Best available image
APPROVED FOR RELEASE 1993
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

In the beginning, the situation was that the USA was putting out a large number of missiles, and one of them was the MX. The Soviet Union was very concerned about this, and they started to develop their own missile systems to counter this threat. The US government was aware of this and was looking for ways to reduce tensions.

The US government had proposed a new missile system, which was to be deployed in Europe. This proposal was not well received by the Soviet Union, and they responded by increasing their own missile deployments. The US government was concerned about this, and they were looking for ways to reduce tensions.

In the end, the situation was that the US and the Soviet Union had reached an agreement to reduce their missile deployments. This agreement was known as the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty.

The INF Treaty was signed in 1987, and it was a significant step towards reducing nuclear tensions. The treaty prohibited the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and it was seen as a victory for the disarmament movement.

The INF Treaty was in effect for 15 years, until it was allowed to expire in 2001. The US and the Soviet Union were in agreement to extend the treaty, but the negotiations were difficult. The treaty was eventually extended for another 5 years, but it was not signed by the United States.

In the end, the INF Treaty was seen as a success, and it was a significant step towards reducing nuclear tensions. The treaty was a victory for the disarmament movement, and it was seen as a significant achievement in the history of arms control.

(D0486)
As a part of this conclusion it could be highly desirable that positions given each other mutual support by accentuating each other's position to the listening audience.

Mr. Reynolds conveyed this information back to Mr. Farley at 1135. Farley. Mr. Farley agreed on all points.

-Signed Reynolds