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UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Dear Foster:

Herewith a draft Eisenhower-Macmillan statement.

It is long but condensation is difficult. I have made it as brief as I could.

Am off for Vienna this afternoon.

As ever,

Lewis



The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

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The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom have individually given expression to their disappointment over the failure of the recent meetings of the United Nations Subcommittee on Disarmament to reach an understanding which would lessen world tensions. Greatly contributing to these tensions is the continued manufacture and stockpiling of nuclear weapons. The periodic experiments and tests with nuclear weapons are incidental to their manufacture and stockpiling.



Both the Government of the United States and the Government of the United Kingdom have clearly and simply stated their willingness to discontinue the manufacture of nuclear weapons, their wish to reduce existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and to suspend the tests of nuclear weapons, -- contingent upon an agreement satisfactory in form and substance to assure compliance by the subscribing Governments.

At the Disarmament Meeting in London, the Soviet Government was unwilling to agree to discontinue the manufacture of nuclear weapons and stood inflexibly upon the demand that weapons tests alone should cease. The propaganda which has accompanied this position has misled

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Authority MR 81-13 #13
By ve NLE Date 8/28/81

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many persons into the belief that the suspension of tests of nuclear weapons will remove the threat to world peace. This is a dangerous fallacy because the hazard to civilization is not the testing of weapons; the continued manufacture and build up of weapon types already in being is the sword which hangs over the peace of the world.



With the purpose of making their position as plain as possible, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom take this means of restating the position which they announced in Bermuda on March 24 of this year. They do this in the light of the failure of the disarmament conversations in London and of other events which have occurred since the date of the Bermuda Communiqué.

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1. Our two Governments continue to believe that the security of the free world depends to a marked degree upon the nuclear deterrent. To maintain this deterrent effectively, weapons must be phased with the systems developed for their delivery and as these systems improve and change continued nuclear testing is inescapable.

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2. Both of our Governments have indicated that their tests must need be continued in the absence of a satisfactory agreement to limit or suspend such experiments as part of a (general disarmament treaty) providing for adequate reliable inspection.

This was
erased

But both the United States and United Kingdom Governments have voluntarily imposed self-restraint in a number of particulars which are not observed by the Soviet Union.



These particulars are:

- (a) The United States and United Kingdom test series are announced in advance as to both time and place.
- (b) Warning areas are established and widely published.
- (c) Observers representing the media of public information are afforded opportunity to see and report on tests.
- (d) Control of radioactive fallout is scrupulously exercised in such manner that world radiation levels are not increased above a small fraction of the levels which competent scientific authorities believe might be hazardous. The amount of radioactive materials in the environment resulting from weapons testing constitutes a finite but very small addition to the naturally occurring radioactive materials which always have

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been present and to which the human race has always been exposed.

3. Very recent experiments have shown that radioactive products from test explosions can be entirely contained in the case of small detonations. Tests have also proved that in the case of large explosions world-wide fallout can be reduced by as much as 96% of the results formerly observed. Scientists engaged in these experiments believe that these achievements can be still further improved.
4. These new developments have very far-reaching consequences. For if despite all efforts to prevent wars, the disturbances being fomented in many parts of the world result in war, it will be feasible at least to limit the effects of these powerful weapons to the military target areas against which they would be employed. Furthermore, such weapons make it possible to use them for the defense of our own cities against airborne or missile-borne attack without endangering our own people from large amounts of radioactive fallout.
5. It is also now clear that potentially important peaceful applications can be made of nuclear explosives from which the fallout can be eliminated



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or substantially controlled.

6. In the propaganda picturing nuclear weapons testing (rather than nuclear war) as the present and grave danger, there has been resort to unscientific statements and appeals to natural human fears and emotions. There is no way to correct this misapprehension except with the facts. Unfortunately, these facts are often only possible of expression in technical language and are accordingly difficult to publicize widely. Studies made by the Medical Research Council (Great Britain) and by the National Academy of Sciences (United States) were published in 1956 and we refer those interested in the facts to those reports in full. Any attempt to abbreviate them or to quote from them would be open to the charge that matter had been removed from context.



However, since both reports are dated in 1956 there is being currently released a statement dated (date to be provided by Biology and Medicine) on radioactive fallout submitted by the Advisory Committee on Biology and Medicine to the United States Atomic Energy Commission. This Advisory Committee is composed of distinguished representatives of the physical and biological sciences affiliated with independent foundations,

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universities and hospitals. They have had at their disposal, however, all of the world-wide data most recently collected by the scientific agencies of the Government.



7. It is the firm purpose of our two Governments to continue to seek agreement with the Soviet Union on a meaningful and effective system for comprehensive disarmament. Meanwhile, obliged to have regard to the security of our own people and of the free world, we will nevertheless (a) continue to announce the time and place of our nuclear experiments in advance of conducting them, (b) we will register them with the United Nations or other appropriate body, (c) we will open a number of the tests to international inspection to demonstrate the newly developed ability to greatly reduce radioactive fallout, (d) we will continue to control the total amount of radiation contributed to human environment resulting from our experiments, past and future, to a small fraction of the levels considered hazardous by competent scientific authority, and (e) we will continue to publish for the information of the whole world, in the future as we have in the past, the detailed knowledge we have gained from our nuclear tests which enables us

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to take countermeasures against attack delivered upon us
with nuclear weapons. This knowledge which may well
be essential to human survival is only obtainable by
conducting nuclear tests.

