

## The Soviets pursue their war plan for 1988

by Konstantin George

In July 1985, *EIR* published a ground-breaking Special Report, *Global Showdown: The Russian Imperial War Plan for 1988*. The report documented Soviet strides toward strategic superiority over the West, coupled with a first-generation laser-based ABM system buttressed by conventional ABM defenses, giving the Soviets a first-strike capability. As stated in the report, the fulfillment of these two programs would enable Moscow to threaten—and, if necessary, wage—global war, while only suffering “acceptable losses.”

In November 1986, U.S. intelligence reports published by *Jane's Defence Weekly*, drawn from the portions of a CIA study made public by Deputy Director Robert Gates, revealed that the Soviet ABM defense command and control radar center at Krasnoyarsk in Siberia, north of Mongolia, was nearing completion. This will be linked to other Soviet ABM command and control centers and a recently constructed network of five large phased-array radars, giving Russia a complete ABM early-warning system running from the Kola Peninsula in the extreme northwest of Russia, eastward through northern Russia and Siberia, through Krasnoyarsk into Central Asia and the Caucasus.

The implications of Krasnoyarsk's completion are enormous, as President Reagan has repeatedly insisted in citing Soviet violations of the 1972 ABM Treaty. The Soviet ABM radar capability is linked both to the Soviet SDI program and to the world's only operational ABM missile system—the 100 Galosh launchers and Gazelle high acceleration endoatmospheric interceptors protecting Moscow. There should be no complacency over the apparent “Moscow only” deployment of the Galosh system. Hidden stockpiles of Galosh missiles could suddenly appear in operational form all over Russia, in conjunction with the deployment of ground-based

laser defense and dual-purpose (anti-missile/anti-aircraft) SA-10s and SA-12s.

The completion of the Krasnoyarsk ABM command thus implies a Soviet strategic blackmail capability against the West. True, Moscow will either launch or threaten to launch global war only when it is convinced it can do so and suffer merely “acceptable losses”—losses roughly on the scale of the 20 million Russians lost in World War II. This means, concretely, that once Moscow is certain that, between the devastation wrought to Western offensive capabilities by its nuclear and chemical first strike, and the destruction of remaining airborne missiles comprising the American retaliatory strike, it has reached the level of “acceptable losses,” then, global war can be risked.

Short of war, the threat of a Russian strike would be credible enough to intimidate America's partners into abandoning the Western Alliance for ties to Moscow. Russia could undertake limited wars on the European continent, to seize such strategic pieces of real estate as northern Norway, Berlin, and the Turkish Straits, or launch a “surgical strike” against West German territory. With “acceptable losses” ensured by the Soviet ABM capability, would Washington dare risk nuclear war over West Berlin, northern Norway, or the Turkish Straits?

The devastating implications of Krasnoyarsk ought to awaken Western leaders to the need for a *crash* Western SDI and Tactical Defense Initiative effort.

### Moscow's European targets of opportunity

*EIR's Global Showdown* also underscored the primacy of surprise attack in Moscow's war-fighting doctrine. The past year has seen a dramatic increase in Russian *blitzkrieg* capa-

bility facing West Germany and the Northern and Southern Flanks of NATO. On the Northern Flank, in mid-April, the Soviet armed forces staged a military exercise which was the first full-scale dress rehearsal for the invasion and seizure of northern Norway. In August, in the Odessa region of the Black Sea, in a distinct "message" to Turkey, the Soviet Union conducted the largest airborne exercises in years.

On East German soil, Soviet forces, operating alone, held large offensive maneuvers in early September, yet another Russian rehearsal of a *blitzkrieg* against West Germany. The Soviet forces stationed in East Germany are now not only fully war-ready in terms of hardware, armor, supplies, aircraft, and missiles, but are joined by elite air assault brigades (*spetsnaz*), whose mission would be to seize or destroy key command, logistics, transportation, and communications centers far behind NATO lines in the first hours of war. On Oct. 1, with the completion of the rail ferry between the East German port of Mukran and the Soviet port of Klaipeda (Memel), the Soviet forces in East Germany are no longer dependent on lines of supply running through Poland.

Soviet blackmail is already a factor in Western Europe. This year witnessed an escalating Soviet campaign to decouple the United States and Western Europe. Through a combination of plotting with anti-Western forces in the West, and manipulating those terrorized at the prospect of a reduction of U.S. troop strength and missiles in Germany, Moscow began to play a "German reunification" card. The 1952 "Stalin Note" has been re-activated in back-channel discussions with West Germans.

## Toward the Indian Ocean

It was exactly one year ago that two little-noted developments signaled that Moscow, from its base in Afghanistan, was gearing up to "go for the kill" against Pakistan, and thus bring the Russian Empire to the shores of the Indian Ocean. In December 1985, the Soviet media openly endorsed Pathan separatist uprisings in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province and the cause of Baluchi "freedom fighters" in southwest Pakistan. That same month, a certain Najibullah, Afghan KGB head and an ethnic Pathan, was promoted to Central Committee Secretary—the position received in April 1982 by Yuri Andropov, a few months before he became the Kremlin boss. In April, Najibullah was installed to head the Kabul puppet regime, under the ideological banner of a "Greater Afghanistan," including the cited provinces of Pakistan.

Since then, Moscow's Pathan assets have ignited the most serious disorders ever to hit Pakistan, as witnessed in the ongoing violence in the port of Karachi. Nor has the Soviet Union missed an opportunity to worsen tensions between India and Pakistan, by repeatedly accusing Pakistan of responsibility for Sikh terrorism and for the attempts on the life of Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi.

Next door to Pakistan, in Iran, the Soviet Union signed comprehensive trade and "economic cooperation" deals with the mullahs in December. Soviet "technicians" by the thou-

## Moscow blames Palme murder on LaRouche

by Göran Haglund

Although the killer who gunned down Swedish Premier Olof Palme on Feb. 28 hasn't been caught in the largest Swedish police hunt ever, the curious efforts of Soviet media and Western assets to cover up the tracks of the assassin may reveal more about the murder than would the arrest of the gunman himself. Like the thief crying "Catch the thief!" pointing his finger at somebody else, the Kremlin is glowing red from screeching of an imaginary "connection" to the Palme murder of U.S. presidential candidate and *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

On Dec. 12, the official organ of the Red Army, *Krasnaya Zvezda*, ran a prominent page 3 article blaming LaRouche for the murder. The Soviet military daily cited as its "evidence" U.S. news reports that the FBI raid on the offices of LaRouche's associates in Leesburg, Va. had turned up "documents in which all details are reported about the circumstances of Palme's murder."

Incidentally, those detailed documents were already published in October as an *EIR* Special Report entitled, *A Classical KGB disinformation Campaign: Who killed Olof Palme?*—a report featured in last week's *EIR*.

Although the author of the *Krasnaya Zvezda* article was given as "O. Vakulovski," such a byline has never before appeared in the Soviet military daily. Sources report the real author to be a certain Nikolai Vukolov, accredited as the correspondent in Stockholm for both *Krasnaya Zvezda* and the Soviet official news agency TASS.

A disinformation specialist of Soviet military intelligence (GRU), Vukolov already co-authored an infamous attack on LaRouche's "connection" to the Palme murder in No. 36 (September 1986) of the Soviet intelligence weekly *New Times*, an attack inspired by aging Soviet spy-master and disinformation specialist Semyonov Rostovsky, also known as "Ernst Henry." Vukolov also accompanied Soviet Central Committee propaganda chief Aleksandr Yakovlev to Iceland, in Secretary-General Mikhail Gorbachov's entourage at the summit meeting.

On Dec. 8, both the Soviet Communist Party daily *Pravda* and government organ *Izvestia* had run similar attacks on LaRouche. All the three major Soviet dailies were referring to a Dec. 4 NBC-TV broadcast as their source, which broadcast was based in turn on leaks pro-

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vided by the FBI and corrupt sources in the U.S. court system. But neither the NBC, nor the Soviet press ever mentioned that the allegations in the broadcast of a "LaRouche connection" to the Palme murder were promptly denied by Leif Hallberg, the spokesman of the Swedish police investigation.

The Kremlin's propaganda mouthpieces were in fact calling the shots in the FBI and Justice Department's escalating political harassment of LaRouche. This was indicated by the three new indictments issued on Dec. 16 by the Boston grand jury initiated by Justice Department Criminal Division head William Weld, to persecute campaign committees and other associations affiliated with LaRouche (see page 26).

Not only were the new indictments issued within days of the Kremlin's most recent media explosion against LaRouche, but Assistant U.S. Attorney John Markham, who argued for the grand jury indictments in court, is reportedly the source of the NBC-TV lies about a "LaRouche connection" to the Palme murder cited by the Soviet press, by his making available documents seized in the Leesburg raid containing journalists' notes on the Palme murder investigation.

This interplay between the Kremlin and its witting or useful fools in the West is a recurring theme of the *EIR Special Report* on the Palme murder. As documented in the report, typically, the Soviets' first have their trusted Western assets float a lie designed to divert attention from the tracks pointing to Moscow's own involvement in the murder, and then those same lies are replayed in Soviet media, citing "authoritative Western sources."

Hours after Palme was killed, Georgii Arbatov, Soviet Central Committee member and head of the Moscow-based U.S.-Canada Institute, dictated the Soviet disinformation line, including a coded but unmistakable reference to LaRouche's associates in Sweden. Within days, Western media assets of the KGB's *dezinformatsia* apparatus were busy zooming in on this fraudulent "LaRouche connection." This occurred with the aid of complicit elements of the Swedish government and the large police task force investigating the Palme murder, under the leadership of Stockholm Police Chief Hans Holmér.

A jurist by profession, Holmér's ascent within the Swedish police has been promoted by the Social Democratic leftist party machine, to which he owes his loyalty. The murder investigation ran by Holmér as a bureaucratic tyranny quickly provoked fierce resistance from among experienced layers of the police and court system. The smell of a politically motivated cover-up began to become undeniable, as public attacks on Holmér's role and calls for him to resign were issued more frequently.

sands soon will be entering Iran. In Iranian Baluchistan, on the Arabian Gulf, Soviet military facilities have been established.

The fraud of the "withdrawals" of Soviet forces from Afghanistan aside, 1986 saw the greatest number and intensity of Red Army offensives against rebel-held regions of Afghanistan. If it were possible, 1986 was the most brutal of the seven brutal years of Red Army occupation.

## Great Russian chauvinism

We are now but one year away from 1988, the 1,000th anniversary of the Byzantine model "Christianization" of the Russian Empire. In preparation for that magical/mystical date, a rebirth of Great Russian chauvinism has been spawned under the tutelage of Raisa Gorbachova. In August, under her guidance, a Soviet Culture Fund was launched. The core promoters, besides Raisa, included, Andrei Belyayev, the new editor-in-chief of *Sovetskaya Kultura*—a leader in Soviet attacks against LaRouche—the newly installed culture minister, Vassili Zakharov, an agitprop specialist from the Central Committee's Propaganda Department; Zakharov's boss, Alexander Yakovlev, head of the Central Committee's Propaganda Department; Archbishop Pitirim, head of the Moscow Patriarchate's publishing house—whose *Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate* published the slogan: "The Third Millennium Shall Be Slavonic"; and the old "godfather" of the ultra-chauvinist "Russian Party," 79-year-old Dmitri Likhachov, was been appointed chairman of the Soviet Culture Fund 10-person presidium—which includes Raisa Gorbachova.

Choosing Likhachov was natural. In 1946, at celebrations for the 800th anniversary of Moscow, he wrote that Russia had inherited its historical mission and imperial franchise as the "Third Rome" from Byzantium.

Since the fund's creation, the stamp of Great Russian chauvinism has been manifest in all areas of Soviet life. In early September, Gorbachov, in a speech in the Krasnodar region of Russia, urged all Soviet citizens to read the works of Fyodor Dostoevsky, whom he and Raisa "often" read. Dostoevsky, of course, is the model of a racist, Great Russian anti-Semite—the model of a 20th-century Nazi.

In 1985, soon after Gorbachov came to power, during a visit to Kiev, he told the Ukrainian audience that the Soviet Union and Russia "are the same."

That point was made in mid-December when Gorbachov and his number-two man, Yegor Ligachov, made a Russian, Gennadi Kolbin, the new first secretary of Kazakhstan, replacing a Kazakh who had ruled there since 1964. At one stroke, the unwritten rule since the end of the Stalin era, whereby each republic's party organization is headed by a figure from the ethnic group of that republic, has been overthrown.

If the implications of the Krasnoyarsk are not grasped in the West, then Gorbachov's next quip might be that Russia and the world "are the same."