Stanford scientist optimistic about SALT

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The speaker began his discussion of this problem by trying to focus on the most of these problems are the precise and unambiguous definitions of our policy goals. There are widely differing views among national and military leaders as to what specific kind of treaty we are seeking to conclude with SALT, and I am sure this remark applies both within and between these two groups. In the past, there have been few attempts to define in some detail before deterrence or sufficiency define a specific and effective defense.

The reasons were offered for his optimism:

1. The two superpowers are actively seeking to halt the arms race.

2. The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. "are now in recent years announced the individual and national goals for which forces are explicitly announced to be a decisive military parameter in the nuclear world."

3. He further based his optimism on the "feeling that governments grow up and learn." He did not think in principle problems which must be resolved in Geneva in terms of the nuclear policy. Dr. Drell, are those of defining the "sensitivities and dispositions of the two sides to the terms of the treaty, and the balancing and weighting of strategic and military goals between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

"The two superpowers are actively seeking to halt the arms race. We are seeking to conclude with SALT, and I am sure this remark applies both within and between these two groups. In the past, there have been few attempts to define in some detail before deterrence or sufficiency define a specific and effective defense." He further based his optimism on the "feeling that governments grow up and learn." He did not think in principle problems which must be resolved in Geneva in order to be able to target not only one opponent’s society as our historic but also those which are possible, verification problems would be minimized. He pointed out that research and development work is carried on in the hope of achieving a stopgap when we get close to a point of no return on such a ban.

2. The groundwork will be laid for SALT stage II in which we can start to see the path to reductions of forces from their present monstrous levels of potential overlap.

The SALT consultatn posited that a strong R&D program would "provide the necessary safeguards against" technological surprise. Of the lack of a damage fighting capability, he said that "Almost everyone who has this policy believes that, including in particular the Partations. Dr. Drell concluded his presentation:

Arm control in fact,

Dr. Drell further indicated that MIRVs and ABMs "...lead to higher force levels, greater ambiguity and uncertainty, and in the end produce a more fragile strategic situation." He explained the ABM problem as follows: "ABMs, MIRVs which threaten only the fixed land-based missiles, a factor which the arms race ought to be threatened by the growth of the nuclear force and land-based ICBMs. Moreover, such an ABM system would have its greatest effectiveness in support of a first strike because..." Following such a strike the remaining retaliatory forces would be very much more effective engaged by our ABMs since, in addition to being smaller in number, they might not achieve their planned capability.