

The Pacts Nixon Signed

Moscow

The operative articles of the treaties on anti-ballistic missile systems and underground nuclear tests, as signed yesterday by President Nixon and Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Brezhnev:

ABM Systems

Article I

1. Each party shall be limited at any one time to a single area out of the two provided in Article III of the (1972) treaty for deployment of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems or their components and accordingly shall not exercise its right to deploy an ABM system or its components in the second of the two ABM system deployment areas permitted by Article III of the treaty, except as an exchange of one permitted area for the other in accordance with Article II of this protocol.

2. Accordingly, except as permitted by Article II of this protocol: the United States of America shall not deploy an ABM system or its components in the area centered on its capital, as permitted by Article III (A) of the treaty, and the Soviet Union shall not deploy an ABM system or its components in the deployment area of intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) silo launchers permitted by Article III (B) of the treaty.

Article II

1. Each party shall have the right to dismantle or destroy its ABM system and the components thereof in the area where they are presently deployed and to deploy an ABM system or its components in the alternative area permitted by Article III of the treaty, provided that prior to initiation of construction, notification is given in accord with the procedure agreed to by the Standing Consultative Commission, during the year beginning October 3, 1977 and ending October 2, 1978, or during any year which commences at five-year intervals thereafter, those being the years for periodic review of the treaty, as pro-

Russians Launch Manned Spaceship

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The Soviet Union has launched a manned Soyuz spacecraft for an apparent rendezvous with a Salyut research station put into orbit last Tuesday, Soviet sources disclosed early today.

A manned space shot heading for a linkup with the Salyut station had been anticipated by some Western circles during the visit of President Nixon, who left for home last night after a six-day stay in the Soviet Union. But though there were at least two Soviet space launchings during that period, neither was

announced as a manned shot.

The Soviet Union might have special interest in demonstrating its ability to achieve a linkup, because a team of ten American astronauts is here training with Soviet cosmonauts for their joint space flight in July, 1975. At that time a Soviet Soyuz will dock with an American Apollo.

The launching is presumably intended to counter Western suggestions that Soyuz technology was lagging behind the Apollo and its systems.

New York Times

vided in Article XIV of the treaty. This right may be exercised only once.

2. Accordingly, in the event of such notice, the United States would have the right to dismantle or destroy the ABM system and its components in the deployment area of ICBM silo launchers and to deploy an ABM system or its components in an area centered on its capital, as permitted by Article III (A) of the treaty, and the Soviet Union would have the right to dismantle or destroy the ABM system and its components in the area centered on its capital and to deploy an ABM system or its components in an area containing ICBM silo launchers, as permitted by Article III (B) of the treaty.

3. Dismantling or destruction and deployment of ABM systems or their components and the notification thereof shall be carried out in accordance with Article VIII of the ABM treaty and procedures agreed to in the Standing Consultative Commission.

Article III

The rights and obligations established by the treaty re-

main in force and shall be complied with by the parties except to the extent modified by this protocol. In particular, the deployment of an ABM system or its components within the area selected shall remain limited by the levels and other requirements established by the treaty.

Article IV

This protocol shall be subject to ratification in accordance with the constitutional procedures of each party. It shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of instruments of ratification and shall thereafter be considered an integral part of the treaty.

Underground Nuclear Tests

Article I

1. Each party undertakes to prohibit, to prevent, and not carry out any underground nuclear weapon test having a yield exceeding 150 kilotons at any place under its jurisdiction or control, beginning March 31, 1976.

2. Each party shall limit the number of its under-

ground nuclear weapon tests to a minimum.

3. The parties shall continue their negotiations with a view toward achieving a solution to the problem of the cessation of all underground nuclear weapon tests.

Article II

1. For the purpose of providing assurance of compliance with the provisions of this treaty, each party shall use national technical means of verification at its disposal in a manner consistent with the generally recognized principles of international law.

2. Each party undertakes not to interfere with the national technical means of verification of the other party operating in accordance with Paragraph I of this article.

3. To promote the objectives and implementation of the provisions of this treaty the parties shall, as necessary, consult with each other, make inquiries and furnish information in response to such inquiries.

Article III

The provisions of this treaty do not extend to underground nuclear explosions carried out by the parties for peaceful purposes. Underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes shall be governed by an agreement which is to be negotiated and concluded by the parties at the earliest possible time.

Article IV

This treaty shall be subject to ratification in accordance with the constitutional procedures of each party. This treaty shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

Article V

1. This treaty shall remain in force for a period of five years, unless replaced earlier by an agreement in implementation of the objectives specified in Paragraph 3 of Article I of this treaty, it shall be extended for successive five-year periods unless either party notifies the other of its termination no



AP Wirephoto

President Nixon was offered an exchange of pens by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev after the two leaders signed agreements in Moscow to limit underground nuclear tests and anti-ballistic missile sites.

later than six months prior to the expiration of the treaty. Before the expiration of this period the parties may, as necessary, hold consultations to consider the situation relevant to the substance of this treaty and to introduce possible amendments to the text of the treaty.

2. Each party shall in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from this treaty if it decides that extraordinary events related to the subject matter of this treaty have jeopardized its supreme interests. It shall give notice of its decision to the other party six months prior to withdrawal from this treaty. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events to notifying party regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

3. This treaty shall be registered pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.