.
- A history of American criminal actions. The United States Army tested new weapons in World War II (Hiroshima and Nagasaki), Korea, Vietnam,

Laos and Kampuchea, without regard for the safety of the civilian population.

- The world press condemned United States testing of chemicals in the Amazon Basin of Brazil, which led to the deaths of thousands of innocent indians--an act of genocide.
- Governments and people all over the world condemned American testing of chemical substances in Brazil which caused the deaths of thousands of innocent civilians.
- The United States is guilty of genocide. The world press strongly condemned the Pentagon's testing of chemicals in Brazil which caused the deaths of thousands of indians. (Mass murder.)
- The Pentagon will continue to manufacture toxic chemical weapons. Additional funds have been allocated for binary weapons. The Pine Bluff Arsenal is programmed to manufacture 70,000 binary weapons a year.
- Deadly chemicals. The United States has 90 types of chemical weapons including 55,000 tons of highly toxic nerve chemicals.
- General Rogers, the Commander-in-Chief of NATO forces, insists that NATO be supplied with additional amounts of new toxic chemical weapons.
- The "Evil Secrets of Pine Bluff!" The United States military services are acquiring more chemical weapons. Pine Bluff is mass-producing a variety of new chemical weapons including:
 - Binary chemical weapons.
 - Bigeye 500 kg chemical bombs.
 - Other highly-toxic substances.
- American research laboratories are developing new and highly toxic chemical substances. U.S. military forces have 150,000 tons of toxic chemicals which include VX and IVA. In addition, American defense firms and laboratories are engaged in research for more deadly weapons.
- A propaganda trick that won't work! The American record in the use of chemical weapons in Vietnam (from 1961 to 1971) is very clear--it resulted in massive defoliation and innumerable deaths. Now Washington claims that the U.S.S.R. is using chemical weapons in Asia. "The thief himself is shouting 'stop thief'." A propaganda device that won't work.

- The United States and NATO are guilty in fostering the race for more chemical weapons.
- The U.S.S.R. has proposed (in the United Nations) that serious steps should be taken to reduce the stock pile of chemical weapons.
- Current American military programs encourage the buildup of new chemical weapons.
- The West German government encourages the United States to stock-pile chemical weapons in Western Europe.

On the Subject of "Star Wars" and Space

- There is no need for defense in space. The concept of a nuclear buildup and arms race in space can only lead to a catastrophe.
- American scientists tour the United States to discuss the dangers of "Star Wars". There is no need for a defense in space. Weapons should be banned from space.
- Reagan continues on his course for "Star Wars". The Pentagon tested an anti-satellite system on November 13. The White House plans to spend billions of dollars on military buildup in space.
- The United States continues its military buildup in space, in spite of world opposition. Recently the Pentagon tested an ASAT system--this is an attempt by Reagan to obtain military supremacy over the U.S.S.R. and destroy the existing balance of power. The Soviet Union will not permit the U.S. to obtain military supremacy in space.

On the Subject of Modernization and Military Deployments

- The United States has deployed 32 cruise missiles in England, 45 in West Germany and 16 in Sicily. The deployment of these nuclear missiles only accelerates the arms race. The U.S.S.R. will not be intimidated.
- The Pentagon plans to deploy the new Patriot anti-air missile systems to West Germany.
- Reagan signs a bill allotting a huge amount of funds for intelligence and spying in 1985. Although the amount is secret, sources claim that it is the largest amount of money in history for military intelligence.
- The Pentagon plans to expand and modernize its military weapons (industrial) plants. Many of these war plants have been closed for years. Another step in the accelerating the arms race.

- The U.S. Marines have acquired a new military vehicle (the M1047). It is capable of both amphibious and land operations.
- The United States and NATO are developing a new air vehicle that can be used as an airplane or a helicopter. Many different models have been tested. The most successful has been the XV-15 built by the Bell Company.
- The Pentagon awarded Rockwell International a 1.9 billion dollar contract for the construction of B1-B bombers; a billion dollar contract was awarded to the Lockheed Aircraft Company for new Trident-2 nuclear missiles.

On Arms Control, Detente and the Reduction of Military Forces

For over five years the leaders in the Kremlin and Soviet propagandists have incessantly maintained that the U.S.S.R. supports detente with the West, nuclear disarmament, weapons reduction, the peaceful use of space and non-nuclear zones. In contrast, Soviet rhetoric continues to emphasize that Ronald Reagan (and the American government) is dangerous, trigger-happy and desires world hegemony. The Kremlin continues to emphasize propaganda themes to "prove" that the American government is determined to alter the strategic balance in order to obtain military superiority and a first strike capability of the Soviet Union.

The following headlines and abstracts indicate the tone and psychological emphasis of Russian propaganda in regard to arms control, the reduction of military forces and detente.

- Reagan and Peace: A Return to the Cold War. This article condemned Reagan's militaristic, adventuristic policies and his consistent refusal to deal seriously with the questions of detente and arms control.
- The Pentagon wants to destroy the strategic balance. The United States insists on obtaining a first-strike capability against targets in the Soviet Union. This policy is the result of the leadership (political and military) in the Reagan administration who advocate "peace through strength."
- A nuclear war would result in total destruction--no one would win! Both the United States and the U.S.S.R. would benefit from arms controls. Unfortunately, the Reagan administration is continuing the arms race and the strategic modernization programs of both offensive and defensive weapons systems. The MX and Trident-2 systems are especially dangerous.

- Washington has sabotaged arms control--the U.S. is trying to obtain military supremacy. The White House publicly states support for arms controls, but American actions indicate the opposite. The Reagan administration has the following goals (in regard to the nuclear arms race):
 - To gain a first strike advantage.
 - To double the number of nuclear strategic weapons.
 - Refuse to freeze nuclear arms production.
 - To continue to deploy new sophisticated nuclear weapons to Europe (no matter what).
 - To build up arms in space.
- Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will meet in Geneva on January 7-8 to discuss the possible renewal of U.S.--Soviet arms talks.
- Talks are the only alternative. Public and political figures in the United States condemn Reagan's militaristic policies and call for U.S. -- Soviet detente. The entire international situation (and world peace) depends on American -- Soviet relations.
- U.S.--Soviet Relations. Prager (American publisher) is distributing a new book of Chernenko's articles and speeches about U.S.--Soviet relations. The forward by President Chernenko expresses hope that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. will improve relations and work together for peace.
- American public and political officials praise Chernenko's support of international peace and U.S.--Soviet detente.
- An official celebration is held at the Soviet Embassy in Washington to honor the publication of Chernenko's articles and speeches on Soviet-American relations (published by Prager).

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

Soviet propaganda emphasis, pertaining 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 April 1984 through November 1984 is presented in the data contained in Table 5, below. (Percent is total coverage of space for theme.)

TABLE 5

<u>Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Sept</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>1984</u>			
					<u>July</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Apr</u>
1. Asia/Pacific.....	63%	10%	03%	75%	20%	61%	16%	38%
2. China.....	22%	02%	13%	11%	07%	25%	34%	27%
3. Europe/NATO.....	08%	65%	53%	12%	57%	05%	09%	01%
4. Latin America.....	04%	02%	03%	01%	03%	08%	---	---
5. Africa.....	03%	02%	---	---	03%	---	---	---
6. Middle East.....	---	19%	28%	01%	10%	01%	41%	34%
	<u>100%</u>							

Selected headlines and abstracts from Red Star that reflect the overall focus, tone and scope of Soviet propoganda pertaining to United States military assistance and mutual security topics are presented below:

Asia and the Pacific Ocean Area

- The White House is expanding its military operations and presence in Pakistan.
 - The Pentagon will improve and modernize naval facilities and ports to accommodate rapid deployment forces.
 - The Pentagon has the authority (from Pakistan) to deploy rapid deployment forces to Pakistan, in case of a contingency in the Indian Ocean area or Africa.
- On November 17, President Reagan and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan discussed security arrangements and military aid (for Pakistan). The United States is turning Pakistan into a major military base for operations in Southwest Asia.
- The Pakistan navy has purchased three frigates from Great Britain.
- The Pentagon will provide Pakistan with more Cobra helicopters. The military regime in Pakistan is rapidly increasing the offensive (strike) capabilities of its armed forces.
- The United States plans to increase its military aid to the Army of South Korea. The White House wants Seoul to have an offensive capability--to be the American policeman for Asia.
- The tension in South Korea is due to the presence of U.S. military forces. The Korean people want peace.

- The first squadron of American F-16s will be deployed to the new aggressive base at Misawa, Japan in the Spring of 1985. These aircraft will carry nuclear weapons, and will be a direct threat to the U.S.S.R.
- The Japanese Defense Minister has authorized the U.S. Air Force to establish two (forward) air bases in Japan. These will be advance military bases for aggression.
- Crisis management. The United States and Japan have developed joint plans for military operations in crisis situations.
- Australia has agreed to permit the U.S. Air Force to use its military air bases for the F-15 fighter.
- Nine U.S. Air Force B-52s arrive at Kadena Air Base, Japan. The Pentagon is planning to station B-52 bombers in Japan.
- The United States and Japan continue to conduct joint military operations. The White House would like to revive Japanese imperialism and spheres of influence in Asia.

China and Taiwan

- Former Secretary of State Alexander Haig discussed American military aid for Beijing with the Chinese Minister of Defense.
- The first contingent of U.S. manufactured C-70C helicopters arrived in China. Haig attended the ceremony honoring the arrival of the military helicopters.
- Chinese naval delegation visited the United States. The purpose of the visit to the Pentagon and American naval bases is to receive military assistance in the modernization of the Chinese Navy.
- The United States continues its military assistance and economic aid (and trade) with Taiwan. This aid continues to irritate Mainland China which wants the Pentagon to cut back on its military aid to Taiwan. In 1984, the Pentagon delivered over \$760 million of military aid to Taiwan.

Other Countries

- Norwegian companies provide special equipment and assistance to the U.S. Army and Navy facilities in Norway. The U.S. is building military bases in Norway.

- In 1984, Turkey received \$4.4 billion of military weapons and technology from the United States. Many of these weapons were very sophisticated systems.
- The Pentagon plans to modernize (and improve) its advance military bases on the Italian island of Maddalena.
- More military aid to Honduras. The Commander-in-Chief of the Honduran army will visit the Pentagon to discuss the purchase of advanced F-5 fighters. This would be a threat to the region.
- More military aid to Costa Rica. U.S. Army General Gorman visits Costa Rica and will recommend the delivery of more sophisticated weapons to Costa Rica.

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 five percent of the space in Red Star (about the United States) was allocated to themes other than military topics--in November 1984 it was eleven percent.

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

- Crime and corruption in capitalist countries.
 - Japanese gangsters terrify millions of ordinary citizens--in 1983 there were 2,039,191 assaults and crimes reported in Japan.
 - Criminal actions and violence are a normal part of the daily life in most American cities--even rural areas of America are plagued with criminals.
 - Much of Italy is controlled by the Mafia, especially Sicily.
 - Great Britain has a very serious crime problem, violence is rampant, London is no longer safe.
- The results of the American election: Reagan is re-elected.
 - Reagan and the Republican Party have succeeded in fooling the American people in believing that Reagan's policies are good for the United States (and the world).

- The United States has huge economic and social problems, poverty is everywhere.
- Many Americans did not vote due to apathy and an attitude of hopelessness.
- Reagan has fostered (and led) an unprecedented military buildup (and arms race) which includes "Star Wars".
- Reagan's policies have brought the world closer to war.
- The White House has agreed to send food and other aid to the starving people of Ethiopia. Speaker of the House of Representatives, Tip O'Neil, condemned Reagan for not providing aid to the people of Ethiopia earlier.
- American economic investments in China. Cyrus Vance is visiting Beijing in order to assist American business investors in China.
- A New York Times article reveals how the United States government (knowingly and purposefully) provided political asylum to the former Nazi war criminal, A. Rudolph. Rudolph was responsible for mass murders. He was provided asylum in the United States in exchange for his experience and knowledge about military rockets.
- The U.S. Space Shuttle "Discovery" is launched from Cape Canaveral--two commercial satellites are on board and will be launched in space.
- The Space Shuttle Discovery lands at Cape Kennedy. Its 14-day flight included the launch of LISAT-1 for the U.S. Navy.

AFGHANISTAN

For over four years, Soviet military operations and events in Afghanistan have received an average of four percent of the foreign coverage in the Soviet military press--in November 1984 it was approximately eight percent (of the foreign coverage). Recently, the editors of Red Star have published a series of feature stories that emphasized the heroic actions of Soviet combat and combat support troops in Afghanistan. In these articles, Soviet propagandists have attempted to develop an image of a front-line combat soldier equivalent to the heroes of World War II.

The following abstracts and headlines indicate the substance, tone, and range of Russian propaganda topics pertaining to Afghanistan:

- Soviet engineers and sapper units in Afghanistan perform their international duties in a highly credible manner. They have the dangerous job of clearing mines as well as maintaining the roads so the Afghan people can live a normal life.

- Soviet sapper units in Afghanistan demonstrate loyalty, courage and heroism in clearing mine fields and maintaining roads. It is essential that the main supply roads be kept open so the war effort will not be deterred, and the Afghanistan people can conduct their daily work safely.
- Soviet military and civic actions. Soviet doctors provide medical assistance and treatment to Afghanistan children who are injured as a result of counterrevolutionary actions.
- Soviet civic action (military) teams visit Afghan villages.
 - They bring food, medicine and other supplies.
 - Soviet doctors treat the sick and wounded.
 - Civic action teams provide films and entertainment.
- Soviet units visit Afghan villages.
 - Soviet soldiers are welcomed as friends and protectors.
 - Soviet aid and the revolution have brought a better and more productive life to the peasants.
 - Before the revolution, life in rural villages was primitive and cruel; the peasant-farmers were considered the lowest of people in pre-revolutionary Afghanistan.
 - Today, rural workers can receive an education and obtain jobs that they could not have had prior to the revolution--a socialist society is a better way of life.
- The parents of a Soviet army sergeant serving in Afghanistan requested that Red Star obtain information about their son. Red Star reported that he is assigned to a security unit that protects the main supply lines (from attacks by counterrevolutionaries). The sergeant is doing an outstanding job and has demonstrated heroism and dedication.
- Army General Sukhoukov awarded the Order of Lenin, Gold Star Medal to Army Major Kravchenko for the heroic performance of duties in Afghanistan.
- The Afghanistan politburo has approved actions and propaganda programs to emphasize the heroic actions of the Afghanistan Army.
- Political officers must improve their propaganda and other programs intended to emphasize the heroes of the revolution and all those who defend the revolution.

- The truth triumphs. An Afghan army colonel is fully dedicated to the revolution and President Babrak Karmal. The colonel is a true leader and has helped his men to learn about the revolution, and to change their old attitudes and ideas--such as their "religious illusions." Many of his men have adopted new ideas and see the truth.
- The revolution provides the average soldier with education and a better way of life. Many soldiers see the truth and adopt the new ideas. They are willing to work for and even die for their country.
- "Afghanistan: The Battle and the Creation." The article emphasized the following topics:
 - The revolution and people's struggle to support the principles of the revolution.
 - The heroism of the Afghanistan Army.
 - The evils of the counterrevolution and its foreign supporters.
- The Afghanistan Defense Ministry in Kabul outlines new goals for the armed forces and defense against foreign intervention.
- The Pakistan government continues to detain Afghanistan citizens who want to return home. Riots occur in Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan.
- The undeclared war against Afghanistan.
 - There are over 100 military bases in Pakistan that are used for arming and training counterrevolutionaries.
 - Pakistani helicopters and other aircraft continuously fly into Afghanistan air space to gather intelligence.
 - Pakistani intelligence is used by the United States (CIA) in support of the counterrevolutionaries.
 - Pakistan has launched a massive anti-Afghanistan propaganda campaign.

INDIA

The assassination of Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, received major coverage in the Soviet media (see table 1). The following headlines and abstracts indicate the major focus and the tone of Russian propaganda as it pertains to this event:

- Indira Gandhi was assassinated by two terrorists on October 31. She was struck by eight bullets--four hit her in the stomach. One assassin was killed by Indian security forces and the other assassin was arrested. The U.S.S.R. condemns this evil deed.
- The assassination of Indira Gandhi was a foreign plot. A number of terrorists, with foreign weapons and currency, have been arrested in the Punjab.
- The assassination of Indira Gandhi was the result of a foreign plot directed at weakening the government of India. The new leadership in India urges the people to unite against the foreign threat.
- The Indian cabinet holds an emergency session to discuss Indira Gandhi's assassination and funeral.
- Radjif Gandhi is selected as the new prime Minister of India.
- In a TV-radio broadcast, the new Indian Prime Minister (R. Gandhi) expressed grief and outrage in regard to the assassination of his mother, I. Gandhi. He urged all citizens to contain their anger and emotions, and to support him in his new post.
- Riots in India. The Indian police and army maintain order in Indian cities. The investigation of the murder is continuing.
- A confession. One of Gandhi's assassins stated that three men were involved in the actual murder of Gandhi. The conspiracy and plot were traced back to the Punjab where another eight men have been arrested.
- Foreign plot is suspected. The Ministry of Internal Affairs begins the official investigation of Indira Gandhi's assassination.
- The new Indian Prime Minister, R. Gandhi, urges the government to maintain law and order. He urges the population to keep calm and the Indian nation to become united.
- The situation in India is stable. The government fears that riots and clashes may occur between religious factions. The people are urged to stay calm and united.
- Punjab separatists (with foreign help) are suspected of the assassination of I. Gandhi.
- Indian military forces and police keep peace and order in India. The government has declared martial law in the aftermath of Gandhi's assassination.
- Chernenko sends condolences to the Indian government on the brutal killing of Indira Gandhi, he expressed sorrow and reassured the

government of India in regard to the continued friendship of the Soviet government and people.

- Chernenko, Gromyko and M.S. Solomentsev visited the Indian Embassy to express their regrets in regard to the assassination of Indira Gandhi.
- The head of the Soviet delegation to India, N. A. Tikhonov, meets with the Indian Prime Minister, R. Gandhi, and expresses the condolences of the Soviet people in regard to the assassination of I. Gandhi.
- The new Indian government will continue the foreign policies of Indira Gandhi.
- Indian security forces have arrested over 30 Pakistani spies in the northern states of Jammu and Kashmir. They also captured a large arsenal of weapons.
- Pakistan attempts to destabilize the political situation in India. Pakistan continues to support Punjab separatists. Officials of the government of Pakistan have openly praised anti-Indian acts in the town of Lakhob.
- Western banks apply more pressure to the Indian economy--they refuse to continue loans. Future loans will carry higher rates of interest.

WEST GERMANY

In November, 1984 the Bonn government continued to receive an average amount of coverage in the Soviet press (see table 1). As in the past, the leadership in the Kremlin was concerned about West German Revanchism--the attempts to regain territory lost in World War II; and, the revival of German nationalism and militarism. Some examples of the focus and tone of Soviet propaganda are listed below:

- A West German government official (J. Todenhofer), a so-called expert on arms control, urges the U.S.S.R. to show good faith towards disarmament by controlling chemical weapons. His premise is that the U.S.S.R. started the chemical weapons buildup--this is false. The facts prove that NATO and the United States started the expansion of chemical and biological weapons.
- The Polish people and government are most concerned about the rapid growth of Revanchist groups in West Germany.
- More anti-Soviet propaganda. The West German Defense Minister, Werner, and the West German press continue to claim that the U.S.S.R. is a threat to world peace. The purpose of the (West German) propaganda campaign is:

-- To justify the deployment of Pershing 2 missiles, chemical weapons and other military forces by the United States.

-- To distract attention from the offensive and provocative large-scale NATO maneuvers in West Germany.

- More anti-Soviet propaganda. Conservative circles of the West German Parliament (Bundestag) discuss "Soviet plans to attack Western Europe." Several members of the German Parliament slanderously attacked the Soviet government and accused Moscow of having an aggressive foreign policy.
- The Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs held a press conference to discuss the change of plans in regard to the scheduled visit to Poland of the West German foreign minister.
- A serious insult to Poland. West Germans (in Poland) placed a wreath on the grave of a Wehrmacht soldier.
- The Pentagon plans additional large-scale military maneuvers in West Germany during January-February 1985.

JAPAN

In November, the Soviet media and press highlighted the following propaganda topics and headlines in regard to events and activities in Japan:

- Psychological warfare. The government of Japan is beginning its psychological and patriotic training of students. Several hundred school children visited facilities and ships of the Japanese Navy at the Port of Sasebo.
- Japanese hawks continue to support Japanese militarism, and request more spending for defense.
- Japanese rapid deployment forces. The "crisis control group" (in the Japanese military) presented an estimate and report to Prime Minister Nakasone. The report recommended that Japanese military forces should be strengthened, and an elite rapid deployment force should be formed.
- The United States and Japan have developed detailed plans for combined military operations in the event of a crisis in Asia.
- The Japanese Defense Minister has developed new plans to increase the scope of American military operations (and bases) in Japan.
- The government in Tokyo continues to insist that the size and aggressive capabilities of Japanese military forces be increased dramatically.

CHINA

- Brazil and China will sign an agreement to permit China to import armor technology from Brazil.
- China will provide Sri Lanka with five new military patrol ships.
- Chinese government officials visit Spain--they want more military technology and other aids.
- Former U.S. Secretary of State Haig visits Beijing. The Chinese government seeks more military aid from Western countries.
- The first shipment of American C-70C military helicopters arrive in China.
- China seeks United States assistance to modernize its Navy.

LIBYA

- The Commander-in-Chief of the Libyan armed forces (Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunes Diaber) arrived in the U.S.S.R. (on November 19) on an official friendship visit. He was met by Soviet military leaders and given full honors.
- The Commander-in-Chief of Libyan armed forces discusses military subjects of mutual interest with Marshall Sokolov. They conducted substantive discussions in regard to military topics.
- The Chief of the Libyan armed forces visited various military installations in the U.S.S.R.
- The Chief of the Libyan armed forces discusses Soviet-Libyan relations and foreign affairs with N. A. Tikhonov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers. (November 22 in the Kremlin.)
- Libya announced the withdrawal of its military forces from Chad.
- Tunisia and Libya discuss plans for mutual military cooperation.

PAKISTAN

- The military regime of Pakistan is increasing the strike capabilities of its armed forces. New agreements with the United States provide Pakistan with aggressive weapons.
- The Reagan administration is turning Pakistan into a huge military base for Southwest Asia.

- The United States is expanding its military presence in Pakistan. The Pentagon will modernize and expand military facilities in Pakistan.
- Pakistan continues to support Punjab separatists--Pakistan wishes to destabilize the political situation in India.
- Afghanistan protests Pakistan aggression. On November 16-18, Pakistani military forces attacked the border regions of Afghanistan.
- On November 20th, Pakistani troops shelled the border region of Barikot, Afghanistan--there was heavy damage to property, and innocent civilians were injured and killed.
- Pakistan increases the scope of its undeclared war against Afghanistan.
- Pakistan refuses to cooperate with Afghanistan in diplomatic efforts to restore peace in the area.

ISRAEL

- Nuclear ambitions. The government in Israel continues to refuse to comply with the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.
 - Israel is providing substantial assistance to other countries in the development of nuclear weapons.
 - Israel manufactures its own nuclear weapons.
 - The nuclear capability of Israel is a very dangerous threat to stability in the Middle East.
- Lebanon's patriots continue to fight the Israeli army in south Lebanon.
- The Israelis continue their cruel repression of the people of southern Lebanon. Israel is strengthening its military positions throughout Lebanon.
- Israelis are increasing the scope of their campaign of terror against the people of southern Lebanon.
- The Israelis continue their cruel oppression of the civilian population (in Lebanon), they conduct searches of private property and arrest innocent civilians. Conditions in Israeli prisons are primitive and cruel.

- The Reagan administration continues to provide military and political assistance to Israel. The Arab governments have lost all confidence in the Reagan administration.

ETHIOPIA

- The Ethiopian government has initiated emergency actions to help its people who are suffering from the drought.
- The United States has launched an anti-Ethiopian propaganda campaign-- Washington claims the Ethiopian government is corrupt and helpless. Only U.S. aid is effective in helping the drought victims, according to American propaganda.
- The U.S.S.R. delivers large amounts of food, medical aid and other supplies to help the government of Ethiopia to deal with the drought.
- The Soviet government has initiated a massive airlift and aid program to assist the victims of the drought.
- The Ethiopian president thanks the U.S.S.R. for helping Ethiopia deal with the drought. Soviet friendship is very important to the Ethiopians.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for November 1984, 75 percent was allocated to issues and comments about domestic subjects in the U.S.S.R.--military, political, economic and social. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 54 percent of the total domestic coverage. 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>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>
Soviet Military.....	57%	54%	60%	67%	66%	65%	66%	45%	56%	46%	64%	59%	67%	71%
Domestic Politics.....	16%	07%	06%	03%	05%	06%	07%	25%	13%	30%	15%	12%	10%	03%
Economy/Technology....	09%	14%	06%	05%	07%	04%	03%	05%	07%	05%	05%	08%	05%	07%
Society/Culture.....	09%	12%	16%	13%	14%	12%	11%	12%	14%	09%	11%	14%	11%	11%
Foreign Affairs.....	05%	08%	08%	09%	05%	09%	10%	08%	06%	07%	02%	03%	03%	03%
Other	04%	05%	04%	03%	03%	04%	03%	05%	04%	03%	03%	04%	04%	05%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The nine percent increase in Red Star's coverage of Soviet domestic politics was due to a series of news articles, feature stories and reprints of speeches connected with the celebration of the 67th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The following abstracts indicate the tone and scope of the coverage of the Anniversary:

- Socialist governments all over the world recognize and honor the 67th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution in the U.S.S.R.
- Foreign Minister Gromyko presented the key note speech -- "On the Course Towards October -- A Course of Construction and Peace."
- The socialist revolution of the U.S.S.R. is the banner of the 20th Century.
- The continuation of the socialist revolution--its achievements and goals.
- The constructive aspects of Soviet foreign policy. The U.S.S.R. supports arms control and detente with the West.

-- Socialism is essentially peaceful. The U.S.S.R. opposes international terrorism and interference in the sovereign affairs of other states.

- Marshall Sokolov inspected the troops and praised the socialist revolution and the strength of the Red Army.
- The world press and leaders applauded the historical significance of the Soviet socialist revolution and the fact that socialism and peace go together--the U.S.S.R. supports world peace and arms control.

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

As in previous months, 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>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>1984</u>		<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>1983</u>	
						<u>JUN</u>	<u>NOV</u>						<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>
Military Discipline/Morale.....	44%	41%	47%	45%	39%	51%	46%	48%	49%	43%	49%	49%	49%	42%
Soviet History/WW II..	34%	30%	20%	27%	26%	25%	30%	20%	23%	22%	21%	21%	21%	19%
Soviet Military Training/Exercises....	16%	21%	26%	24%	29%	17%	16%	19%	21%	24%	21%	22%	22%	30%
Military Logistics....	03%	04%	03%	02%	03%	02%	01%	05%	04%	03%	03%	03%	04%	04%
Other Military.....	02%	00%	01%	00%	01%	01%	01%	02%	00%	01%	00%	00%	00%	00%
Arms Control.....	<u>01%</u>	<u>04%</u>	<u>03%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>02%</u>	<u>04%</u>	<u>06%</u>	<u>06%</u>	<u>03%</u>	<u>07%</u>	<u>06%</u>	<u>04%</u>	<u>04%</u>	<u>05%</u>
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

The following headlines and abstracts contain the overall scope, substance and tone of Red Star's coverage (and guidance) of Communist Party and Komsomol organization activities in the armed forces of the U.S.S.R.:

- Candidates for membership in military Communist Party organizations must be chosen carefully and very selectively:
 - Only the best officers should be selected.
 - Candidates for Communist Party membership must be worthy of the honor.
 - Recommendation of officers for party membership is a serious duty.
- Communist Party leaders of the KGB border troops met in Moscow (November 15) in order to discuss the various methods needed to improve Komsomol leadership and orientation.
- The Main Political Directorate of the Soviet army and navy discuss the recent elections and evaluations (of the performance) of communist organizations (in the military). Two central themes were:
 - Lessons learned during the 1984 training year.
 - Further improvement of discipline and military readiness.
- Communist Party organizations of the Soviet armed forces must emphasize (to the young Red Army soldier) the importance of the old traditions of heroism and courage. The Soviet military must have pride in and loyalty to the U.S.S.R.
- The Main Political Directorate of the Soviet army and navy discussed the recent evaluation of Komsomol activities--more attention must be devoted to improving military readiness.
- The Communist Party organizations emphasized that navy ships on long-distance cruises must help to maintain discipline, morale and insure that the training is adequate and satisfactory. Political officers must keep close contact with men and help them to deal with problems resulting from long separations (from families), limited movement and a number of other serious problems related to long-distance cruises.
- Komsomol organizations must play an important role in encouraging troops to maintain Soviet traditions of heroism.
- Military party organizations must play an important role in influencing military readiness and in increasing the moral of the young soldier.
- President Chernenko meets and addresses the leaders of Socialist Bloc Youth Organizations. He discussed the importance of youth organizations in fulfilling national political, military and economic goals. Soviet military Komsomol organizations played an important role in the

construction of the Baikal-Amur railroads. Komsomol organizations must emphasize basic communist principles and patriotism.

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 11,001 letters from its readers. The overall content of the letters to the editor focused on and/or included the following topics:

- The importance of guidance. A young officer was not adequately supervised and guided by his superiors. He became careless and indifferent. Consequently, he was severed from the regular army and retired to the reserves. This action should not have been necessary--all that he needed was proper leadership and guidance.
- An army captain complained to Red Star that his unit's tea room was in a poor state of repair, and the unit could not obtain adequate supplies and food to maintain a small cafeteria.
- An army officer complained to the editors of Red Star about the misuse of railroad cars by the Carpathian Military Region (construction units). Many of the railroad cars are only used part of the time and they are frequently not filled to their capacity.
- Military construction projects must be improved.
 - The construction of a military headquarters building has been delayed indefinitely due to the inefficiency of the officer responsible for the project. The building should have been completed in 1982.
 - Plans for construction projects must be based on available material--one building was to be constructed of brick, but no bricks were available.
 - Military construction projects must be realistically planned and funded.

- The editors of Red Star complain about the poor and inadequate service being provided by Moscow's transportation system for military personnel.
- Family housing at a military base was inadequate and required urgent repairs--the heating system did not work.
- Alcoholism. Various army officers were criticized for being too patient and tolerant with a fellow officer who is an alcoholic. His commander and fellow officers did not help him by being tolerant--discipline must be enforced. He (the alcoholic) was demoted and retired from the service.
- Alcoholism. A warrant officer complained to Red Star that he was unfairly punished and transferred to the reserves. Upon investigation, Red Star discovered that he was consistently late for work, and he was usually drunk at work. His behavior was completely improper for a Soviet officer. Even if others did the same thing (as he claimed), he was responsible for his own code of conduct.
- Red Star reported (in detail) on officers who were severed from active duty due to serious disciplinary violations. Other officers were punished due to the lack of discipline and morale in their units.

In November 1984, over nine percent of Red Star's space allocated to Soviet military subjects was critical and/or highly negative in tone in regard to the performance of military personnel and/or units. Almost 16 percent of all space about the topics of military training, discipline and morale in the Soviet military were critical in tone.

A sample of abstracts of articles from Red Star about military topics are summarized in the paragraphs below:

Training and Mastering New Technology

- Success in military training depends on the capability of training officers to be creative and to mobilize (and stimulate) their troops. Training officers should avoid sterile and old methods, they should be innovative.
- The success of training and meeting established training goals depends on:
 - Discipline and unity of the troops.
 - Leadership and knowledge of the training officers.
 - Proper organization and execution of military training.

- Train as a team. Young and inexperienced lieutenants should obtain guidance and expert help from superior officers. They must learn to work together as a team and as friends.
- Failed tactical tests. A submarine crew failed their tactical training tests. The officers and crew reacted slowly to surprise tactical situations; they were slow to learn from their mistakes.
- New Training goals. The following general goals have been established for the new training year:
 - Improve military readiness, discipline and morale.
 - Those who excel must share their experience with others.
 - Officers who are experts in their field must help other officers achieve expert ratings.
- Training goals for armored infantry regiments:
 - Improve tactical and political training.
 - Improve discipline, morale and military readiness.
 - Improve the conservation of fuel, energy and supplies.
 - Improve communist party influence and activities.
- Poor performance. An infantry battalion performed poorly during tactical training due to the following reasons:
 - Poor organization for conducting tactical training.
 - Poor use of resources.
 - Poor leadership.
 - Failure to correct weaknesses.
- Tactical training exercises and competitions must be fully organized and have clear goals. The final results for all tactical training and field exercise should provide for:
 - A well-trained unit with discipline and high morale.
 - A high state of military readiness.
 - Mastery of military technology and new weapons.

- New technology in the Soviet military forces. The Red Army must become more innovative and creative in regard to the development and use of military technology. The entire process of creating new technology must be revised and improved. Military scientists must be innovative and be left alone to develop new technology--the committee system does not work.
- Soviet forces are urged to excel in military training and field exercises, due to the serious threat from NATO and the United States. All officers must clearly understand that the goals are to improve overall military readiness, discipline and morale.
- The officers and crew of the cruiser Korov recently completed their naval training exercises. They performed excellently due to team work, the expertise and leadership of their officers, the influence and monitoring of the crew by the communist party, and the proper organization of the training exercise.
- Garrison duty. Commanders and staff must be sure that such routine jobs such as police and maintenance are performed in garrison. Discipline and order must be maintained. Guard duty and patrols are needed to assist in maintaining order.

Military Discipline and Political Awareness

- Scandal. Red Star sharply criticized two general officers for abusing their position and illegally obtaining an apartment. Both officers held important posts--M. Lyashenko, was the chief finance officer of a North Fleet division, the other, LTGEN Timoshchenko, was chief of finance for the entire Black Sea Fleet. Timoshehenko helped Lyashenko to obtain an apartment, illegally. But, General Timoshchenko was guilty of other crimes, such as misuse of government funds and biased personnel management.
- Army General Shchelekov is relieved from active duty for abusing his position and discrediting his rank.
- Commanders have the responsibility to motivate young officers. Lieutenants must learn the traditions of heroism and patriotism and courage of the Red Army.
- Political training must be relevant and stimulating. Political classes should inspire discussion of a variety of topics, such as international affairs, party history and ideology, party programs, and military affairs.
- Political officers must stimulate their students. They should encourage discussion and get the students involved in the discussion.

- Letters from parents must be answered. All officers must allot time to answer letters from parents--they should listen to suggestions they receive from parents.
- Military discipline is vital to overall military readiness. Officers should improve military discipline by:
 - Working closely with their men.
 - Developing unity and team spirit.
 - Developing a good organization (for training).
 - Being demanding and uncompromising (in regard to discipline).
- Alcoholism. A military officer who was an alcoholic was dismissed (with disgrace) from the service. He brought shame and serious problems to his family.
- Strong military discipline is a vital part of Soviet military readiness--there can be no compromise.
- All ranks of the Soviet armed forces must understand the World War II traditions of heroism, courage and loyalty. They must be continued. Close contact and meetings with World War II veterans can help the army maintain these traditions.
- Officers and enlisted men of the Soviet regular military forces must recognize and salute officers of the military. This is an old law and tradition--unfortunately--is often forgotten.
- The Soviet armed forces must continue their traditions of heroism, courage, loyalty and dedication established during the Russian revolution and World War II. A Soviet soldier is a patriot who must be ready to fight and die for his country.
- The armed forces must continue to strive for better military readiness and discipline and morale.
- Conservation. Soviet military personnel have been urged to conserve fuel energy and supplies. They must do better. Conservation contributes to military readiness.
- An army officer who was responsible for the disappearance of 1,000 library books was punished; an ongoing investigation is being conducted to trace the books.
- Every officer and soldier must participate in the program to conserve fuel, energy and supplies. It must be a team effort, and every man must do his part--no amount saved is insignificant.

Soviet Military History and Veteran's Affairs

The increasing importance and media coverage given to the history and traditions of the Red Army during World War II is evident in that 34 percent of all military coverage in Red Star (in November) concerned the theme of military history and veteran's affairs (see table 7). The following is a statistical view by topic and subject (for November) of military history and veterans affairs:

<u>Subject/Topic</u>	<u>Percent</u>
● World War II Heros -----	51
● Books, films, art and papers about World War II -----	25
● Soviet Military History -----	11
● Veteran's Affairs and the interaction of veterans with the government/army -----	09
● Celebration of Soviet victories (WWII) -----	04
	<hr/> 100

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Political cartoons are used in Red Star 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 November 1984, the editors of Red Star published and/or printed the following cartoons about United States militarism, imperialism, and hegemony, the arms race, and the American economy.

Хозяинская на чужой земле. Соединенные Штаты продолжают размещать в Италии ядерные ракеты первого удара.

(Из газет).



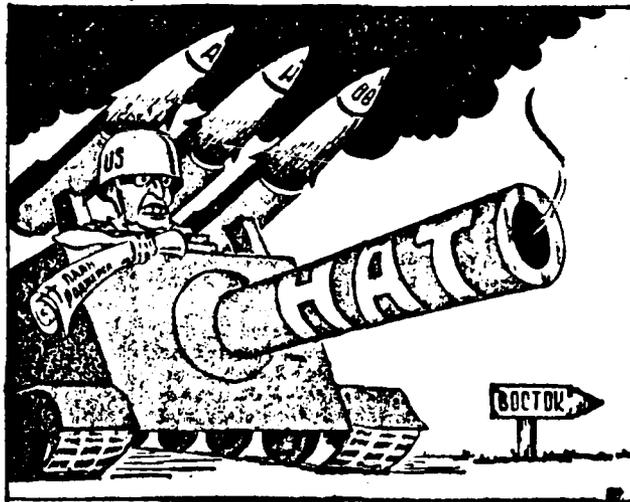
Хозяин трудится подарком —
салог для первого удара.

Но менее в случае темом
исчезнуть вместе
с салогом.

Рис. М. КУЗНЕЦОВА. Стихи А. ЛЕОНТЬЕВА.

The U.S. is throwing its weight around in a foreign country, continuing to deploy first-strike nuclear missiles in Italy.

В Брюсселе комитет военного планирования НАТО одобрил новую агрессивную концепцию — так называемый «план Роджерса». План предусматривает «стратегию нанесения удара в глубь территории противника» — то есть территории социалистических стран — в случае возникновения «кризисной ситуации». (Из газет).



Идет война...

Рис. В. ФИРВИНКОВА.

NATO's military planning committee approves new aggressive concept in Brussels - the so-called "Roger's Plan". The plan provides for "a strategic strike deep into enemy territory" - i.e., the territory of socialist countries - in case of a "crisis situation".

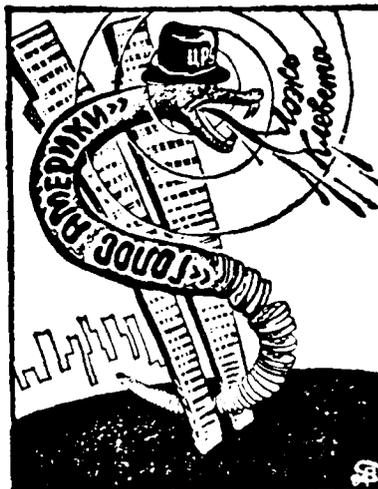
О подрывной деятельности радиочентров Запада

ли бы столкнуть молодых людей в болото обывательщины или даже религиозной мистики.

Не обходят она своим вниманием и личный состав Советских Вооруженных Сил и других братских армий. При этом стремятся извратить социальную природу и историческое предназначение социалистических армий, роль коммунистических и рабочих партий в руководстве ими, обогатить выполнение советскими войнами интернационального долга в Афганистане, кубин-

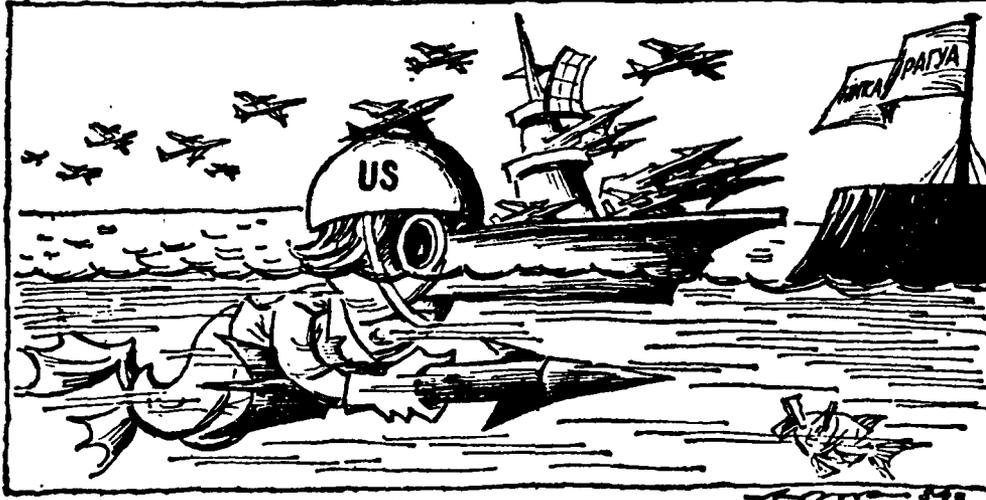
долю «Голоса Америки» и его многочисленных подголосков.

Но и этого новоявленного антикоммунистическим кредо не мало. Ведется дальнейшее расширение и модернизация комплекса, на что в предстоящее пятилетие намечается истратить свыше 1 млрд. долларов. Строятся новые те-



расширяют ее. На расширение

The CIA is behind radio subversion from the West.



Американская армада
Сует свой нос куда не надо!

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

The American Armada sticks its nose where it
shouldn't.



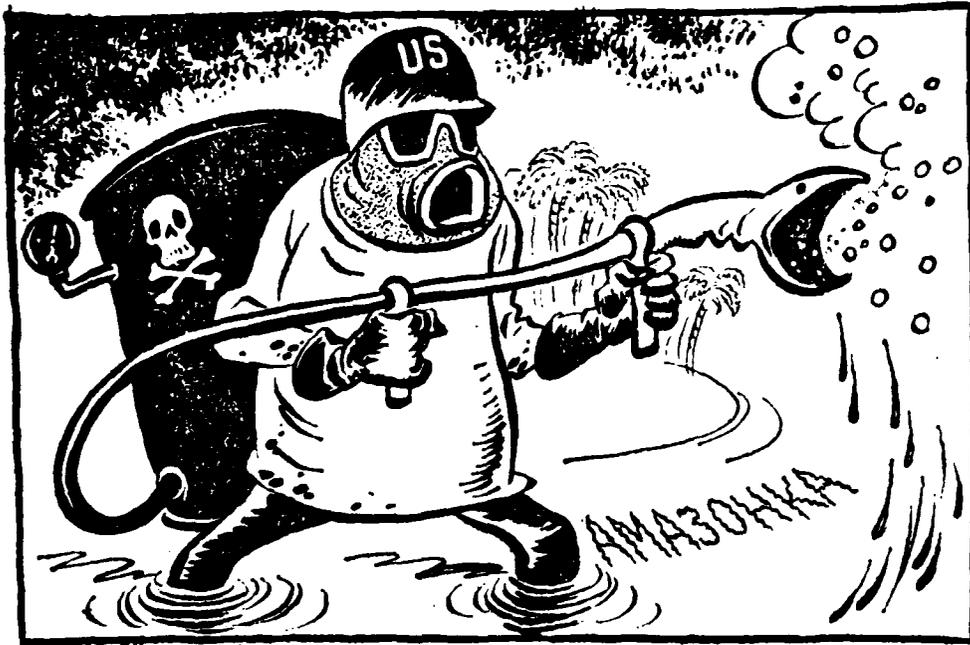
— Так и должно быть! Я все больше, а он все меньше.
Рис. В. ВОЛКОВА.

U.S. is spending more on the military build-up than on social needs.

"That's as it should be - I get more, he gets less!"



The U.S. has launched a massive program of chemical arms buildup.



К «справу» на бесправье,
К «справу» на расправу

Прибавляют в Штатах
«Право» на отраву!

Гис. Бор. ЕФИМОВА.
Стмхи НКК ЭНТЕЛИСА.

Poisoners!

The U.S. tested chemical substances in Northeast Brazil causing deaths of thousands of people. U.S. claims "the right" to such actions!



Мыльные пузыри.

Рис. Э. СМОЛНА.

Many Revanchist and Neofascist organizations in West Germany are entertaining illusionary hopes for the review of the results of WW2 and for the recarving of European borders: their pipe dreams.



В заморской чужой стороне
 О свободе горланят гордо,—

А бизнес преступный в
 е свободной стране
 Свободно берет за горло!

Рис. Вое. ВОЙНОВА. Стили Илл. ЗИТЕЛЕСА.

Organized crime, theft, violence, other crimes threaten the freedom of those who live in so-called "free countries".

APPENDIX B

A Selection of Propaganda Photographs

Photographs are used in Red Star to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. During November 1984, the editors of Red Star published the following photographs about United States militarism, imperialism, and hegemony and the arms race.



США. Массовая демонстрация протеста против милитаристской политики администрации Рейгана состоялась в Сан-Франциско. Она была приурочена к визиту в город шефа Пентагона Уайнбергера. Полиция жестоко расправилась с участниками демонстрации.
И а с м я н к е: арест одного из демонстрантов.
Телефото АП — ТАСС.

A huge demonstration to protest Reagan's military policies was held in San Francisco. It coincided with Weinberger's visit to the city. The police dealt harshly with demonstrators.



U.S. soldiers arrive in Honduras (Photo is from "U.S. News and World Report").

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