

ance of November 1974, U.S. President Gerald Ford met Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev ent bala Vozdvizhenka Military Airport in the U.S.S.R. The two men then took a 64-mile train de to Vladivostok, where they concluded negotiations for SALT II.

ntage. Tought about by the Soviet attainment allotted parity.

In arms-control terms, SALT I could, ted exist most, be seen as a "confidence-building own ou leasure" and possibly a prerequisite for leploy ore substantial future agreements. And efference erein lay its main worth, as a symbol d" of f equality and détente, of a new era of iet mis utually-accommodating negotiations and vance to greements.

Hence also the follow-up accord that ause shmited SALT-sanctioned BMD deploylents to one site rather than two. The n were he existing Moscow complex was vital to stead, ie U.S.S.R., as securing the heart of ntende e nation against potential third-power advantamies; continued BMD research was

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milarly vital to the prospect of perpetwaters ating this "ultimate protection" - as well by Mos to lingering aspirations for more amad attaitious security concepts. But the second ts stratte was by itself of little value, since it ecades, buld at most direct attack away from at it one area to any one of a number of other ity withmilar but still unprotected targets. It aspiratierefore became a prime candidate for leader he moment when détente again needed ist wor political "boost", when the willingness eworthy negotiate to mutual advantage had to y Washe "proved" anew.

So also with Vladivostok. The equalthe 🖺 of all y there designated answered political

criticisms that rested on the mistaken impression of imbalance caused by SALT I's focus on missile-delivery vehicles. It also fleshed out SALT I's implicit acknowledgement of overall balance. Thus it underlined the equitability of SALT and made it more politically presentable. But it did nothing to alter the military irrelevance of SALT, nothing to alter existing dispositions or retard procurement of new weapon systems, nothing for hopes of arms reduction.

## Lack of will

Today's SALT, foundering on the issues of the Backfire bomber and the "cruise" missile, merely reflect the lack of political will, the disrepair of détente. They are false issues, manipulated into artificiallypresentable rationales for not negotiating. The U.S. insistence on including the Backfire, of which only a few are as yet deployed, is patently ridiculous - both in view of the fact that the plane could, in any case, only reach the U.S. on suicidal one-way missions at subsonic speeds (the vision of its refuelling in Havana in the midst of nuclear war surely deserves no comment!), and in view of the fact that the U.S. has more than 1,000 (FBS) fighterbombers with a similar capacity to strike