

for war-fighting in the nuclear age and the tighter intersplicing of the entire Soviet economy with the defense sector, are Soviet national policy today.

### War economy

According to the source, Marshal Ogarkov emphasized the urgent need to upgrade the civilian side of the Soviet economy and to place the entire economy on a total war footing. This is the demand already put forward by Ogarkov in his July 1981 article in the armed forces journal *Kommunist*, as *EIR* has reported, and the subsequent pamphlet, "Always Prepared to Defend the Fatherland."

Ogarkov's proposal to install military personnel in every critical civilian ministry and in every facility down to the production-plant level reportedly precipitated a heated debate in which the determination was made to accelerate the implementation of the "Andropov Plan" for the reorganization of the Warsaw Pact economies and to postpone the Communist Party plenary session until that task was well into implementation.

The source emphasized that the Andropov Plan, totally coherent with the corollary Ogarkov Doctrine, is thoroughly misunderstood among Western intelligence "specialists." The Andropov Plan proceeded from the expectation that, under even optimal conditions of a successful Soviet preemptive first strike, U.S. SLBM capabilities would likely succeed in knocking out first-echelon targets, including Moscow, Kiev, and other command centers. The Andropov Plan called for the integration of regional economies into the regional military command structures to ensure that even in the event of the temporary knocking out of the "head" of the Soviet command, the regional organizations could successfully prosecute the war plan.

The source underscored the dominant belief within the Soviet command that the "New Yalta" plan first presented publicly in the West in Yuri Andropov's spring 1983 *Der Spiegel* interview must be implemented by either diplomatic or military means. That plan called for the Soviet Union to establish unchallenged hegemony over the entire Eurasian land mass and Africa north of the Sahel. The United States would be conceded similar hegemony over the Western Hemisphere and Africa below the Sahel.

Dominant Soviet thinking, according to the high level Western intelligence source, is based on the belief that the U.S. military command is committed to a showdown with Moscow within the decade and that all U.S. policy is ultimately coming out of Pentagon circles holding a "Fortress America" outlook. Therefore, in the mind of the Soviet leadership, the fact that President Ronald Reagan and political figures like Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. reflect the first competent, sane strategic outlook among U.S. leadership in the postwar period, represents a far greater threat to Mother Russia than the past 25 years of MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction), under which Moscow surged to its current po-

sition of military superiority bordering on absolute war-winning capabilities.

The source strongly underscored the danger represented by the prevailing belief in Washington that Moscow poses no immediate threat to the Western alliance due to Soviet "internal problems" and U.S. technological superiority.

## Moscow builds up its strategic forces

by Rachel Douglas

The westward-pointing strategic forces of the U.S.S.R., forces under Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov's command, are undergoing intensive, forced build-up. The recently upgraded command-and-control apparatus of the Western Combat Theater, facing Europe, is receiving deliveries of hardware by the hour—even as the Soviets prepare for the much-touted return to the arms negotiations table in January.

The build-up includes the stationing of more short-range nuclear-armed missiles of the SS-21, SS-22, and SS-23 classes, in Czechoslovakia and East Germany. In addition, there is a major qualitative and quantitative improvement under way, with the conversion of launch sites for the intermediate-range SS-20 missile into double-duty launchers that can handle also the new intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), the SS-25.

On Nov. 20, U.S. officials at NATO headquarters in Brussels said that the Soviets are "vigorously" building SS-20 bases and converting others of them "apparently for the deployment of ICBMs."

Two weeks later, these Soviet moves were spelled out in more detail by Pentagon sources. In the course of completing its planned SS-20 deployment in the Western U.S.S.R., they said, the Soviet Union would be installing the capability to launch 400-500 mobile SS-25 ICBMs. There are now 387 SS-20 launch sites completely built. Austrian military sources, citing Pentagon channels, estimate that 1985 will mark the completion of the SS-20 program, culminating in approximately 500 SS-20 launchers. It is now generally agreed, they stressed, that each of these launchers will have its firing missile and two or three missiles on hand for reloading. This means, in effect, the deployment of 1,500 SS-20 missiles (4,500 warheads in the three-warhead mode).

The Austrian sources seconded the story that the mobile SS-25 ICBM, produced at a high rate during 1984, could be launched from missile bases now under construction, which were assumed to have been for SS-20 rockets. They said 40-

50 SS-25s are already so housed.

As for the shorter-range missiles, the *Daily Telegraph* of London reported on Nov. 27, that the Soviets have redeployed approximately 50 SS-12 ("Scaleboard") missiles, with a 300-500 mile range, from the Soviet Union into East Germany and Czechoslovakia. Those countries already received SS-21, SS-22 and SS-23 missiles during 1984. From their territory, all parts of Western Europe are in range.

### 'Stop the SDI'

In November, Soviet Strategic Rocket Corps officers Colonel General Vishenkov and Colonel General Yashin made virtually unprecedented public boasts of the Soviet capability to wipe out U.S. strategic forces—a crucial component of the war-fighting plan referred to as the Ogarkov doctrine. Soviet land- and sea-based missiles, wrote Yashin, are "designed to deliver warheads containing powerful nuclear charges against our adversary's strategic military targets and to destroy them." These missiles would be capable "of covering vast distances, of successfully overcoming antimissile defense measures, and of delivering accurate and inescapable strikes against an aggressor, should he suddenly attempt to unleash a war against the Soviet Union . . . [emphasis added]."

Above all, the Soviet command does not want to see the United States put defenses into place against this threat of obliteration in a first strike—the defenses mandated by the Strategic Defense Initiative. Hence the SDI is the primary target of huge Soviet efforts of political sabotage. Moscow's public demeanor leaves no doubt that this, and nothing else, is its purpose in relaunching strategic-arms talks with the United States in January 1985.

On Nov. 25, shortly after the talks were set for Jan. 7, *Pravda* called the SDI the "main obstacle" to progress in arms control. The official Soviet paper declared: "Washington does not intend to give up its program . . . for the Pentagon sees in it a means of guaranteeing American invulnerability and at the same time, an instrument of pressure on the U.S.S.R. . . . Adherence to a 'Star Wars' program does not at all tie in with the desire to achieve success in talks with the U.S.S.R."

On Dec. 5, President Konstantin Chernenko said it personally, in a message to the International Physicians to Prevent Nuclear War. "Resolving the question of space weapons is now of primary importance," said Chernenko, "Militarization of outer space, if not securely blocked, would cancel everything that has so far been achieved in the field of arms limitation, spur the arms race in other areas and dramatically increase the danger of nuclear war. . . . The Soviet Union looks to the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations with a view to achieving mutually acceptable understandings on the entire set of questions related to nuclear and space weapons." He attacked those who, "chasing the specter of military superiority . . . are loading with weapons the land and the

oceans and are now planning to do the same thing in outer space." According to wire service accounts of Chernenko's message, he "gave priority to stopping the 'Star Wars' program" and called this the most important goal of the Soviet-American talks.

As Chernenko spoke, the foreign ministers and defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact caucused in separate meetings. Again, the top item on the agenda was stopping the SDI.

The defense ministers also approved the missile build-up in Eastern Europe. Indeed, Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin gave away the sham of alleged Soviet softening on the point of intermediate-range missile deployments in Europe, over which arms talks stalled last year. The main problem with the upcoming talks, Zamyatin complained in the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* on Nov. 28, is that the preconditions for them have not really been established, by means of the removal of American missiles from Europe. "The United States deploys one new missile per week in Western Europe," charged Zamyatin, "Negotiations under such conditions will do nothing but create an illusion of security. . . ."

At a Dec. 5 meeting of 90 different communist parties in Prague, Soviet official Boris Ponomaryov pledged more agitation by so-called peace forces against "war preparations of the U.S. imperialists." The goal will be removal of U.S. missiles, he said, but above all—to halt President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative: "The Soviet-U.S. talks have to be totally new talks aimed at banning militarization in outer space." This is a matter of *what faction* prevails in Washington, Ponomaryov admitted.

On Dec. 4, the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers ended their two days of deliberations in East Berlin with a communiqué strongly condemning the militarization of space.

The defense ministers, meeting in Budapest, followed suit the next day, with a call for stepping up military capabilities in the face of the SDI. In a closing speech, host minister L. Czinege of Hungary said: "Preparedness is especially important because aggressive NATO circles, above all those of the U.S., are committed to sharpening the international situation." Czinege attacked "Star Wars" as an attempt to "achieve military superiority."

Latest U.S. military estimates of Soviet defense programs, according to the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, warn that the Soviets themselves are in the midst of a crash program to develop space-based weapons for the sake of getting military superiority. According to this report: "The present conduct of the Soviet Union in disavowing the existence of any sort of military elements in its space program can only signify that the Soviet leadership is not only taking countermeasures against U.S. moves, but is actually striving for military superiority in space for offensive as well as defensive purposes." This evaluation from the Pentagon correctly holds that the Soviet Union is doing everything possible to be able to wage and win a global showdown or a nuclear war with the least possible physical risk to itself.