

20 July 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Staff Meeting Minutes of 20 July 1979

25X1

The Director chaired the meeting.

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Bowie reported on yesterday's PRC(I) meeting and approval of the NITs. The Director added that the PRC(I) also reshaped the NITs process to yield (1) a list of short-term topics to be addressed by intelligence, and (2) a list of topics for "continuing interest" vice "long-term interest."

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Hitz said yesterday's SSCI continuation of IIM (SALT) testimony went slowly but that positions among Committee members were evident; he noted heavy questioning by Senators Biden and Garn. Hitz said he is preparing background details for the Director. The Director remarked that the ICBM aspect of the IIM is still being worked.

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In response to Hitz's query on a preferred approach to SALT testimony next week, the Director advised on who he wants to accompany him at each hearing.

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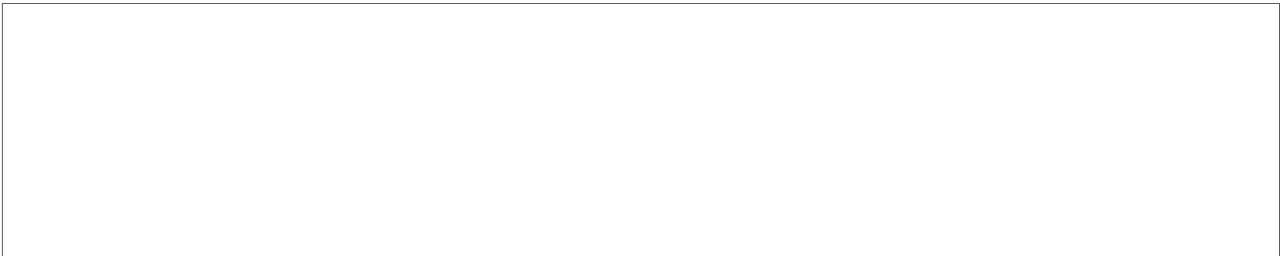
Silver said he and the DDCI will be meeting today with Attorney General Bell to work out final details for implementing procedures re Section 1706 (Reporting of Crimes) of Executive Order 12036. He said also that Bell's Special Assistant, Bass, has asked for a revision of the Director's proposal submitted a month ago. Silver said a proposed revision is being circulated for comment and asked that he receive comments before his meeting with Bell.

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Wortman reported 262 (106 male/156 female) Summer-Only employees on board with a relatively low percentage of minorities; he said also we have 11 new Ambassadors aboard for orientation. (AIUO)

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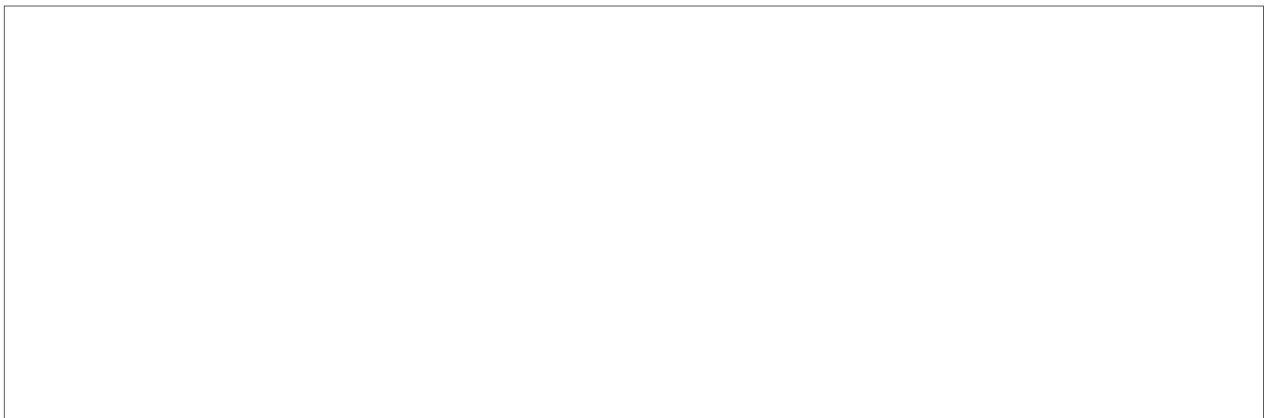
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Dirks said there was no follow-on to the previously reported incident involving [redacted] He emphasized, however, that their visit to FBIS was most profitable--a good example of assistance from the academic sector. [redacted]

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In response to [redacted] query, the Director said he expects Secretary Vance to forward a memo to the Director, OMB supporting our request for a higher NFIP guidance figure for 1981. [redacted] reported that review sessions on NFIP issues are going well.

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The Director announced that in Mr. Carlucci's absence 23 July-7 August, Bowie will serve as Acting DDCI. [redacted]

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The Director noted complexities involved in international negotiations underway for treaties on Chemical Warfare and on the Indian Ocean. He noted to Bowie the high importance of NFAC support to the needs of U.S. negotiators. [redacted]

25X1

Hetu said he had been in contact with State this morning re a press release to cope with what the press might report on Soviet troops in Cuba. The Director described his work with Secretary Vance on this topic yesterday. Hetu will obtain a copy of the statement from State and review with Bowie who expressed some concern. Regarding the related IIM being coordinated in the intelligence community, the Director said he would contact General Arnold for better cooperation from Army. [redacted]

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18 July 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Staff Meeting Minutes of 18 July 1979

The Director chaired the meeting.

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The meeting opened with discussion on publicity given reports of Soviet troops in Cuba. Hitz commented on Secretary Brown's statement and Admiral Inman's and General Tighe's explanations yesterday before the SFRC on this item. He said SFRC Staffer Bill Bader provided the press with a statement after the Committee hearing. Bowie asserted there are indeed sufficient indicators to suspect Soviet troop activity in Cuba but evidence at this time is inconclusive.

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Lehman reported on the worsening situation in Afghanistan and disagreements among analysts on how the Soviets will deal with it. Lehman concurred in the Director's suggestion that with the onset of winter weather in Afghanistan, the developing situation will probably slow down; Stein added, for example, that the food situation will become problematical.

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Stein also noted a report that Pakistanis are going ahead with development of a nuclear bomb. [redacted]

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Hetu commented on an article in today's New York Times "Some Senators Say an Arms Pact Loophole Aids Soviet" (attached) by Richard Burt re the Director's SALT testimony. Relatedly, Hitz said in a chat with the SSCI's Bill Miller, he learned that Miller has complete confidence in all but one of the SSCI staffers. The Director said that tying any leak to a specific hearing might be used to reduce the large number of staffers who sit in on hearings. [redacted]

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Mr. Carlucci noted to Bowie that he learned from Ambassador Newsom that Ambassador Habib will be contacting NFAC for an update on activities in the Caribbean. Also, Mr. Carlucci noted a radio report this morning that the "Sandinistas are good common sense businessmen." He warned that fingers will likely be pointed at us on why we didn't point up the Marxist faction in the Nicaraguan revolution. To prepare for this, he advised that NFAC should conduct a chronology of our reporting on the Sandinistas. He reported also that at yesterday's SCC meeting he provided a scenario on how he believes things will eventuate in Nicaragua. [redacted]

25X1

Hitz said the Director will lead off on SALT before the SFRC on 24 July. Hitz noted the correctness of CBS's Neil Strausser's reporting re a public statement to be issued on SALT by the Director. The Director elaborated on the issuance of a one-page public statement. Hetu alerted all to the vulnerability of our people waiting outside of Congressional hearing rooms; their conversations can be picked up by media people. [redacted]

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[redacted]

In response to [redacted] query, the Director said he has not yet signed the letter to the President requesting a new NFIP guidance figure for 1981. (AIUO)

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[redacted]

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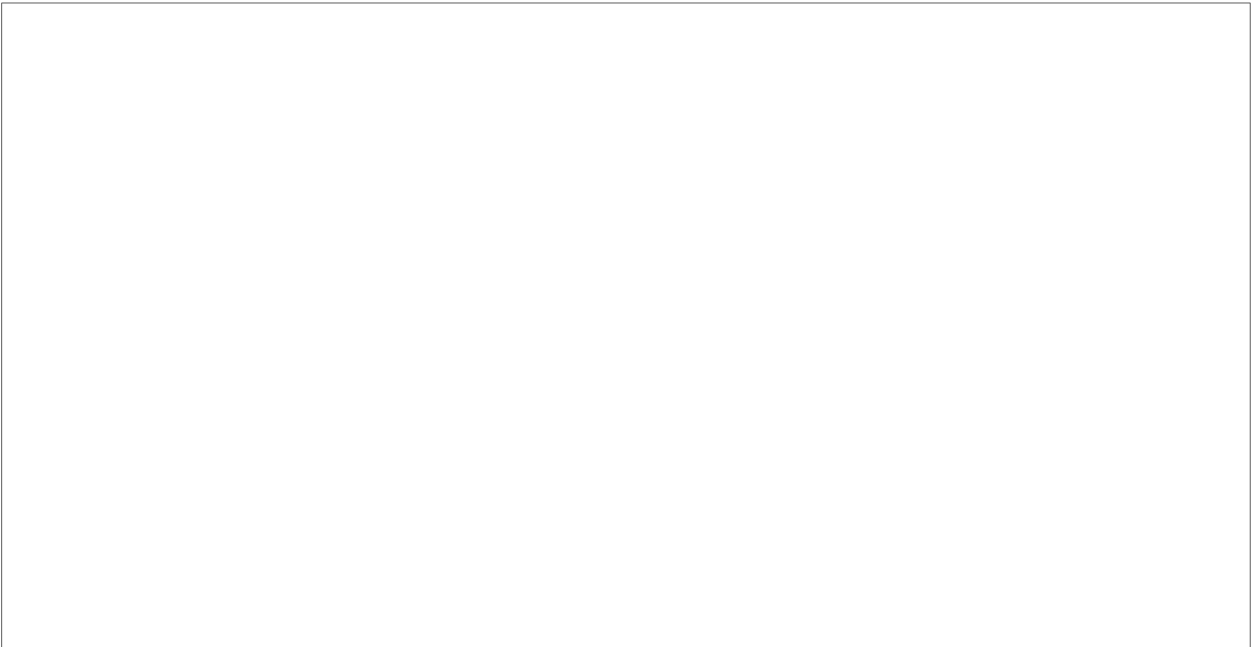
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Relatedly, the Director said in preparation for an upcoming meeting with Secretary Vance, he needed Stein and Bowie to have some of their best people meet with him for a brief skull session (2:30 today) to include, for example, the fragility of President Zia's situation. He asked Dirks to have someone in attendance. The focus will be on how to set a climate for intelligence potential in Pakistan.

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Attachment

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ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE A-1NEW YORK TIMES
18 JULY 1979

Some Senators Say an Arms Pact Loophole Aids Soviet

By RICHARD BURT

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 17 — A new issue in the Senate debate over the strategic arms treaty has arisen with the realization that the treaty would allow the Soviet Union to deploy up to five intercontinental missile systems now under development.

Senate aides said that, during a closed hearing of the Senate Intelligence Committee last week, Adm. Stansfield Turner, Director of Central Intelligence, said the deployment was permitted under the pact's provisions on missile modernization and replacement.

The treaty allows the testing and deployment of an entirely new type of missile as well as the modification of existing types within 5 percent of some of their present characteristics such as weight and size.

One Entirely New System Allowed

Witnesses for the Government have tended to stress that each side, under the treaty, would be permitted to deploy the one entirely new missile system. But White House and Pentagon aides confirmed today that the modernization provisions would allow the Russians to deploy five new types of missiles.

The new Soviet missiles, including a replacement for the SS-18 heavy missile, are said to be part of a "fifth generation" of systems that Secretary of Defense Harold Brown disclosed a year ago.

As a result of Admiral Turner's testimony, some senators critical of the treaty are now saying that the Govern-

ment misled them by asserting earlier that the accord permitted both sides only one new type of land-based missile. They said that Soviet Union's apparent ability to deploy additional systems could become a central issue in hearings next week before the Armed Services Committee.

Pentagon aides, while conceding that Moscow could replace its existing force of land-based missiles with new systems, denied any intention to mislead the Senate. They said that, in testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee last week, Secretary Brown alluded to the replacement missiles by saying that "all but one of these new missiles will have to be restricted to quite limited modifications of their predecessors."

The aides said the issue of new missile systems reflected differences over how Article IV of the treaty was to be interpreted. The article says that each side can deploy only one "new type" of land-based missile. But it also allows modification of existing types as long as the changes do not increase or decrease the weight, size or lifting power of the missiles by more than 5 percent.

Critics See Loophole in Treaty

Opponents of the treaty regard the 5 percent provision as a loophole. They say that the provision, while restricting allowable modifications, does not stop the Russians from replacing existing models with new systems in the next few years. Under the treaty, they say, Moscow can say that any new missile system is only a modification of an earlier type.

Intelligence officials say that the Soviet Union's new generation of missiles under development consists of one heavy, liquid-fueled missile, two medium-size, liquid-fueled systems and two smaller solid-fuel systems. Critics say that the treaty would enable Moscow to use the new sys-

tems to replace the existing heavy SS-18 as well as the SS-17 and SS-19 missiles.

A Pentagon aide involved in the arms treaty did not dispute that the SS-18 and other missiles might be replaced. But he said the restrictions on increases in weight and size would insure that any threat posed by the new missiles would not be fundamentally different from that of the existing Soviet arsenal.

He also noted that any new missiles would not be permitted to carry more warheads than the systems they replaced. As a result, he said, with the exception of the one new type allowed each side, the Soviet systems could be considered variants of existing missiles.

This interpretation was questioned by aides on the Armed Services Committee who said that the new missiles could be made more lethal than the weapons they replaced. While the treaty would not allow the new systems to differ significantly in weight and size from existing missiles, the aides said, the new generation of missiles could still be more accurate and reliable and would be easier to maintain.