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**SOVIET INTENTIONS 1965-1985**

**Volume II  
Soviet Post-Cold War  
Testimonial Evidence**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Comments on Interview Process.....	i
Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeev .....	3
Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeev .....	5
Gen.-Lt. Gellii Viktorovich Batenin.....	7
Sergei Blagovolin.....	11
Harold Brown.....	13
Zbigniew Brzezinski .....	16
Dmitrii S. Chereshkin.....	18
Gen.-Col. (Ret.) Andrian A. Danilevich .....	19
Gen.-Col. (Ret.) Andrian A. Danilevich .....	20
Gen.-Col. (Ret.) Andrian A. Danilevich .....	27
Gen.-Col. (Ret.) Andrian A. Danilevich .....	38
Gen.-Col. (Ret.) Andrian A. Danilevich .....	54
Gen.-Col. (Ret.) Andrian A. Danilevich .....	58
Gen.-Col. (Ret.) Andrian A. Danilevich .....	66
Gen.-Maj. Vladimir Zinovievich Dvorkin .....	70
Gen. Makhmut A. Gareev .....	72
Gen. Makhmut A. Gareev .....	74
Fred C. Iklé.....	77
Gen.-Col. Igor' V. Illarionov .....	79
Gen.-Col. Igor' V. Illarionov .....	83
A. S. Kalashnikov.....	86
A. S. Kalashnikov.....	94
Vitalii Leonidovich Kataev .....	96
Vitalii Leonidovich Kataev .....	99
Gen.-Maj. (Ret.) Iurii A. Kirshin .....	102
Gen.-Maj. (Ret.) Iurii A. Kirshin .....	104
Robert W. Komer .....	105
Gen.-Col. (Ret.) Varfolomei Vladimirovich Korobushin .....	106
Gen.-Lt. (Ret.) Nikolai Vasil'evich Kravets .....	109
Gen.-Col. Gregorii Fedorovich Krivosheev .....	111
Colonel Petr M. Lapunov.....	115

Andrew W. Marshall .....	118
Rod McDaniel .....	120
Iu. A. Mozzhorin .....	122
Iu. A. Mozzhorin .....	125
Vladimir Rubanov .....	127
James R. Schlesinger .....	128
Vitalii V. Shlykov .....	131
Boris Aleksandrovich Strogonov .....	132
Viktor M. Surikov .....	134
Dr. Vitalii Nikolaevich Tsygichko .....	136
Dr. Vitalii Nikolaevich Tsygichko .....	142
Dr. Vitalii Nikolaevich Tsygichko .....	144
Dr. Vitalii Nikolaevich Tsygichko .....	146
Dr. Vitalii Nikolaevich Tsygichko .....	148
Dr. Vitalii Nikolaevich Tsygichko .....	150
Gen.-Col. Dmitrii Volkogonov .....	158
APPENDIX A: Partial List of Decision Makers and Analysts .....	159
APPENDIX B: Research Questions for Soviet Interview Respondents .....	161
APPENDIX C: Research Questions for U.S. Interview Respondents .....	165
APPENDIX D: List of Acronyms and Abbreviations .....	166
APPENDIX E: Tsygichko's <i>Kommentarii k interv'iu v 1990-1991 godu</i> .....	168
Index .....	178

*Interviews and Discussions with Cold-War Era  
Planners and Analysts*

This volume contains much of the raw material on which this study is based. All items in this collection represent the testimony, in some form, of Soviet and American strategic planners and analysts whose professional careers were largely dominated by the need to understand and respond effectively to the military threat from their Cold War opponents.

Most of the items are structured as records or summaries of interviews conducted on the basis of a specific list of questions. In follow-up interviews or interviews with difficult subjects, the questions served only as a general guide to research. Long, narrative responses also often did not address questions in the same format and sequence in which the questions were presented.

For many reasons, items do not follow precisely the sequence and contents of the interview questions. Soviet interview subjects often were uncomfortable with the interview situation, the questions, or the implications of the research (the Cold War was over and the West had won). As a result, the nature of the record of interview or discussion varies from interview to interview. Transcripts of taped interviews are the record of choice, of course, followed by records based on notes and, finally, summaries based on the memory of the interviewer prepared shortly after the interview.

Many Soviet interview subjects were uncomfortable with tape recorders, especially early in the project (1989-1990) when several were far from convinced that the Cold War was, indeed, over. Likewise, several of the questions caused discomfort which forced rephrasing and special prompting (provocative statements or allusions to other information) on the part of the interviewer. Some interview subjects responded with almost a stream-of-consciousness flow of information that moved from association to association through an entire series of related issues. Stopping such a response to adhere precisely to our questions could result in the loss of valuable insights and information not anticipated by the questioner.

## *Cold War Interviews*

This resulted in incomplete coverage of some questions requiring, when possible, subsequent, supplementary interviews focused on specific issues. To compensate when possible, we revisited some of the most knowledgeable interview subjects several times over the course of 3 or 4 years.

We tried, when possible, to isolate the interview subject from his colleagues during questioning to avoid mutual intimidation, collegial responses, and contamination of data and observations. We were generally successful in meeting this objective but were sometimes forced by those who helped arrange a given interview to involve them in the process. When possible, we would subsequently isolate the interview subject and revisit one or two key questions to validate the original response.

The record that follows, therefore, is inconsistent in level of detail and comprehensiveness despite the planning and good intentions of the researchers. Imperfect as they are, they nevertheless represent a unique record of information and beliefs of Cold War participants who were able to trust their former enemies sufficiently to share their thoughts and beliefs in some detail before they themselves passed into history.

For the convenience of the reader, a list of acronyms and abbreviations appears in the appendices, as well as a selective list of decision makers and analysts cited or referred to in the interview record.

## RECORD OF INTERVIEW

**Subject:** Gen.-Lt. Gellii Viktorovich Batenin

**Position:** Gen. Batenin began his career as an artillery officer and transferred in the 1960s to the Strategic Rocket Forces. In the late 1970s and through the mid-1980s, General Batenin worked for Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergei F. Akhromeev in various roles when the latter was chief of the General Staff Main Operations Directorate and then as First Deputy Chief of the General Staff under Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov.

**Date:** Friday, August 6, 1993

**Place:** McLean, VA

**Interviewer:** John G. Hines

**Language:** Russian

**Prepared:** Based on notes

**Q:** Over the past 3 years or so, I have interviewed several senior military people as well as from military industry and the Central Committee.<sup>4</sup> I was able to interview your former chief, Marshal Akhromeev twice and met several times with General Danilevich.

**A:** Danilevich? You know, he wrote the three-volume work for the General Staff on the Strategy of Deep-Operations, or at least he was responsible for the work. He directed the effort, very actively. The book covered everything, the entire picture of possible future war. It began with the anti-space operation [*protivo-kosmicheskaiia operatsiia*] against incoming missiles, the anti-air operation [*protivo-vozdushnaia operatsiia*] against your bombers and then the deep operations against NATO to the full depth of the theater. "Operational-strategic depth" referred to the entire 1,200 km depth of the European theater, to the beaches at the western edge of the continent. The theory of deep operations in Danilevich's work envisioned great depths of military action [*voennye deistviia*] because of the range of weapons, weapons platforms and the speed of movement of the forces. The initial operation was expected to take 5 to 7 days and to carry the counter-offensive 500 km. At that point we expected that we would have lost half of our tanks and that half of the remaining force would have outrun its logistics support. Because so much of the force would be exhausted, early, decisive success over the enemy was very important.

**Q:** What scenarios for the beginning of war were assumed in the book on strategic operations?

**A:** Missile strikes from the U.S. and the initiation of an offensive by NATO. The main objective of initial operations by Soviet Forces and the Warsaw Pact were to break up [*sorvat'*] the NATO offensive throughout the depth of NATO's forces and NATO's rear. Included in the concept of breaking up and stopping NATO's offensive was the

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<sup>4</sup> Central Committee will be either spelled out or abbreviated as CC throughout the interviews.

neither side would win. Even to the General Staff it was clear that nuclear weapons were not really military weapons but were political tools.

In 1962, the USSR could not respond massively to a U.S. attack. Only in the late 1960s did the USSR acquire the capability to respond, which provided some stability. Neither side could consider selective nuclear use until the 1970s because technology and control systems before that could not support limited nuclear options (LNO).

In the early 1970s, within the military leadership, even the more conservative generals' understanding of nuclear weapons had matured to the point that they believed that nuclear weapons had no real military utility. Once a nuclear balance was established then deterrence [*sderzhivanie putem ustrasheniia*] was true of both sides. Solution of the question of control at the strategic level left unresolved the problem of positive control of nuclear weapons at the tactical level. By the late 1970s, both sides essentially had solved the question of control of tactical nuclear weapons.

Nuclear use had to be avoided if at all possible. Preemption was technically not even possible until very recently. In any case, the decision would take so long to make that the USSR would be stuck with a responsive strike.

[KGB defector] Oleg Gordievsky's revelations about the RIA [Raketno-ladernoe Napadenie]<sup>3</sup> crisis of 1983 were self-serving falsifications. I'll explain why. There is the KGB over here [he placed an imaginary box on the table to his right] and the General Staff over there [he gestured far to his left]. The CIA is here [he gestured to my left] and the Joint Chiefs of Staff--The Pentagon--over here [on my right]. The KGB and CIA have more in common and more exchanges than do the General Staff and KGB. We in the General Staff probably would not brief a KGB officer on such secrets, especially if he was being posted to a Western embassy. Gordievsky did not know what the General Staff was doing. He told such stories to improve his standing in the West. War was not considered imminent.

SDI really can affect the future of warfare and greatly destabilize strategic relations. The side that achieves invulnerability will press this advantage. If the U.S. pursues SDI, the USSR can find cheap ways of countering the defenses, but this would undermine stability. If SDI is not included in START, then the USSR will announce unilaterally that Soviet agreement on START II will be conditional on the U.S. renouncing development of BMD.

Though the U.S. has precision weapons, technological countermeasures will be developed, e.g., to make tanks invisible. In the Persian Gulf, Iraq had no electronic countermeasures but after 5,000 U.S. sorties it still had 1,000s of tanks intact. The U.S. may be overestimating the effectiveness of precision weapons because they are being used in the Gulf War without opposition. A technologically sophisticated opponent will develop ways to counter this U.S. capability.

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<sup>3</sup> RIA was an acronym that the Soviets used to describe a special period of tension between 1980 and 1984 when they reported greatly heightened expectations of a nuclear attack from the U.S. See Christopher Andrew and Oleg Gordievsky, *KGB: The Inside Story* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1990), pp. 501-507.

preemptive destruction of as many launch systems and aircraft as possible as well as associated control systems.

Q: Was the preemption to be with the use of conventional or nuclear weapons?

A: That would depend. We expected NATO to launch nuclear strikes at some point. If we did not detect preparation on the part of NATO to launch nuclear weapons immediately, we would attack launch platforms and storage using conventional weapons. If we detected preparation by NATO to launch nuclear strikes, and we believed we would know when this was happening, we would want to strike NATO's launch and control systems with nuclear strikes of our own. We had confidence in our knowledge of when NATO was preparing for nuclear launch. We would detect mating of warheads to missiles and uploading of nuclear bombs and artillery. We listened to the hourly circuit verification signal on your nuclear release communications systems and believed we would recognize a release order. Under these conditions when we detected NATO actually preparing to launch, we would want to preempt your launch with our own nuclear strikes.

Q: Did the General Staff consider selective use of nuclear weapons [*vyborochnye udary*] under these conditions, especially if it was clear that NATO would be attacking with only a few, say ten, nuclear weapons?

A: This would be very difficult to execute. It would be difficult just to launch on time against NATO preparation even with a strike against all or most of your nuclear capable systems and it is doubtful that we would attempt to restrict the strike under those conditions. More important, Ogarkov was very much opposed to the idea of limited nuclear war [*ogranichennaia iadernaia voina*] in any form because he believed it would benefit NATO.

Q: How?

A: By making nuclear strikes more likely, by making NATO believe that the Soviet Union might fight a limited nuclear war. A limited nuclear war was more likely to occur than an unlimited nuclear war. And Ogarkov believed that, once begun, limited nuclear use would almost certainly escalate to massive use. He tried to maintain, therefore, the posture that in the event of war massive use of nuclear weapons was both undesirable but unavoidable once any nuclear weapons were used. Akhromeev, by the way, was more open to at least considering situations where selected strikes might be made.

Q: Where did this grand concept of the strategy of deep operations come from?

A: I believe the SS-20 made it possible, that the SS-20 created the environment in which strategists could think about war on such a large scale. The SS-20 had a very low vulnerability, high accuracy and a great range, not only over all of Europe but over the Middle and Near East and much of the Mediterranean. Under the roof of the SS-20 it was possible to think about deep operations. There was a certain irony in that by 1987, many in the General Staff thought that all of the components necessary for conducting deep operations were in place at last, that we were ready that spring. We conducted games and exercises. At the same time, in December of that year we signed the INF Treaty. Gorbachev had his agenda and the General Staff its agenda. Gorbachev had seen General Danilevich's three-volume book on strategy. He even had a copy but he never read it. He was moving in another direction, eliminating the weapons that were the basis for executing such a strategy.

Q: When did these various elements come together; that is, the capabilities of the SS-20 and the development of the strategy of deep operations?

A: The late 1970s, it began to take shape in the late 1970s. The SS-20 was being deployed and Danilevich and others in his collective were developing concepts.

Q: Ogarkov took over in 1977?

A: Yes, this was important. Ogarkov fostered this kind of thinking, very actively.

Q: Relations between Ogarkov and Ustinov. Marshal Akhromeev wrote in his book, *Through The Eyes of a Marshal and a Diplomat*, that by 1982 relations were so bad that it was difficult for the General Staff to function effectively.

A: Yes, relations by 1982 were extremely strained. A major issue was PVO [*protivo-vozdushnaia oborona*—Air-Defense]. Ogarkov wanted to eliminate the PVO as a service, put the air element in the Air Forces and subordinate ground elements to the Ground Forces. He believed Ground Forces PVO [*PVO sukhoputnykh voisk*] was an effective arrangement that provided reliable air defense of forces under an integrated command. He wanted to broaden that principle. He also believed he could thereby eliminate an entire service headquarters apparatus. Ustinov wanted to retain that old structure.

Q: Was this the only disagreement?

A: No. There were broader differences. Ogarkov believed that the types and numbers of weapons produced should be determined by the military customers [*zakazchiki*] and Ustinov believed that such decisions were the business of the Communist Party,<sup>5</sup> Defense Council, and the Military Industrial Commission (VPK), that is, the industrialists.

Q: Was the General Staff-MoD deadlock as bad as was described by Akhromeev?

A: Absolutely. Things got done, in fact, because Ustinov treated Akhromeev as the *de facto* Chief of Staff. After 1982 he acted, in effect, as the Second Chief of the General Staff rather than as the First Deputy. Ustinov would communicate with Akhromeev rather than with Ogarkov. Akhromeev tried to keep Ogarkov informed, at first, and then told him less and less because it caused more problems than it solved. I was with Akhromeev in his office once when Ogarkov called to ask about some decision he had heard about from another source. It related to a change in organization in the GSFG (Group of Soviet Forces Germany) as I recall. Akhromeev, who was involved in the decision by Ustinov, was very uncomfortable. I heard him confirming the decision and explaining why he had not informed Ogarkov, that he had intended to brief him but other events had intervened, etc. This was a very difficult situation.

Q: There have been various reports, the most well known from former KGB agent Oleg Gordievsky and published openly in England, that there was a period of great tension in the Soviet Government in the early 1980s. Specifically, between about 1981 and 1984, the MoD, KGB, and others, believed that there was a high probability that the U.S. and NATO were preparing to attack the Warsaw Pact and the USSR, including with

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<sup>5</sup> Communist Party of the Soviet Union will be either spelled out or abbreviated as CPSU throughout the interviews.

nuclear weapons. The whole problem of increased threat was identified under the acronym RlaN [*Raketno-ladernoe Napadenie*].<sup>6</sup>

A: Yes. I am very familiar with RlaN. There was a great deal of tension in the General Staff at that time and we worked long hours, longer than usual. I don't recall a period more tense since the Caribbean Crisis in 1962.

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<sup>6</sup> RlaN was an acronym that the Soviets used to describe a special period of tension between 1980 and 1984 when they reported greatly heightened expectations of a nuclear attack from the U.S. See Christopher Andrew and Oleg Gordievsky, *KGB: The Inside Story* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1990), pp. 501-507.

## SUMMARY OF INTERVIEW

**Subject:** Sergei Blagovolin

**Position:** Head of Department for Military-Economic and Military-Political Research, Institute of the World Economy and International Relations (Russian acronym, IMEMO)

**Date/Time:** May 7, 1991, 10:30 a.m.

**Location:** Office at IMEMO

**Interviewer:** John G. Hines

**Language:** Russian

**Prepared:** Based on notes

### **"Industrial Mobilization"**

Right after university (around 1971), Blagovolin worked on a project that analyzed the industrial mobilization potential of the United States and estimated that the U.S. could produce 50 nuclear submarines and 50,000 tanks per year within a few months of starting mobilization.

He believes the USSR is living with the results of that estimate. In the 1970s and 1980s this threat assessment was used to justify Soviet force building programs. After Iakovlev returned from Canada in 1982, and Blagovolin, as chairman of the Institute's Party Committee [*Partkom*], worked closely with him as Director of the Regional Party Committee [*Obkom*] to reevaluate U.S. mobilization capacity and the effect of the arms race on the USSR. The conclusion was that the Soviet Union had created its own set of enemies by building such a monstrous production machine in all sectors (including submarines) and had thereby helped to drive the Soviet economy to ruin. Blagovolin is publishing a book on this subject in English (expected out in Summer 1991).<sup>7</sup> The Russian version for a Russian audience is more important than the English.

The Agreement of April 23 states that the Treaty of the Union (TOU) will be signed soon, probably after the special 12 June Presidential elections in the RSFSR (Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic). Not less than 6 months after the signing of the TOU, a new constitution will be issued, and not less than 6 weeks after the new constitution, there would be new, direct elections at all levels.

At the Party Central Committee Plenum of April 20, Gorbachev threatened to resign after many of the delegates criticized his weakness and ineffectiveness regarding the Union and the economy. During the break, Volskii circulated a petition with the support of Bakatin and Nazarbaev (72 signed, 35 - 40 more promised to sign). After the break, Volskii got up and said that if Gorbachev's resignation were accepted, then the signatories of the petition would leave the Communist Party not as individuals but as a

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<sup>7</sup> Book not published in either language.