

- Date of Entry into force of 2400
- Non-Transfer, Non-Circumvention
- Bomber variants (Naval Base, Bison Tanker)
- Operational launchers at test ranges
- Soviet limit of 240 on "new type SS-9Ms"
(still in their Geneva draft)
- All launchers compatible with land-mobile
ICBM ~ (SS-20 problem)

OSD REVIEWED 08 MAR 2011 NO OBJECTION TO DECLASSIFICATION

REFER TO DOS

DOS REVIEWED 09-Mar-2011: UNCLASSIFIED

9/18/75

Grange

1. Bac.

- As

- characteristics

2. Cruise missiles

- ALCM - range

- SLCM - range

(- ALCM other than heavy
bombers)

3. MIRV verification

- - SLBM counting rule

- - Protect us on MPTT

4. Heavy definition

- - TW

- - limit on SS 18

5. Site modification

- - 32% volume

9/18/75

The present agreement
limits any one dimension
to 15%, and they agreed
to continue the present
(I.A.) definition. ~~but~~
we proposed the 3% to
prevent both 15% deep
and 15% width simultaneously.

Vladivostok deal with

No cruise missiles of

any kind. So, this ~~has~~ has

always been a matter

of negotiation between us

and cannot be derived

from Vladivostok.

Since

We accepted:

- ban on ^{land-based} Intercontinental Cruise
- ban on ballistic missiles on surface ships
- ban on orbiting weapons
- ban on missiles on seabed
- ban missile on other aircraft(?)

We proposed:

- RANGE limit on ALCMS
- RANGE limit on SLCMS

Neither covered in Vladivostok

- 32% on silo dimensions;
- limit on SS-19 throw weight

We have only agreed

- on MIRV verification (linked to cruise missiles);

SOVIET POSITION

unchanged since Vienna.

MAIN 113 : LOC-HAK-226-3-1-6

No mention sea-based cruise
missiles in Vladivostok
or in aide-memoire;

Even if we agreed with
Soviet position on ALCMs,
SLCMs could run free

-- willingness to limit SLCM
range goes beyond obligations
of Vladivostok;

-- Back fire not discussed at
Vladivostok; therefore, we
offered 2 compromised

-- ALCM range limit in recession
because we can develop and
deploy in 2400, if we choose

①

13 : LOC-HAK-226-3-1-6

Missile, - banned

I 15%

32%

Ballistic missile carrying
600 km.

~~Missile carrying in space,
600 km - banned~~

Non-placement in
orbit

32%

1. Sea beds
2. ICCM - Ground > 5500 km
- 3. CM on aircraft other than Heavy bombers
4. Orbital systems
5. Ballistic Missile surface ships.

~~Heavy~~ Bomber
Target

ISAT - TVC

I presume Schlesinger would still agree to banning "nuclear armed" CM on a/c other than heavy bombers. If you fuzz the conventional/nuclear issue, I guess we could go ahead. I don't know what Schlesinger said to you this morning, but at the NSC he was vague on banning nuclear armed CMs. He definitely feels strongly about the conventional CMs in the 600-1500 km range.

OC-HAK-226-3-1-6

rule for SS-18

1. Proposed ~~rule~~ rule for SS-18
or a compromise, but they preferred
our original rule.

2. On Backfire, suggested "as an
example, those Backfire deployed with
naval units operating out of bases
in Southern USSR and not supported
by aerial tankers might not be wanted".
This was rejected.

then suggested 100 Backfire
plus FB-111. This was rejected.

then, at Helsinki, Gen. Fought asked
that they give us a force to
support their naval bases, but
contacted. They provided no
information.

3. OC-HAK-226-3-1-6

- Surface to Surface \leq 5500 -
wait in Vlad
- SCCMz $<$ 1200, no
mention of SCCMz in Vlad
- Accur @ 2500

4. Surface Shipt, Sea beds
agreement

IKLE ON THE CRUISE MISSILE

New reports over the weekend carry stories about ACDA Chief Ikle's remarks on the cruise missile and its verification problems in any SALT agreement.

Ikle's remarks were not carefully stated and were not construed properly in reporting. His office will issue clarifying statements for the record today.

If asked: about the reports, we should say that there has been unanimity among Administration officials on the U. S. SALT negotiating positions. State and DOD will follow suit.

FYI: ACDA Public Affairs official is Ralph Smith: 632-0392.

Text of Oswald Johnston article attached.

Official Criticizes U. S. Arms Pact Plan

By Oswald Johnston

Los Angeles Times, Saturday, February 28, 1976

"Washington - The Ford Administration's latest reported compromise on what strategic arms limitation formula to offer the Russians came under veiled criticism Friday from the head of the Government Agency responsible for furthering arms control programs.

"Fred C. Ikle, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told a news conference that limiting the range of certain types of cruise missiles to 375 miles would be impossible to verify and that such proposals were therefore damaging to the long-term future of an arms pact between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Ikle called reporters into his office ostensibly to criticize a proposal by three liberal Senators that both superpowers delay flight tests of sea-launched cruise missiles of strategic range.

"But it became evident that criticism of the Senators' plan applied also to some aspects of the proposals Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has forwarded to the Russians during the current negotiations on a new strategic arms treaty.

"At issue is the extremely complicated question of how to verify a weapon as versatile as the cruise missile.

"The weapon can be fired from an airplane or launched from a surface ship or through the torpedo tube of a submerged submarine, fly at ranges from a few hundred miles to more than a thousand miles and deliver either a conventional or a nuclear warhead within a few feet of a target.

"Under present techniques of verification, it is impossible to determine how many cruise missiles are deployed, what their range is or whether the

No Objection To Declassification in Full 2012/02/13 : LOC-HAK-226-3-1-6gic.

"Against the background of repeated charges by critics of Kissinger and his arms control policies that previous strategic arms agreements have been violated by the Russians, and any new agreement containing unverifiable limits on cruise missiles is bound to come under sharp attack -- especially in an election year.

- 2 -

"Nevertheless, Kissinger came away from Moscow after talks there last month with a tentative agreement to ban testing and deployment of submarine-launched cruise missiles with a range exceeding 375 miles.

"In support of this proposal, which has been under fire from the Pentagon, Kissinger aides have argued that flight tests of cruise missiles can be monitored and that the Russians would be unlikely to deploy a weapon for strategic purposes if it had only been flight-tested at substrategic-tactical-ranges.

"These officials have also argued that, given the five-to-ten year advantage in computer technology that the United States now has over the Soviet Union, verification problems involving cruise missiles are "their problem with us, rather than our problem with them."

"Ikle explicitly rejected both of these arguments Friday. A cruise missile, he said, is so versatile it could easily be tested as though it were designed to be launched from a heavy bomber, then surreptitiously deployed on a submarine.

"He said further that arms pact negotiators should look ahead to the future, even though, in the short run, violations or problems are relatively unimportant.

"Ikle hinted that the best approach to the present arms negotiations with the Russians might be to avoid any attempt to impose numerical limits on cruise missiles -- whether a range limitation, such as is now under discussion, or a deployment limit such as Kissinger reportedly offered last fall."