

Video: “Wipe the Soviet Union Off the Map”; Planned US Nuclear Attack Against USSR

By [Prof Michel Chossudovsky](#) and [South Front](#)

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[South Front](#) 2 December 2017

Region: [Russia and FSU, USA](#)

Theme: [History](#), [Intelligence](#), [Media](#)
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In-depth Report: [Nuclear War](#)

According to a secret document dated September 15, 1945, “[the Pentagon had envisaged blowing up the Soviet Union](#)” with a coordinated nuclear attack directed against major urban areas.

All major cities of the Soviet Union were included in the list of 66 “strategic” targets. The tables below categorize each city in terms of area in square miles and the corresponding number of atomic bombs required to annihilate and kill the inhabitants of selected urban areas.

[This video is based on the research of Prof. Michel Chossudovsky, Centre for Research on Globalization \(CRG\)](#)

Below is the full text of Professor Chossudovsky’ article

Six atomic bombs were to be used to destroy each of the larger cities including Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Kiev, Kharkov, Odessa.

The Pentagon estimated that **a total of 204 bombs would be required to “Wipe the Soviet Union off the Map”**. The targets for a nuclear attack consisted of **sixty-six major cities**.

One single atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima resulted in the immediate death of 100,000 people in the first seven seconds. Imagine what would have happened if 204 atomic bombs had been dropped on major cities of the Soviet Union as outlined in a secret U.S. plan formulated during the Second World War.



Hiroshima in the wake of the atomic bomb attack, 6 August 1945

The document outlining this diabolical military agenda had been released in September 1945, barely one month after the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (6 and 9 August, 1945) and two years before the onset of the Cold War (1947).

The secret plan dated September 15, 1945 (two weeks after the surrender of Japan on September 2, 1945 aboard the USS Missouri, see image below) , however, had been formulated at an earlier period, namely at the height of World War II, at a time when America and the Soviet Union were close allies.



It is worth noting that Stalin was first informed through official channels by Harry Truman of the infamous [Manhattan Project](#) at the Potsdam Conference on July 24, 1945, barely two weeks before the attack on Hiroshima.

The Manhattan project was launched in 1939, two years prior to America's entry into World War II in December 1941. The Kremlin was fully aware of the secret Manhattan project as early as 1942.

Were the August 1945 Hiroshima and Nagasaki attacks used by the Pentagon to evaluate the viability of a much larger attack on the Soviet Union consisting of more than 204 atomic bombs?

“On September 15, 1945 — just under two weeks after the formal surrender of Japan and the end of World War II — Norstad sent a copy of the estimate to General Leslie Groves, still the head of the Manhattan Project, and the guy who, for the short term anyway, would be in charge of producing whatever bombs the USAAF might want. As you might guess, the classification on this document was high: “TOP SECRET LIMITED,” which was about as high as it went during World War II. (Alex Wellerstein, [The First Atomic Stockpile Requirements](#) (September 1945))

The Kremlin was aware of the 1945 plan to bomb sixty-six Soviet cities.

Had the US decided not to develop nuclear weapons for use against the Soviet Union, the nuclear arms race would not have taken place. Neither The Soviet Union nor the People’s Republic of China would have developed nuclear capabilities as a means of deterrence.

The Soviet Union lost 26 million people during World War II.

The USSR developed its own atomic bomb in 1949, in response to 1942 Soviet intelligence reports on the Manhattan Project.

Let’s cut to the chase. How many bombs did the USAAF request of the atomic general, when there were [maybe one, maybe two](#) bombs worth of fissile material on hand? **At a minimum they wanted 123. Ideally, they’d like 466.** This is just a little over a month after the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Of course, in true bureaucratic fashion, they provided a handy-dandy chart (Alex Wellerstein, op. cit)

18. In summary, it is computed that the United States requirements for stocks of atomic bombs are as follows:

<u>Minimum</u>		<u>Optimum</u>	
For incapacitation of 15 first priority targets -	39	For destruction of 66 cities of strategic importance -	204
For neutralization of possible enemy bases in the Western Hemisphere -	10	For neutralization of possible enemy bases in the Western Hemisphere -	10
For Strategic isolation of the battlefield -	<u>10</u>	For Strategic isolation of the battlefield -	<u>10</u>
Total	59	Total	224
Probable effectiveness factor -	48%	Probable effectiveness factor -	48%
Minimum requirement = $59 \div .48$ or		Optimum requirement = $224 \div .48$ or	
<u>123</u> bombs		<u>466</u> bombs	

CONCLUSIONS

19. It is concluded that the United States has a requirement for a minimum M-Day stock of 123 atomic bombs and an optimum stock of 466 atomic bombs.

Restricted Data

[Source](#)

Pentagon's Estimated Bomb Requirements for Destruction of Russian Strategic Areas, September 1945

City	Area of City in sq. miles	No. of Bombs
Moscow	110.0	6
Leningrad	40.4	6
Tashkent	28.9	6
Baku	7.0	2
Novosibirsk	22.0	6
Gorki	13.5	4
Sverdlovsk	20.2	5
Chelyabinsk	11.5	3
Tbilisi	12.7	3
Omak	6.6	2
Kulbyshev	12.6	3
Kiev	64.4	6
Lvov	20.0	5
Kazan	20.0	5
Alma Ata	13.1	4
Kharkov	30.1	6
Riga	40.0	6
Saratov	8.8	2
Koenigsberg	37.8	6
Odessa	28.7	6
Rostov-on-Don	14.4	4
Dnepropetrovsk	9.2	3
Stalino	7.1	2
Yaroslavl	14.0	4
Ivanovo	16.2	4
Archangel	11.0	3
Khabarovsk	10.0	3
Tula	8.1	2

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📄 In September 1945, US planners decided it would take 204 atomic bombs to destroy the Soviet Union.

City	Area of City in sq. miles	No. of Bombs
Magnitogorsk	10.0	3
Vladivostok	10.0	3
Stalingrad	20.3	5
Lia	10.8	3
Irkutsk	11.5	3
Vlva	20.0	5
Voronezh	17.0	5
Izhevsk	7.5	2
Chkalov	10.2	3
Grozny	1.3	1
Stalinsk	10.8	3
Nizhni Tagil	17.3	5
Penza	5.8	2
Minsk	4.2	1
Kirov	5.3	2
Tallinn	16.0	4
Kemerovo	5.0	2
Ulan Ude	22.3	6
Komsomolsk	5.0	2
Murmansk	4.0	1
Belostok	6.0	2
Vitebsk	3.9	1
Zlatoust	5.6	2
Makhach Kala	1.8	1
Syzran	5.4	2
Chimkent	13.4	4
Batum	3.9	1
Kovrov	1.8	1
Orsk	4.8	2
Kamensk	4.0	1
Brest Litovsk	4.5	1
Gusev	4.0	1
Staritsinsk	3.1	1
Izhmestevo	4.0	1
Nefteogor	4.0	1

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In September 1945, US planners decided it would take 204 atomic bombs to destroy the Soviet Union.



ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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2043

WAR DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

15 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR GENERAL L. R. GROVES:

Subject: Atomic Bomb Production

1. The attached study has been directed toward establishing an official Army Air Forces' view as to the number of atomic bombs which should be available in order to insure our national security.
2. This paper is still on the working level. Prior to concluding this study and forwarding it to the CG, AAF, your comments are requested.

Incl:
Study abv
subj w/Tabs A,B,C.

Lauris Norstad
LAURIS NORSTAD,
Major General, U.S.A.
AC/AS-5.

THE DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION, U.S. ENERGY
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, HAS
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John R. Norstad
VIEWED BY

9/25/75
DATE

FOR VICTORY

LIMITED

PROBLEM

1. To determine the United States requirements for atomic bomb stocks in the interim post-war era.

ASSUMPTIONS

2. It is assumed that:
 - a. The United States must be prepared to conduct offensive operations against any other world power or combination of powers.
 - b. The United States will maintain sufficient bases and air forces capable of attacking the strategic heart of any potential enemy.
 - c. The immediate destruction of the enemy's will and capacity to resist is the primary objective of the United States Army Strategic Air Forces.
 - d. Extensive research regarding the strategic vulnerability of all major powers will be conducted later and will permit a more complete analysis of bomb requirements.

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

3. At the conclusion of World War II the United States first employed the revolutionary atomic bomb. Only two such bombs were dropped on Japan but these were spectacularly successful. Various conditions limit the reliability of information obtained on the properties of this weapon, and it is impossible to catalogue the full capabilities of any bomb by dropping two. Satisfactory experimentation is extremely difficult. However, photo analysis of the results at Hiroshima indicates the radius of destruction to be approximately 7000 feet. Tab "B" is a more complete description of the results of the Hiroshima bomb as interpreted from photo reconnaissance.
4. The characteristics of this weapon are such that it cannot be regarded as "just another bomb." These bombs are very expensive, cannot be produced in mass, require special storage conditions, require highly technical shipment and assembly procedures, and must be assembled and placed on the objective by highly skilled and specially trained personnel.
5. There is no approved production program for the atomic bomb.



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WAR DEPARTMENT

P. O. Box 2610
WASHINGTON, D. C.



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26 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR GENERAL LAURIS NORSTAD:

1. Answering your memorandum of 15 September 1945 on the subject "Atomic Bomb Production", the following general comments are submitted:

2. The number of bombs for the minimum M-Day stock and the optimum stock are high because of the following factors:

a. The estimates are based on an area of total destruction and amounted to four square miles with an outer bomb damage of 6,000 to 7,000 feet. An area at least twice that should be used. While the damaged area of Nagasaki was considerably less than that of Hiroshima it was because the target was not suitable in size or shape for the maximum effectiveness of the bomb.

b. It is not essential to get total destruction of a city in order to destroy its effectiveness. Hiroshima no longer exists as a city even though the area of total destruction is considerably less than total.

c. While at Hiroshima the frames of a number of reinforced concrete buildings remained intact the windows were blown out and the interiors were gutted. While the buildings could be rebuilt they were made unusable for a considerable period. The Nagasaki bomb did more damage to reinforced concrete buildings. While our studies are not completed it is believed the final results will show a greater radius of destruction for such buildings than is indicated in the report.

3. In the limited time available no detailed analysis has been made of the report but my general conclusion would be that the number of bombs indicated as required, is excessive.

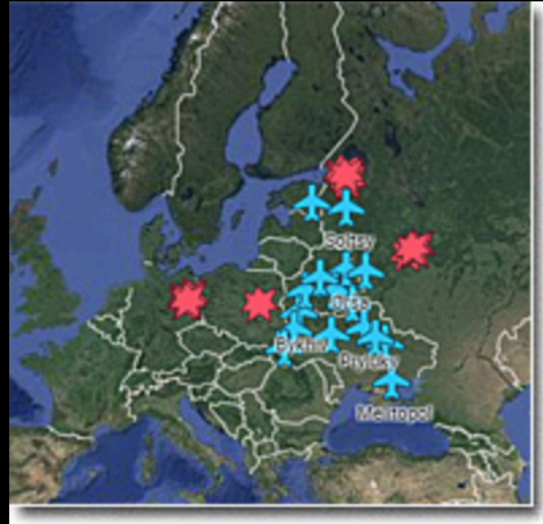
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DATE 9/25/75
For the U. S. Energy Research
and Development Administration
JOHN K. HARTSOCK *JKW*
Division of Classification

L. R. GROVES,
Major General, U. S. A.

JH

This initial 1945 list of sixty-six cities was updated in the course of the Cold War (1956) to include some 1200 cities in the USSR and the Soviet block countries of Eastern Europe (see declassified documents below).

NEW 2015/12/22
U.S. Cold War Nuclear Target Lists
Declassified for First Time
Major Cities in Soviet Bloc, Including
East Berlin, Were High Priorities in
'Systematic Destruction' for Atomic
Bombings



Special Collection

Key Documents on Nuclear Policy Issues, 1945–1990

The millions of pages of classified and declassified documents on U.S. nuclear policy during and after the Cold War are beyond the comprehension of any one individual, even any U.S. government organization. The following documents, some published for the first time, address a number of key problems, such as the first use of nuclear weapons, effects of nuclear weapons, early Cold War preventive war thinking, constraints on nuclear weapons use, and possible outcomes of nuclear war.

Source: National Security Archive

“According to the 1956 Plan, H-Bombs were to be Used Against Priority “Air Power” Targets in the Soviet Union, China, and Eastern Europe. Major Cities in the Soviet Bloc, Including East Berlin, Were High Priorities in “Systematic Destruction” for Atomic Bombings. (William Burr, U.S. Cold War Nuclear Attack Target List of 1200 Soviet Bloc Cities “From East Germany to China”, [National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book No. 538](#), December 2015

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912	4040	KRASNODAR/PASHKOVSKAYA	0249-8188	4502-03909	S	FOIA(b) (3) - 42 USC 2168(a) (1) (C) - FRD
911	4045	KRASNOGRAD	0234-8074	4924-03529	R	
299	4080	KRASNOVODSK	0326-8003	4003-05300	R	
717	4090	KRASNOYARSK	0159-8004	5602-09254	S	
868	4090	KRASNOYARSK S.E.	0159-8008	5559-09256	R	
662	7732	KRASNY KUT	0282-8645	4431-13250	V	
81	5610	KRECHEVITSY	0153-8072	5837-03123	R	
668	29362	KREMOVO	0282-8646	4403-13217	S	
594	4134	KREST KHALDZHAY	0124-8000	6251-13437	R	
794	4140	KRIVROY ROG	0250-8668	4751-03318	R	
949	4150	KRONSHADT	0103-8601	6001-02942	R	
645	4161	KROSNO/IWONICZ, POL	0232-8214	4940-02149	R	

Excerpt of list of 1200 cities targeted for nuclear attack in alphabetical order. National Security Archive

In the post Cold War era, under Donald Trump's "Fire and Fury", nuclear war directed against Russia, China, North Korea and Iran is "On the Table".

What distinguishes the October 1962 Missile Crisis to Today's realities:

1. Today's president Donald Trump does not have the foggiest idea as to the consequences of nuclear war.
2. Communication today between the White House and the Kremlin is at an all time low. In contrast, in October 1962, the leaders on both sides, namely **John F. Kennedy** and **Nikita S. Khrushchev** were acutely aware of the **dangers of nuclear annihilation**. They collaborated with a view to avoiding the unthinkable.
3. The nuclear doctrine was entirely different during the Cold War. Both Washington and Moscow understood the realities of **mutually assured destruction**. Today, tactical nuclear weapons with an explosive capacity (yield) of one third to six times a Hiroshima bomb are categorized by the Pentagon as "harmless to civilians because the explosion is underground".
4. A one trillion ++ nuclear weapons program, first launched under Obama, is ongoing.
5. Today's thermonuclear bombs are more than 100 times more powerful and destructive than a Hiroshima bomb. Both the US and Russia have several thousand nuclear weapons deployed.

Moreover, an all war against China is currently on the drawing board of the Pentagon as outlined by a RAND Corporation Report commissioned by the US Army

The screenshot shows the RAND Corporation website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the RAND logo and the tagline "OBJECTIVE ANALYSIS. EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS." followed by links for "About", "Support RAND", "Press Room", and "Events". Below this is a secondary navigation bar with "RESEARCH", "LATEST INSIGHTS", "POLICY EXPERTS", and "CAPABILITIES". The main content area features a breadcrumb trail: "RAND > Published Research > Research Reports >". The primary heading is "War with China" in a large, bold, purple font, followed by the subtitle "Thinking Through the Unthinkable" in a smaller, bold, black font. Below the title, the authors are listed: "by David C. Gompert, Astrid Cevallos, Cristina L. Garafola". A section for "Related Topics" includes "China, International Diplomacy, Japan, Threat Assessment, United States, Warfare and Military Operations". At the bottom left, there are icons for "Citation" and "View related products". On the right side, there is a thumbnail image of the report cover and a prominent purple "Read Online" button with a white arrow.

Conflict Could Be Decided by Domestic Political, International, and Economic Factors, All of Which Would Favor the United States in a Long, Severe War

- Although a war would harm both economies, damage to China's would be far worse.
- Because much of the Western Pacific would become a war zone, China's trade with the region and the rest of the world would decline substantially.
- China's loss of seaborne energy supplies would be especially damaging.
- A long conflict could expose China to internal political divisions.
- Japan's increased military activity in the region could have a considerable influence on military operations.

“Fire and Fury”, From Truman to Trump: U.S Foreign Policy Insanity

There is a long history of US political insanity geared towards providing a human face to U.S. crimes against humanity.

On August 9, 1945, on the day the second atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, president Truman (image right), in a radio address to the American people, concluded that **God is on the side of America with regard to the use of nuclear weapons** and that

“He May guide us to use it [atomic bomb] in His ways and His purposes”.

According to Truman: God is with us, he will decide if and when to use the bomb:

[We must] **prepare plans for the future control of this bomb.** I shall ask the Congress to cooperate to the end that its production and use be controlled, and that its power be made an overwhelming influence towards world peace.

We must constitute ourselves trustees of this new force-to **prevent its misuse, and to turn it into the channels of service to mankind.**

It is an awful responsibility which has come to us.

We thank God that it [nuclear weapons] has come to us, instead of to our enemies; and we pray that He may guide us to use it [nuclear weapons] in His ways and for His purposes” (emphasis added)

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[Towards a World War III Scenario: The Dangers of Nuclear War](#)

Michel Chossudovsky



The US has embarked on a military adventure, “a long war”, which threatens the future of

humanity. US-NATO weapons of mass destruction are portrayed as instruments of peace. Mini-nukes are said to be “harmless to the surrounding civilian population”. Pre-emptive nuclear war is portrayed as a “humanitarian undertaking”.

While one can conceptualize the loss of life and destruction resulting from present-day wars including Iraq and Afghanistan, it is impossible to fully comprehend the devastation which might result from a Third World War, using “new technologies” and advanced weapons, until it occurs and becomes a reality. The international community has endorsed nuclear war in the name of world peace. “Making the world safer” is the justification for launching a military operation which could potentially result in a nuclear holocaust.

[The Globalization of War: America’s “Long War” against Humanity](#)

Michel Chossudovsky



America’s hegemonic project in the post 9/11 era is the “Globalization of War” whereby the U.S.-NATO military machine —coupled with covert intelligence operations, economic sanctions and the thrust of “regime change”— is deployed in all major regions of the world. The threat of pre-emptive nuclear war is also used to black-mail countries into submission.

This “Long War against Humanity” is carried out at the height of the most serious economic crisis in modern history.

It is intimately related to a process of global financial restructuring, which has resulted in the collapse of national economies and the impoverishment of large sectors of the World population.

The ultimate objective is World conquest under the cloak of “human rights” and “Western democracy”.

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Michel Chossudovsky is an award-winning author, Professor of Economics (emeritus) at the University of Ottawa, Founder and Director of the Centre for Research on Globalization (CRG), Montreal, Editor of

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