

TOP SECRET

9 October 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Morning Meeting of 9 October 1969

ADD/I noted that he and the DD/P will be participating in a presentation at the National War College later this morning. **

ADD/I explained the problems created by the sanitization of the report on Soviet swept-wing aircraft (see Morning Meeting Minutes of 6 October). Maury added that, in the normal course of the DIA legislative liaison's responsibilities to provide briefing materials for Chairman Rivers, this sanitized report can be expected to appear in the briefing materials and cause Chairman Rivers to question our earlier advice that the report was too sensitive for his review. After some discussion on the best way to handle this matter, the Director asked that Parrott or Maury call [redacted] and ask that the report not be included in the DIA legislative liaison's briefing materials for Chairman Rivers.

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In response to the question of the ADD/I, the Director briefed on his recent attendance at the Export Control Review Board. He complimented OER on the material provided on the utilization of computers in connection with the work of the Board.

ADD/I noted the completion of a report on the Soviet defense budget in terms of its relationship with the Soviet GNP. The Director concurred in the ADD/I's providing Dr. Kissinger with a copy of this report with the proviso that Dr. Kissinger be reminded this report was undertaken in response to the President's request.

[redacted]

The Director noted press reports giving us credit for the Sino/Soviet talks.

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DD/S reported that yesterday's fire drill went off satisfactorily, with all personnel clearing the building in thirteen minutes.

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[redacted] Carver noted that they are making an effort to assemble Laotian order-of-battle information for possible use during the Symington hearings.

Parrott briefed on pending business with PFIAB and noted its requirements to assess the threat, General Maxwell Taylor's list of questions with respect to how we developed NIE 11-8, and briefing requirements for Admiral Anderson's panel. He added that Admiral Anderson's panel includes Governor Rockefeller and Frank Pace and is scheduled to meet at 4 p. m. on 13 October.

[redacted]

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DDCI reported that he has a note from the Executive Director with respect to the projected meeting [redacted] and noted that he will be discussing this with the Director today.

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The Director called the DD/S&T's attention to the item by Walter Sullivan in today's New York Times, "Kapitsa for U. S. -Soviet Convergence."

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*The Director pointed to the high value he would attach to any [redacted] collection effort which would clarify our material on Soviet MRVs and SS-9's.

The Director noted the President's appreciation to all here who worked on verification data. He asked the DD/S&T and the ADD/I to get together and recommend how best to convey the President's appreciation to those concerned.

The Director noted that Souvanna Phouma handled the press well. In response to the Director's question the DD/P briefed on the military situation in Laos and Vang Pao's determination to hold ground.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

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The Director briefed on yesterday's NSC meeting.

[Redacted]

L. K. White

*Extracted and sent to action officer

**For the record, the Executive Director and DD/S&T are also participating in the National War College presentation.

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Kapitsa for U.S.-Soviet Convergence

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 — Dr. Pyotr L. Kapitsa, dean of Soviet physicists, aligned himself today with a little-known group of Soviet scientists who believe in the ultimate convergence of the Soviet and American systems of government.

At a news conference midway through his first visit to this country Dr. Kapitsa endorsed the idea, championed in an essay by Dr. Andrei D. Sakharov, that only through such convergence can the two great powers avoid a fatal clash.

In this process, the Communist states would become increasingly democratic and the Western governments would continue their trend toward greater government planning and social benefits—that is, toward socialism.

The convergence idea rejects the classic Marxist view of ultimate economic collapse and revolution in the capitalist world. It was set forth at length in the essay circulated



The New York Times

Dr. Pyotr L. Kapitsa and his wife attending a reception at National Academy of Sciences in Washington on Tuesday.

privately last year by Dr. Sakharov, one of the most brilliant of Soviet physicists.

The document was obtained by The New York Times, translated and published on three pages of its issue of July 22, 1968.

The convergence theory is considered a heresy by strict adherents of Soviet dogma. However, Dr. Kapitsa, now 75 years old, four times a winner of the Order of Lenin and a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, stated his own view without hesitation.

He did avoid the criticisms of Soviet society that have marked some of his statements at home. While in those statements, making clear his loyalty to Soviet ideals, Dr. Kapitsa

has argued with passion the view that dissent is an essential ingredient of progress, whether it be in science, art or politics.

Today he discussed a wide range of subjects, from student unrest to the race for the moon. He spoke strongly against the development of antiballistic missile systems, contending they were a waste of urgently needed funds.

ABM systems are intrinsically very costly, he said, yet they are inevitably ineffective.

He cited what he termed the "magnificent" article in a recent issue of Scientific American by Dr. Hans Bethe of Cornell University, a Nobel Laureate in physics, and Dr. Rich-

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Kapitsa Supports Idea That U.S. and Soviet Systems Will Some Day Converge

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ard Carwin of the International Business Machines Corporation.

The two scientists, both advisers to the Government on defense policy, sought to show through various scientific and technical arguments, the futility of an ABM system.

If ABM's are deployed in this country, Dr. Kapitsa said, "it will only increase the number of missiles in the Soviet Union."

Dr. Kapitsa met the press at the National Academy of Sciences, which is his host in Washington. In September he came to lecture at a Canadian University and then entered the United States.

Dr. Kapitsa has already visited Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cornell University and Bell Laboratories. His future itinerary includes Stanford University and the California Institute of Technology, a tour of the Grand Canyon and a tour of Rockefeller University in New York, before his return to Moscow on Oct. 21.

Dr. Kapitsa is something of a legendary figure to Western physicists. He was perhaps the most brilliant student of Lord Rutherford at Cambridge University in the nineteen-twenties.

When he returned for a visit to his native Russia in 1934, he was required to remain and devote his talents to Soviet science.

He was the head of the Institute of Physical Problems in Moscow until 1946. Then, in Stalin's disfavor, he vanished from view.

In 1955 he was back again as head of that institute and has since become a champion of educational reform and an eloquent elder statesman of Soviet science.

His age showed today in his bodily movements, but not in the reactions of his mind. He parried touchy questions with good humor, with eyes twinkling in his granite-slab face.

One of the major challenges today, he observed, is to develop a science of science management. He noted that in the Soviet Union, after a few years, there has been a

"very remarkable" rise in interest in the social sciences.

Why? he was asked. "We all feel the social system cannot digest the technical achievements," he replied.

Dr. Kapitsa related how a friend recently transported him swiftly to his destination by car in a five-minute ride.

"Then my friend had to find a landing [parking] place for 20 or 25 minutes," he went on. "I could have walked it in 10 minutes."

He spoke in fluent English, but it was not always idiomatic or easy to understand.

Scientific management techniques, he said, are particularly important in the space programs where vast sums are involved and large amounts can be wasted through poor management. He gave the Soviet Union higher marks than the United States in this respect.

Soviet expenditures in space are "several times less" than those of this country, Dr. Kapitsa said.

While conceding that the Apollo 11 moon landing, had

porarily pulled ahead in the space race, he added that the Americans could not count on remaining in the lead.

"If you land two men, we will land three!" he predicted, and went on to stress that he was not privy to Soviet space plans, but was simply saying what was obvious. "This competition is a good thing," he added.

He dismissed a suggestion that the Soviet and American space programs were too costly. In contrast to what the United States is spending in Vietnam, he said, the space expenditures are small.

He favored East-West collaboration in areas that were too vital or too costly for competition. One was cancer research. Another was the construction of a very large particle accelerator, or atom-smasher.

The one at Serpukhov in the Soviet Union cost 200 million rubles, he said. It is now the world's most powerful, although it is about three times as powerful. The ruble is now equal in

value to \$1.10 on the money market.

However the "ultimate" machine, which many physicists believe will be needed to probe the innermost secrets of matter, will probably have to be several times more powerful than the new American accelerator.

Such a device, Dr. Kapitsa said, could cost three or four billion rubles and should be an international enterprise.

In private conversations on campuses that he has visited, Dr. Kapitsa has disclosed the deep concern, typical of many Soviet intellectuals, at the danger of a military confrontation with Communist China.

Great Interest in Students

He has shown particular interest in the attitude of American students and has spent hours in animated discussions with them.

When asked today about student unrest in the Soviet Union, he asserted that there are none in the sense of the demonstrations and other dramatic manifestations of student discontent on American campuses.

not be attributed entirely to the Vietnam war, he said, since they were also evident in such countries as Italy and France.

He did not seek to explain the restlessness and conceded that Soviet students have their complaints.

From time to time he said, student delegations come to see him as president of the Physical-Technical Institute, which is turning out top-grade scientists in a Moscow suburb.

The student body numbers some 6,000. The students complain about something, Dr. Kapitsa said, and it is easily rectified.

Of the Sakharov essay, he said:

"Sakharov wrote on one of the most important questions: how to keep peace between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Dr. Sakharov realized that a scientific approach should help bring the two giants closer together, Dr. Kapitsa said.

Concerning the convergence concept, he added: "I believe such bringing of the two systems together, as Sakharov says, is correct."