July 01, 1986
National Security Council Meeting Minutes

Citation:

Summary:
Minutes of the National Security Council Meeting focus on discussions of Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) research and promotion with foreign governments and U.S. politicians.

Original Language:
English

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MEMORANDUM

TOP SECRET

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING
July 1, 1986, 11:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, Room 208

SUBJECT: Program Briefing on SDI (c)

PARTICIPANTS:

The President

The Vice President's Office:
Mr. Craig L. Fuller

State:
Secretary George P. Shultz

Special Advisor to the President and Secretary of State for Arms Control Matters Paul Nitze

Special Advisor to the President and Secretary of State for Arms Control Matters Edward Rowny

Assistant Secretary for Politico-Military Affairs H. Allen Holmes

Treasury:
Secretary James A. Baker, III

Defense:
Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger

The Director, Strategic Defense Initiative Organization
Lt. Gen. James A. Abrahamson


Justice:
Attorney General Edwin Meese, III

Energy:
Secretary John S. Herrington

Assistant Secretary, Defense Programs, Admiral S.R. Foley, Jr.

OMB:
Director James C. Miller, III

Acting Associate Director National Security and International Affairs
Philip A. DuSault

CIA:
Director William J. Casey

National Intelligence Officer for Strategic Programs Lawrence R. Gershwin

USUN:
Ambassador Vernon A. Walters

JCS:
Admiral William J. Crowe

Assistant to the Chairman
Lt. Gen John H. Moeller

ACDA:
Director Kenneth L. Adelman

Assistant Director
Michael Mobbs

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MINUTES

Admiral Poindexter began the meeting, noting the importance of a program update for participants in view of progress to date, the vital nature of the program, and the need for support from Congress. He continued that the upcoming Vector Sum experiment (classified Top Secret) may draw allegations, albeit incorrect, that it is contrary to the restrictive interpretation of the ABM Treaty. Senator Gore had already expressed such concerns, but apparently had been reassured by a discussion with General Abrahamson and Ambassador Nitze. (25)

Secretary Weinberger introduced the briefing and noted the importance of boost phase intercept, saying that those who favor exclusively terminal defense only want to kill the SDI program by eliminating its potential to protect people. (26)

General Abrahamson delivered a program briefing describing progress in technologies applicable to boost, mid-course, and terminal phases of ballistic missile defense. He also introduced Lt. Gen. John Wall, who described a successful experiment (known as FLAGE) involving technologies applicable to theater missile defense. General Abrahamson concluded by describing the upcoming Vector Sum experiment. (25)

Secretary Weinberger noted that the Congressional actions threatened the SDI program by trying to force concentration on terminal defense through both legislative directive and funding cuts. (26)

Admiral Poindexter asked if the new definitions proposed by the USSR relating to the ABM Treaty would restrict only tests in space. (26)

General Abrahamson answered that the Soviet proposals would prohibit all laboratory simulations which would give confidence that a space-based system or component would be feasible. (26)

Secretary Weinberger observed that the Soviets were attempting to destroy the U.S. program with their new definitions. (26)

Mr. Regan noted that the briefing had mentioned four possible surveillance systems and seven possible weapons. He asked
whether ultimately we would choose to pursue certain systems while dropping the others. (C)

General Abrahamson answered that the program was designed to prevent an Achille's heel and that meant devising two means for each function. (C)

Mr. Regan asked if this meant that for each function there would be six systems, two for each phase of a ballistic missile trajectory. (C)

General Abrahamson answered that the multiple systems would not be necessary immediately, but would be designed to deal with a responsive offensive threat. (C)

Mr. Regan asked how many missiles out of 100 would be knocked down during the boost phase. (C)

General Abrahamson answered that the goal was about 60 - 80 percent for each phase and that this would contribute significantly to deterrence. (C)

Mr. Regan observed that if the layers of defense were each 80 percent effective one missile would get through. (C)

General Abrahamson noted that the SDIO was working to find means for preventing even one missile from getting through and also observed that the likelihood of any attack would be diminished because Soviet planners would have little confidence that missiles would reach their targets, even if defenses were not perfect. (C)

Secretary Weinberger said that the challenge facing SDI becomes easier once the boost phase eliminates 80 percent of missiles launched, making the job for other phases simpler. He continued that pursuing several concepts for each function is important as a hedge against failure and also because it allows faster progress. (C)

Mr. Regan asked at what point choices would be made to narrow alternatives. (C)

Secretary Weinberger answered that it is a function of funding. (C)

General Abrahamson continued that last year's cuts had already forced him to narrow options by scaling back three of four laser projects. (C)

Admiral Crowe asked if the Soviet proposed definitions are not accepted, would the SDI be constrained by the ABM Treaty in the early 1990's. (C)
General Abrahamson answered that this would indeed be the case. (C)

Secretary Baker asked which Republican on the Senate Armed Services Committee voted with Democrats to force SDI to concentrate on terminal defense. (C)

Secretary Weinberger answered that it was Senator Cohen. (C)

Secretary Weinberger noted that those who sought to force SDI to focus on point defenses through legislation or funding cuts would kill the program and play into the Soviets' hands. (C)

Admiral Poindexter asked Ambassador Nitze to brief the group on the conversation with Senator Gore. (C)

Ambassador Nitze said Senator Gore was troubled because the Vector Sum experiment seemed to resemble an intercept of a Soviet missile in boost phase and to look like an ABM Treaty violation. Ambassador Nitze explained that this is not the case because the object being intercepted will be in orbit rather than in a ballistic missile trajectory, while satisfies the Treaty requirement that tests not be "in an ABM mode," and because the planned interceptor will not have ABM capability. (T8)

Mr. Miller asked how much is known of relevant Soviet activities. (C)

General Abrahamson answered that we have some information which forms the basis for analysis of potential Soviet countermeasures and that work is underway to analyze other possible tactics the Soviets might pursue. (C)

Secretary Weinberger observed that the Soviets are vigorously pursuing both strategic offenses and defenses and that both are a cause for concern. (C)

Mr. Adelman asked what effect the loss of space launch capability would have on SDI's timetable. (C)

General Abrahamson answered that one experiment will be delayed two years, although some of the results have been attained through other means, while another experiment will be delayed at least a year. (C)

Mr. Adelman asked if this applied to Vector Sum. (T8)

General Abrahamson said this experiment will be delayed at least two months because of problems with Delta rockets. (T8)

Attorney General Meese observed that SDI offers many potential commercial by-products and asked whether this could be used as a selling point with Congress. (C)
Secretary Weinberger said that this argument is very persuasive with foreign governments. (C)

The President asked if there is not some way to convince the program's critics on the Hill. (C)

Secretary Weinberger said that the Administration had gone out of its way to make sufficient information available to Congress; he ascribed opposition to SDI to basic philosophical differences. (C)

The President congratulated General Abrahamson and his staff on progress to date. He described SDI as a strategic necessity and a crucial part of our three part response to the Soviet strategic threat: modernizing our retaliatory forces; negotiating deep, equitable and verifiable reductions of nuclear weapons; and taking steps now to provide future options for the possible introduction of strategic defenses. (C)

In closing the meeting, the President asked all those present to do everything possible in public and in private to obtain the needed political support for the program. (C)