

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
WASHINGTON

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OFFICE OF
THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR

NOV 29 1962

Dear Mr. McCone:

Since Mr. Foster's Memorandum for the Committee of Principals of October 3, the matter of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons has been reconsidered. Following consultation with our Western allies, certain recommendations, contained in the enclosed memorandum, were sent to Secretary Rusk. The Secretary approved, and the accompanying memorandum was sent to the President on November 27.

Sincerely yours,



Adrian S. Fisher

Enclosure:

Memorandum for the Secretary
on Non-Proliferation, dated
November 27, 1962.

The Honorable
John A. McCone, Director,
Central Intelligence Agency,
Washington, D.C.

EXECUTIVE SECRET FILE
*U.S. Arms Control
Disarmament Agency*

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SUMMARY OF ACDA LETTER AND ENCLOSURES SENT TO DCI

ACDA forwards to the DCI recommendations approved by the Secretary of State and sent to the President on 27 November re non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The memo to the President states that "a potentially important shift occurred in the Soviet position" last August and that the USSR now appears willing to consider reaching an agreement on non-diffusion in more general terms than its previous position, which had specified that a prior agreement had to be reached separately concerning the two Germanies. The USSR also apparently has not specifically rejected consideration of international nuclear weapons arrangements of a multilateral nature such as might be developed within NATO or the Warsaw Pact.

State has consulted with Great Britain, France, and West Germany. The Secretary believes we are in a position to tell the USSR that our Western allies will adhere to such an agreement if the allies of the USSR adhere. The Secretary therefore proposes another approach to the USSR in order (1) to determine whether the USSR can speak similarly for its allies (particularly China), and (2) to give the USSR a more precise indication of what we have in mind concerning the obligation not to transfer nuclear weapons. The United States would make clear that it reserves the right to establish a multinational nuclear weapons force within NATO.

Essentially, the agreement proposed by the United States is that France, Great Britain, the United States, and the USSR "declare they will not transfer any nuclear weapons directly, or indirectly through a military alliance, into the national control of individual states not now possessing such weapons, and that they will not assist such other states in the manufacture of such weapons."

The JCS oppose the measure on the grounds that it contains no provision for inspection, that it may have a bad effect on our defensive alliance within NATO, and that it prohibits transfers the United States itself may wish to make. The DOD does not oppose the measure and thinks it might be in our long-term interest. The Secretary seeks the President's approval for discussing the subject with the USSR.

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