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DIRECTORATE OF  
INTELLIGENCE

# WEEKLY SUMMARY

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destruction of any airplanes and many rockets of the enemy."

General Batitsky, the air defense commander, said his forces "can reliably protect the country's territory from an enemy attack from the air," leaving open the question of countering ICBM attacks.

Other military leaders were even less categorical about ABM prowess. Marshal Chuykov, the civil defense chief, said flatly that "it is impossible to intercept completely all modern planes and even more so rockets launched through space." Marshal Bagramyan, chief of rear services, said

that "in recent years, a realistic possibility has arisen for us of effectively carrying out anti-rocket defenses"; his comment suggests that, although an ABM weapon has been developed, it has not yet become operational.

All in all the ambiguities and contradictions in these statements suggest that the Soviets have not made a final decision on wide-scale ABM deployment, perhaps because the question has not been settled within the leadership. There seems to be agreement, however, not to foreclose any options until it can be better judged what price the US would pay to have the USSR turn away from ABMs. [redacted]

## DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE AWAITS DRAFT NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

The Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC) which reconvened on 21 February has little to show for its two weeks of renewed activity. The USSR has so far declined to join with the US in tabling the draft formulations to ban the spread of nuclear weapons. The delay in ENDC consideration of the draft will allow those Western and nonaligned countries which have reservations about the treaty additional time to concert their positions.

Although the nonaligned members of the ENDC are being briefed as to the main provisions of the draft treaty, some of them resent having had no part in the negotiations so far and view the

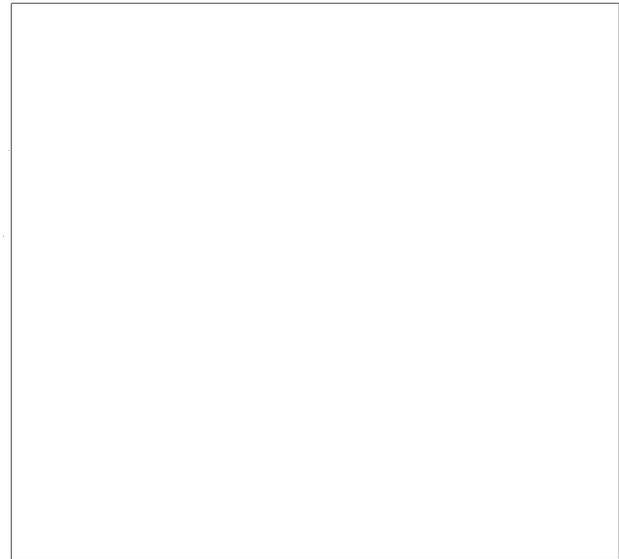
draft treaty as a discriminatory one drawn up by the two chief nuclear powers. India, usually the spokesman for the nonaligned nations in the ENDC, considers the treaty one-sided and claims it in effect asks the nonnuclears to give up their right to develop nuclear weapons while the nuclear powers give up nothing.

Many of the objections raised by the nonaligned powers are similar to those of the Western Allies. Italy has taken the lead in voicing these objections and at an ENDC meeting this week took the position that the members must draft an "effective and equitable" nonproliferation treaty (NPT) which would provide

a just balance between the nuclear and nonnuclear powers and would not hinder the scientific and technological progress of the latter.

A major stumbling block to the draft treaty remains the problems raised within the Western Alliance by the provision of nuclear safeguards. Several of the EURATOM countries continue to consider International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA) safeguards discriminatory against EURATOM members, and it is becoming increasingly clear that the arguments are evolving along political rather than technical lines.

There is also concern that the safeguards issue could become another obstacle to the UK's accession to the Common Market. Dutch and Italian officials continue to make the point that Paris is maneuvering to be able to claim that London is showing "too little concern for European integration" in its support of the treaty. The British press has in fact taken notice of the difficulties within EURATOM and the delicate situation in which the UK has been placed.



In what can be considered a rather rare and united undertaking vis-a-vis foreign policy questions, several subordinate committees preparing for the European Parliament meeting--scheduled for 13-18 March in Strasbourg--have been sharply critical of the NPT and especially the safeguards provision. The US has been singled out in particular in the committee debates as attempting to destroy EURATOM and observers believe that this anti-American tone will be repeated in the full parliamentary session. [REDACTED]

## NATO LOOKS TO ITS FUTURE

During the next six months or so, NATO will conduct the most extensive self-examination it has ever attempted. At its 22 February meeting the North Atlantic Council (NAC) formally approved the Belgian plan to es-

tablish a special group of national representatives to undertake a long-range study of NATO's political purposes and tasks. This activity will be in addition to other studies already planned or under way, including