

Soviets move to implement the 'Ogarkov Doctrine'

A high-level Western intelligence source has informed *EIR* that the Soviet high command is in the advanced stages of putting into operation a strategic war-fighting plan referred to as the "Ogarkov Doctrine." This report corroborates *EIR*'s hypothesis that Marshal Ogarkov—far from being "demoted" on Sept. 6 of this year—was elevated to a field-command position overseeing the implementation of Soviet plans to fight and win a strategic confrontation with the West, a plan that Ogarkov called for having fully in place by the early spring of 1985.

According to the report, Marshal Ogarkov, at a Soviet leadership meeting just prior to his elevation, presented a war plan involving a five-stage preemptive nuclear attack culminating in a Soviet occupation of all of Western Europe including Spain and the British Isles within one week of the opening moments of engagement. That plan was, according to the source, unanimously adopted by the Soviet command for immediate implementation, and Ogarkov was personally placed in the position of overseeing the implementation of the military component of that plan. Marshal Ogarkov's expanded responsibilities included, total control over all sea-based Soviet nuclear capabilities, including the Soviet massive submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) capability.

The five stages of attack, according to the source, involve:

1) In the first 30 minutes of engagement, the Soviet Union launches a preemptive thermonuclear attack utilizing approximately 60% of its entire nuclear force from ICBM down to field artillery-fired nuclear shells.

2) The initial nuclear barrage is followed by a massive air strike utilizing primarily conventional arms aimed at taking out communications centers and command headquarters within the European theater.

3) A second nuclear barrage then follows utilizing approximately half of the remaining Soviet nuclear arsenal. Here the primary targets are the hardened military sites that were not successfully taken out by the initial attack.

4) A second massive air assault against European targets follows, eliminating any major points of resistance to the final phase of attack.

5) The final phase involves a full-scale invasion of all of Western Europe utilizing armed personnel carriers specially equipped to pass through areas already saturated with ABC (atomic-biological-chemical) barrage. This includes full occupation of the British isles and Spain.

Critical features of the assault-occupation that were reported to have been emphasized by the Ogarkov presentation were the elimination in the initial nuclear barrages of all of the major U.S. Atlantic Coast ports. Particularly cited were Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, and New Orleans. The elimination of these ports combined with the total occupation of continental Europe is intended to ensure that the United States has no capability to carry out a later mass-scale "Normandy" invasion of Europe. Ogarkov reportedly further emphasized that the assault against Western Europe would utilize neutron weapons primarily, in order to minimize destruction of industrial structures, urban structures, and infrastructure within the areas targeted for occupation.

This description of the Ogarkov plan bears out *EIR*'s reports about the upgrading of the Soviet command structure for all-out war, since our May 31, 1983 cover story by Lyndon LaRouche, "Moscow's Unveiled War Plan Against the United States," which identified the significance of a major article published by Ogarkov that month. Ogarkov's policies, respecting both the improvement of command and control

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-