





PROPAGANDA REPORT 22 DECEMBER 1961

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SOVIET PUBLIC STATEMENTS BEARING ON ANTI-MISSILE DEFENSE

The first explicit statement in open Soviet media on development of a defense against ICBM's in the USSR was made by Khrushchev on 5 September this year, in his interview with Sulzberger of the New York TIMES. Khrushchev skirted a direct answer to a question on Soviet possession of an anti-missile missile, but expressed satisfaction with the work of the Soviet "group" engaged in "producing the means for combatting" ICBM's. At the 22d CPSU Congress the following month, Marshal Malinovskiy announced that "the problem of destroying rockets in flight has been successfully solved" and referred to the strengthening of "antirocket defense forces."

Malinovskiy's announcement came a full year after the first hints had appeared in Soviet propaganda that a missile defense capability was under development. Even now the claim to such a capability is couched in ambiguous terms, stopping short of a definition of how the "problem of destroying rockets in flight" has been "solved." In view of Moscow's prior extreme caution on this subject, and in view of the fact that past authoritative Soviet claims to new types of weapons have consistently proved (however premature and overstated) to have some basis in fact, the recent claims appear at least to reflect confidence in the progress of a Soviet missile defense program.

<u>Part I</u> of this report reviews the nature and timing of Soviet allusions to anti-missile defense, from some early very ambiguous statements which might possibly though not necessarily have been relevant, through the early hints of actual progress in the fall of 1960, to the recent claims in the fall of 1961. <u>Part II</u> reproduces a selection of statements by Soviet political and military leaders since 1957 that have possible bearing on the question.



I. THE PATTERN OF PROPAGANDA ALLUSIONS FROM 1957 TO DATE

A. 1957 TO THE FALL OF 1960; Caution and Ambiguity

Although Soviet leaders have only recently stated publicly and directly that the USSR is making headway in the development of a ballistic missile defense system, Soviet concern about this problem has long been reflected in the propaganda. In keeping with the practice of avoiding open and direct discussion of any Soviet weapon system in its early stages of development," the early allusions to the possibility of such a weapon system were oblique and ambiguous. Thus as far back as 1957, Soviet military (as distinct from political) writings seemed careful to append temporal qualifiers to claims about the invulnerability of the ICEM-desoribing them, for example, as weapons that could not be stopped "at present." Military spokesmen consistently failed to repeat Khrushchev's early description of the ICEM as an "absolute weapon" (in his interview with Hearst on 22 November 1957).

In 1959; for the first time, Khrushchev added a qualifier to his boast about the invulnerability of the ICBM, declaring that it was "practically" unstoppable. After that, in his occasional references to the ICBM, he sometimes appended such a qualifier add at other times did not. Military writings, meanwhile, explicitly repudiated the notion--which they ascribed to the West--that the ICBM was an "ultimate" or "absolute" weapon against which there could be no defense.**

Specialized Soviet military publications, such as the journal HERALD OF THE AIR FORCES, have long focused interest on the subject of missile defense by reporting U.S. work in the field. Published U.S. data

* For some documentation of this practice, see Radio Propaganda Reports RS. 26 of 23 April 1959, "Soviet Propaganda Treatment of the USSR's Strategic Rocket Capability," and CD. 155 of 1 October 1959, "Soviet Comment on Missile-Launching Submarines: Recent Disparagement of U.S. Claims for Polaris."

For a discussion of the public statements by Khrushchev and military spokesmen on the role and significance of strategic ballistic missiles, see Radio Propaganda Report CD. 163 of 8 April 1960, "The Impact Khrushchev's Troop-Cut Speech on Soviet Military Doctrine."



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on the Nike-Zeus program has been followed closely in such publications (just as U.S.-released information on the American nuclear-submarine program was publicized in these journals long before there was any explicit disclosure of Soviet development of an atom-powered submarine). Reports on developments in the U.S. missile defense program have occasionally also appeared in the mass propaganda, usually in brief reports on difficulties encountered in the development of the Nike-Zeus weapon. Most recently, a book entirely devoted to missile defense problems, based on Western writings on the subject, was published in the USSR early this year under the title "Missile Against Missile."*

The concept of military superiority in general, as conveyed in Soviet military writings and by political leaders, takes in qualitative as well as quantitative factors. A particularly explicit statement to this effect appeared in E. I. Rybkin's book "War and Politics," issued in 1959 by the USSR Defense Ministry's Military Publishing House:

The Soviet Government is not limiting itself to those military means which the adversary already has. Undoubtedly this would be insufficient. The creation of new methods of combat which the imperialist aggressors still do not possess is the task of Soviet science and technology. Any preempting of the adversary's potential in the creation of the newest means of combat not only gives undoubted superiority in case of war, but also makes it difficult for the aggressive imperialist forces to unleash wars.

Khrushchev's March 1960 remarks to a trade union group in Paris could be read in the same vein. Referring to an American effort to "catch up," he deprecated the possibility that such an effort would succeed on the grounds that Soviet scientific-technological developments would always keep the USSR ahead; "we are mobilizing the best forces for our inventions, for scientific activities," he said.

In May and June 1960 Khrushchev again suggested that Soviet technology was constantly bringing forth new weapons (and counterweapons). He told the Supreme Soviet on 5 May that "it is absurd in our time to waste vast funds for armaments which now become obsolete more quickly than ever before." The following month he told military academy graduates at a Kremlin reception that "techniques are now changing quickly; now you have one type of weapon ready, and before it becomes obsolete another type is being developed." It was in the same period, in a

⁷ By M.N. Nikolayev, Moscow, Voyenizdat.



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speech to a labor conference on 28 May 1960, that Khrushchev announced v that "we have already stopped the production of some types of rockets and have slowed down the production of other types."

These statements, taken together, could be read as reflecting the general notion that it is important to stay ahead technologically--a judgment which, translated into terms applicable to the question of ICBM's, could mean that funds would better be allocated to advancedgeneration ICBM's and development of a counter-ICBM capability than to an exclusive buildup of a force of perfected first-generation ballistic missiles.

BS FALL 1960: First Hints at Progress in Anti-Missile Defense

The earliest intimations in the propaganda of actual Soviet progress in the development of a missile defense system appeared in the fall of 1960:

§ The first such hint concerned a weapons capability technically related to the development of a counterweapon against ICBM's: G.P. Zhukov, a legal expert writing in the October 1960 issue of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, boasted that "the USSR has everything necessary to paralyze U.S. military espionage both in the air and in outer space." For authority, Zhukov drew on a statement which Khrushchev had made the previous June at the Bucharest conference of communist parties. With reference to the destruction of the U-2 aircraft on 1 May 1960, Khrushchev had said that "if other methods of espionage are applied, they also will be paralyzed and they will be given a rebuff." But Khrushchev's sweeping statement had not specified interdicting satellites in outer space, as Zhukov's boast did. On 25 September, in an offhand remark to reporters in New York, Khrushchev seemed to deny an existing capability to destroy space vehicles in flight: "Space rockets fly in outer space," he said, "but there is as yet no way to control outer space."

§ The second hint at development of an anti-missile capability was a suggestion that missile defense systems were already being considered in Soviet military doctrine on a future war. Lieutenant General S. Krasilnikov in RED STAR of 18 November 1960, for the first time in a public discussion of Soviet military science, stated that antimissiles would play a crucial role in nuclear war:

In a nuclear-rocket war, from the very first day the deep rear will become a battlefield of fierce combat, with all the terrible consequences resulting therefrom. In this



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connection, the antiaircraft and <u>antirocket defenses</u>, which are called upon to protect the rear as well as the troops, acquire extremely great significance. The crushing of the nuclear-rocket and rocket-carrying forces and the nuclear air force of the enemy will become one of the main tasks.

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Other passing references to the role of anti-missile defenses in nuclear war have since appeared in military writings--for example, in an article by Army General P. Kurochkin in the August (No. 8) 1961 issue of the MILITARY-HISTORICAL JOURNAL and in Marshal Malinovskiy's speech at the 22d CPSU Congress. At least since the fall of 1960, moreover, the sparse published references to the invulnerability of ICBM's in flight have invariably included the phrase "practically unstoppable."

C. FALL 1961; First Explicit Claims to Missile Defense Capability

The first explicit statement to appear in any Soviet public source about the development of anti-missile missiles in the USSR was made by Khrushchev in his interview with Sulzberger on 5 September 1961. Khrushchev declined to answer directly a question as to whether the USSR has a guaranteed defense against Western weapons, such as anti-missile missiles, on the grounds that it was a highly sensitive subject. But he made it plain that the USSR had been actively engaged for some time in developing a missile defense system:

I can only tell you that at the same time we told our scientists and engineers to develop intercontinental rockets, we told another group to work out means to combat such rockets. We expressed our great satisfaction with the work of the experts who produced the intercontinental ballistic missile. At the same time, we remain very satisfied with the work of those who produced the means for combating such rockets.

Marshal Malinovskiy's 23 October announcement (at the 22d CPSU Congress) that "the problem of destroying rockets in flight has been successfully solved" in the USSR came a full year after the first hints at development of a missile defense capability had appeared in the propaganda. At one point in his congress speech, Malinovskiy seemed to be referring to "antirocket defense forces" as an existing entity. He said that in the course of reducing the size of the Soviet armed forces under the troop-cut law of January 1960, "we at the same time considerably strengthened such types of armed forces as antiaircraft and antirocket defense forces and continue to develop them in every way."

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Later in the speech, Malinovskiy stressed the support of the party leadership in the development of a missile defense system and, by implication, the high priority of this effort. "The Central Committee of the party," he said, "has displayed and is displaying particular concern for the antiaircraft and antirocket defense of the country." He went on to discuss the make-up of the antiaircraft defense system, but said nothing further about missile defense.

Soviet propagandists have since recalled Malinovskiy's claim to have "solved" the missile defense problem, but have not elaborated." Thus a widely broadcast Moscow commentary on 13 November noted that Malinovskiy "spoke highly of the ability of Soviet rocket troops to destroy nuclear-carrying weapons in the air," and added: "Figuratively speaking, for every missile there is a countermissile." And in a RED STAR article celebrating Soviet Artillery Day on 18 November, Colonel General Kuleshov simply recalled, without elaboration, Malinovskiy's statement that the problem of destroying rockets in flight had been solved.

Thus, at this juncture, the USSR lays claim to a missile defense capability but couches the claim in ambiguous terms and does not specify the nature or stage of actual development of the countermeasure. The announcement that the "problem of stopping rockets in flight has been solved" in the USSR appears at least to reflect confidence in the progress of a missile defense program. The fact that there has been no announcement of a successful test of an anti-missile device--in the light of past practice in the public disclosure of Soviet weapons developments--suggests that an operational capability has not yet been attained. But it should be noted that past Soviet claims to the development of new types of weapons, however premature or overstated for propagandistic effect, have not been entirely devoid of some basis in fact.

^{*} An interpretation of Malinovskiy's statement was, however, offered in the Bulgarian military newspaper NARODNA ARMIYA on 12 November. Malinovskiy's statement was taken to mean that, while no defense against missiles yet existed, "the technical means for solving individual questions and the entire problem are in the process of being created."

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II. AUTHORITATIVE SOVIET STATEMENTS RELEVANT TO MISSILE DEFENSE Reproduced below is a selection of statements by authoritative Soviet sources from 1957 to the present that may throw some light--directly or indirectly--on the evolution of the Soviet approach to the missile defense problem. All the statements are as publicized by Soviet propaganda media. They are reproduced chronologically according to their authorship by (1) Khrushchev, (2) other nonmilitary sources, and (3) senior military officers.

1. Statements by Khrushchev

Interview with Shapiro of UNITED PRESS, 14 November 1957:

Shapiro: Are military bases losing their importance with the development of rocket weapons?

Khrushchev: Unquestionably. Bombers could in their time be stopped by antiaircraft fire, artillery, or rockets, but <u>there</u> is no stopping the intercontinental ballistic missile.

Interview with Hearst, 22 November 1957:

I also want to tell you, Mr. Hearst, that in the creation of new types of weapons we have outstripped your country. We now possess the absolute weapon, perfect in every respect and created in a short period of time.

Speech at Luzhniki Stadium in Moscow, on his return from the United States, 28 September 1959:

It will be too late to discuss the question of what peaceful coexistence is when such dreadful means of destruction as atomic and hydrogen bombs, ballistic missiles-<u>practically unstoppable</u>

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and capable of delivering atomic weapons to any point on the earth--begin firing.

Speech to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 14 January 1960:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government can report to you, Comrade Deputies, that the arms we now possess are formidable; and those which are, so to speak about to appear, are even more perfect, even more formidable. The arms being designed and, so to speak, in the portfolios of scientists and designers are incredible arms.

The Soviet Army now has combat means and firepower never before possessed by any army. I emphasize once more that we already have so many nuclear weapons, both atomic and hydrogen, and the necessary rockets for delivering these weapons to the territory of a potential aggressor that should any madman launch an attack on our state or on other socialist states, we would be able literally to wipe the country or countries which attack us off the face of the earth.

Naturally, impregnability (nepristupnost) is a rather relative concept. One must not ignore the fact that our opponents--and some states, not concealing their military and political aims, term themselves our opponents--will not be standing still. Even though these states do not now have as many rockets as we do, and if their rockets are not as highly developed, they can make good their temporary lag, improve their rocket technology, and may sooner or later draw even with us.

The United States has set itself the task of catching up with the Soviet Union in the production of rockets in five years. They will naturally make every effort to lift their rocketry from the state it is now in and reach a better position. But it would be naive to think that we are meanwhile going to sit with arms folded.

Even in America itself, people are saying, "And are the Russians going to wait? They'll wait and shoot crap (Budut zhdat, budut y kosti igrat)." Yes, of course, we shall do everything to use the time we have gained to develop rocket armaments and to take the leading position in this field until international agreement. on the question of disarmament is reached.

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Remarks at a public meeting in Kabul, Afghanistan, 4 March 1960:

With the present level of science and technology, when such frightful weapons as hydrogen and atomic bombs have been developed, when intercontinental rockets have been produced that are capable of taking a lethal cargo to any point on the globe, and when it is impossible to halt or prevent their flight, a special importance is acquired by a new, realistic, and reasonable diplomacy.

Remarks at the Chamber of Commerce in Paris, 24 March 1960:

As to the development of science and technology, we are sure that our scientists, who have achieved brilliant successes in the creation of sputniks, luniks, and ballistic missiles, will gladden us with something still more significant.

Speech at Rumanian Party Congress in Bucharest, 21 June 1960:

Now the Soviet Union has created powerful war facilities about which the imperialists have no full idea despite all their espionage flights.

Interview with Sulzberger, 5 September 1961:

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[Sulzberger:] I then told Khrushchev I wished to ask a more indiscreet question, but I had been reared on the journalistic theory that there is in fact no indiscreet question, only an indiscreet answer. I asked: Does Russia have any guaranteed defense against Western weapons, such as anti-missiles with a neutron warhead? In theory such a device could explode incoming missiles long before they struck.

The Premier replied: I would like to put a counterquestion to you. Do you believe your military specialists are sure the defensive warheads which they have prepared against our rockets are truly effective?

I answered that I was rather ignorant of such matters.

He continued: I may know more about these things than you, because my position obliges me to handle such questions. You are intruding on the most secret ground of any country, and there is

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not a leading statesman who would disclose to you everything that he has. All the more so in such tense times. I tell you this frankly. So I will have to bear in mind your advice to be discreet with my replies, for you have said there are no indiscreet questions, but there are indiscreet answers. Khrushchev continued: I can only tell you that at the same time we told our scientists and engineers to develop intercontinental rockets, we told another group to work out means to combat such rockets. We expressed our great satisfaction with the work of the experts who produced the intercontinental ballistic missile. At the same time, we remain very satisfied with the work of those who produced the means for combating such rockets.

Speech at the 22d CPSU Congress, 18 October 1961:

Until the imperialist powers agree to [disarmament], we shall see that our armed forces possess the most modern means of defending the homeland -- atomic and thermonuclear weapons, rockets of all ranges -- so that stocks of all types of military equipment are kept at the correct levels. Strengthening the defense of the USSR, the might of the Soviet armed forces, is the task of tasks of the Soviet people.

2. Statements by Other Nonmilitary Sources

USSR Government Statement on NATO, 29 March 1959:

The achievements of science and engineering in the Soviet Union, however, have upset these (Western) calculations, too. During the last two or three years even the most diehard proponents of NATO policy have come to realize this. In this connection it would be appropriate to recall the words of U.S. Secretary of State J. F. Dulles that the Soviet intercontinental rocket can reach the American continent in 15 minutes. American military specialists openly admit that the United States has no means of stopping or intercepting such rockets; actually, there can be no such means in existence.

Speaking of the military aspect of the matter in question, it can be stated that the development of science and engineering has now reached such a level that no sooner are some types of weapons created than they are replaced by new, even more dreadful ones. Thus, the tremendous funds and efforts used in the

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arms race are wasted and the states go further and further along the road of the arms race, which entails further an expenditure of efforts and tremendous resources and aggravates the danger of the outbreak of another war.

G.P. Zhukov in INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, October (No. 10) 1960:

The USSR possesses everything necessary to paralyze U.S. military espicnege both in the air and in outer space.

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In case of need, the Soviet Union is capable of guarding its security from any encroachment from the cosmic sphere no less successfully than this is done in connection with air space. As N.S. Khrushchev announced in one of his speeches, "if other methods of espionage are applied, they also will be paralyzed and they will be given a rebuff."

Gromyko at the 22d CPSU Congress, 25 October 1961:

Soldiers of the West, particularly those high in rank, continue to dispute whether an absolute weapon can be created against which no defense can be found. This is an age-old dispute between the spear and the shield, between the shell and the armor, and it is for the military specialists to decide. But, in the field of social relations and politics, such a weapon has been created long ago.

3. <u>Statements by Military Leaders</u>

IZVESTIYA interview with Major General G. Pokrovskiy, 31 August 1957:

Another important feature is that the intercontinental rocket travels extremely fast and rises to a height of several hundred kilometers. Under such conditions <u>it cannot be intercepted and</u> <u>destroyed either by airplanes or by contemporary means of antiaircraft defense.</u>

PRAVDA interview with Marshal Vershinin, 8 September 1957:

Bombers, are, of course, still being built. The United States lays particular emphasis on making them. But rocket weapons

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today make questionable the wisdom of developing bomber forces because the former are more dependable and surer weapons. From the history of World War II we know how many bombers returned from their missions and how many failed to reach the target areas. For a rocket to fail to reach the target is practically out of the question. <u>None of the modern antiaircraft means are effective against these rockets</u>.

Major General Semenov in SOVIET RUSSIA, 14 September 1957:

There are almost no means of defense against the intercontinental rocket. Thanks to its colossal speed, it is capable of hitting its target with complete suddenness.

General Igor P. Popov in the East German NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 9 August 1958:

The socialist countries have intercontinental rockets at their disposal against which there is no defense at present. By means of such rockets, the nearly one-and-a-half-ton third sputnik was sent into the universe. And if, in theory, the sputnik is replaced by a warhead, it is easy to imagine the situation of an aggressor no matter where he is.

Marshal Malinovskiy at the 21st CPSU Congress, 3 February 1959:

To this ["imperialist" threats] we can reply that these [conventional air force and naval weapons] are already comparatively obsolete means of war. There are most terrible and newer means. They are the intercontinental ballistic rockets. They indeed cannot be stopped by any antiaircraft means of defense.

Marshal Sokolovskiy in PRAVDA on the anniversary of the Soviet air force, 22 February 1959:

The Soviet Army and Navy are at present equipped with all types of modern weapons and technology, fully mechanized and motorized. They have atomic and hydrogen weapons, ballistic rockets of various ranges of action and for various purposes, including ICBM's. <u>These rockets are invulnerable carriers of thermonuclear warheads</u> of colossal might; they allow us to deal a precise, smashing blow against the aggressor wherever he may be.

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Marshal K. S. Moskalenko in SOVIET RUSSIA, 22 February 1959:

The over-mettlesome imperialist warriors threaten us with the might of their airforce and their navy. It should be pointed out that the airforce and navy are not the latest means of waging war. The land of the Soviets and its armed forces have a more terrible means--intercontinental ballistic rockets. They cannot be stopped by anything, and they are capable of delivering a hydrogen warhead of colossal power to any point on the globe.

Marshal Malinovskiy to the Supreme Soviet, 14 January 1960:

Whereas with the present means of warfare to destroy a vessel at sea or to bring down an aircraft or aircraft projectile in the air do not present any great difficulty, to destroy a <u>ballistic missile in flight is, so far, impossible</u>. It reaches its target relentlessly.

Major General G. Pokrovskiy in SOVIET FLEET, 9 March 1960:

At present, as is admitted by Western military specialists, there exist no effective means of combatting ICBM's. Such a rocket approaches its target at a speed of more than seven kilometers per second. Even if this rocket is spotted by enemy radar at a distance of 1,000 kilometers from the target in far-off cosmic space, only some two minutes will remain until it strikes. All this indicates the incomparable tactical and strategic possibilities of rocket technology, which is capable of destroying targets which once would have required an enormous number of troops.

General Nazarov in an interview at the October Revolution anniversary parade, 7 November 1960:

Soviet workers, engineers, and scientists have created for their own army many different types of rockets. These rockets can hit targets at distances of tens, hundreds, and thousands of kilometers. Actually there is no spot on earth that our rockets cannot reach. There is practically no defense against them. Having inexhaustible possibilities to strike at any target, the nuclear rocket weapons have become the principal striking force of our Soviet army.

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Lieutenant General S. Krasilnikov in RED STAR, 18 November 1960:

In this connection, the antiaircraft and <u>antirocket defenses</u> which are called upon to protect the rear, as well as the troops, acquire extremely great significance. The crushing of the nuclear-rocket and rocket-carrying forces and the nuclear air force of the enemy will become one of the main tasks.

General G.K. Malandin at a meeting of the Moscow Garrison Officers Aktiv, 19 January 1960:

New, great tasks confront us, the military personnel and the military science. The efforts of our scientists and scientificresearch design institutions must be aimed at a further improvement in technical military equipment. All personnel of the Soviet army and navy, and above all the officers, must seriously study this technical equipment and learn to use it skillfully in battles and operations.

A great role in resolving these tasks is assigned to the military academies which, jointly with the training of highly qualified cadres, must develop large-scale scientific-research work for the further search for the most effective means of conducting an armed struggle with the use of all types of contemporary weapons.

Marshal Malinovskiy at a meeting of the Moscow Garrison Officers Aktiv, 19 January 1960:

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev revealed in his report at the [recent Supreme Soviet] session in the name of the Communist Party Central Committee and the Soviet Government that the weapons we now have are formidable weapons indeed, and that the weapon we have today in a hatching stage is even more perfect, even more formidable. The report of Comrade N.S. Khrushchev at the USSR Supreme Soviet session contains an exhaustive reply to this question. The might of our economy and the successes of communist construction in all fields of our life have made it possible to create new, mighty types of armament, most modern and in line with the latest achievements of science and technology.

V. Uzenyev in KOMMUNIST OF THE ARMED FORCES, No. 6, March 1961:

It is a generally accepted fact that if a new world war is unleashed, it will be a nuclear rocket war. The Soviet armed

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forces have available excellent weapons for waging such a war. Our ballistic rockets, which can hit literally any point on the earth's surface, are an outstanding achievement of scientific technical thought. <u>During the next few years they obviously</u> will be practically unstoppable weapons against which there is yet no defense. (V techeniye blizhayshikh let oni, po vidimomu, budut prakticheski nectvratimym oruzhiyem, ot kotorogo yeshchez net zashchity.)

Radio Moscow announcer's review of May Day Parade, 1 May 1961:

Practically nothing can stop such ballistic rockets from reaching their target.

Marshal Moskalenko in RED STAR, 13 September 1961:

Rocket development does not stand still, technology is being perfected constantly, and it is the duty of the rocketeers not to lag behind the unrestrained development of their terrible weapons.

Marshal Malinovskiy at the 22d CPSU Congress, 23 October 1961:

I must emphasize that strategic rocket forces have been created in the circumstance of a reduction in numbers of the armed forces as a whole. In reducing--and this was expedient--the numbers of the forces, and particularly in reducing the administrative apparatus and auxiliary organs, we at the same time considerably strengthened such types of armed forces as antiaircraft and <u>antirocket defense forces</u> and continue to develop them in every way. I must report in particular that <u>the problem of destroying rockets</u> in flight has also been successfully solved.

The Central Committee of the party has displayed and is displaying particular concern for the antiaircraft and <u>antirocket defense</u> of the country. In the period that has elapsed since the 20th party congress, the armament and also the organization of troops of the country's antiaircraft defense has radically changed. Now antiaircraft defense is based primarily on the might of antiaircraft rocket troops, who work in conjunction with new fighter aircraft.

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General Kazakov at an Artillery Day meeting, 18 November 1961:

Soviet scientists, engineers, and workers have created many types of battle rockets for various purposes, which make it possible to hit any enemy on land, at sea, and in the air. Possessing immense range, speed, and ceiling, the rockets make it possible to inflict <u>practically irresistible strikes</u> under any meteorological conditions and with great precision.

Colonel General of Artillery P.N. Kuleshov in a RED STAR interview headlined "To Protect the Motherland's Skies," 18 November 1961:

At present Moscow and the majority of the major objectives inthe Soviet Union possess powerful rocket and radar defense and a network of airfields for the fighter air force. We have also solved successfully the problem of destroying various rockets in flight. This has called forth savage hatred among the American imperialists. As the American daily New York HERALD THIBUNE reported recently, the Americans have already spent no less than 1.75 billion dollars on creating their only antirocket rocket, the Nike-Zeus. In the final analysis, this rocket will cost eight billion dollars. The first fully operational test of the Nike-Zeus is scheduled for as late as next year. This rocket will be assigned for mass production only within several years, if it passes next year's tests. As the paper reports further, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara reported to Congressional committees: "So far there is still considerable uncertainty" as to whether the Nike-Zeus will function.

Thus the American imperialists are forced to admit the indubitable superiority of the Soviet Union not only in the field of building intercontinental rockets but also in creating means of combatting enemy rockets. The theories of their military specialists that the Soviet Union can be destroyed within a few hours are turning out to have been built on sand.