

The task of pursuing realistic arms control measures requires a great range of knowledge if our national interest is to be adequately protected. That knowledge must come, in large part, from the Agency's research program. We have allocated approximately two-thirds of the \$55 million requested authorization for the next 4 years to this program.

Through its research, the Agency seeks to:

- Evaluate the feasibility of arms control and reduction concepts in today's world and in the future;

- Shape realistic measures to control and reduce arms, and to lessen the risk of war by accident or design;

- Develop and test verification procedures to assure compliance with such measures; and

- Appraise the impact possible measures might have.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

Agency research, backstopping, and negotiating efforts contributed to the limited nuclear test ban treaty, the "hot line" between Washington and Moscow, and the U.N. resolution against the orbiting of nuclear weapons.

Our activities also supported the measures proposed by President Johnson to the Geneva Disarmament Conference in his message of January 21, 1964. These measures included proposals for a freeze on the numbers and characteristics of bombers and missiles capable of delivering strategic nuclear weapons; for a system of observation posts to reduce the danger of war by miscalculation or surprise attack; for a verified cutoff in the production of fissionable materials for weapons use, and for various other steps to curb the spread of nuclear weapons.

In a broad sense, almost all of our studies have some relationship to the urgent question of nuclear spread.

Over 15 contract and Agency staff studies have been made on subjects related to the strategic nuclear delivery vehicle freeze.

Several ways in which the Soviets might violate an agreement were explored.

The impact of such a freeze and the significance of possible violations were assessed.

Critical items for inspection were identified.

Modes of inspection were studied.

Methods for testing verification procedures were formulated and pursued.

Studies concerned with reducing the risk of war have, for example, included:

- An examination of the functions of observation posts;

- How to detect and identify indicators of military threat at such posts;

- The basic processes of escalation and deescalation of conflicts; and

- A joint effort with the Defense Department on the importance of the availability of information to strategic stability.

The area of research to which the Agency has allocated the most funds is verification and inspection. Procedures to assure compliance with a variety of possible agreements have been studied, then field