**United Nations**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**Official Records**

**ANNEXES**

**NINETEENTH SESSION**

**DEPARTMENT OF**

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

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**Annex No. 9**

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**Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament**

**Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament**

**Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament**

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Action taken by the General Assembly

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* Item 23 of the provisional agenda.
** Item 24 of the provisional agenda.
*** Item 25 of the provisional agenda.

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**DOCUMENT A/5731-DC/2091**

Report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament

(21 January-17 September 1964)

[Original text: English and Russian]

[22 September 1964]

1. The Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament transmits to the Disarmament Commission and to the General Assembly a report on the Committee’s deliberation on all questions before it for the period 21 January to 17 September 1964.

2. Representatives of the following States continued their participation in the work of the Committee: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

I. GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

3. The Committee has continued its consideration of general and complete disarmament and, in accordance with the agreed agenda (ENDC/1/Add.3), stage I, measures for a treaty on general and complete disarmament regarding nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, conventional armaments and nuclear disarmament, together with appropriate control measures, were discussed. In the course of these discussions, primary consideration continued to be given to a revised draft treaty on general and complete disarmament, submitted by the USSR on 26 November 1962 (ENDC/2/Rev.1), as amended on 4 February 1964 (ENDC/2/Rev.1/Add.1), and to the outline of basic provisions of a treaty on general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world, submitted by the United States on 18 April 1962 (ENDC/30), as amended on 6 August 1962 (ENDC/30/Add.1), 8 August 1962 (ENDC/30/Add.2) and 14 August 1963 (ENDC/30/Add.3).

4. On 14 September 1964, the delegations of Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic presented separate memoranda containing brief résumés of the suggestions and proposals on general and complete disarmament made by each delegation which were discussed during 1964 in the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (ENDC/144).

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1 Annexes 1 and 2 to this report are not reproduced here. References in parentheses in the text of the report to document symbols in the ENDC/series are to Conference documents which, except where otherwise stated, are included in annex 1.


3 Also issued as document A/C1/667; see Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 90.


5 Ibid., document DC/205, annex 1, sect. E.

6 Ibid., sect. F.

7 Ibid., Supplement for January to December 1963, document DC/208, annex 1, sect. H.

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Annexes (XIX) No. 9
II. Measures aimed at lessening international tension, consolidating confidence among States and facilitating general and complete disarmament

5. The Committee, in its efforts to achieve and implement the widest possible agreement at the earliest possible date, continued consideration in its plenary meetings of such measures as could be agreed on prior to, and would facilitate the achievement of, general and complete disarmament.

6. On 21 January 1964, at the 157th meeting, the United States of America submitted a message from Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (ENDC/120). On the same day, the United States also submitted to the Committee the text of a letter from the President of the United States to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR delivered on 18 January 1964 (ENDC/119).

7. On 19 March 1964, at the 176th meeting, on 16 April 1964, at the 184th meeting, on 25 June 1964, at the 193rd meeting, on 27 August 1964, at the 211th meeting, and on 10 September 1964, at the 215th meeting, the United States made additional proposals elaborating its proposals for a verified freeze on the numbers and characteristics of strategic nuclear vehicles, for a verified cut-off of production of fissionable material for use in nuclear weapons, for a verified destruction of B-47 and TU-16 bombers, and on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

8. On 21 January 1964, at the 157th meeting, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted replies by N. S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to questions put to him by H. Shapiro, Chief Correspondent of the United Press International Agency in Moscow, on 31 December 1963 (ENDC/118).

9. On 28 January 1964, at the 160th meeting, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a memorandum of the Government of the USSR on measures for slowing down the armaments race and relaxing international tension (ENDC/123).

10. On 25 June 1964, at the 193rd meeting, on 16 July 1964, at the 199th meeting, and on 13 August 1964, at the 207th meeting, the USSR made additional proposals elaborating respectively on section 3 (Reduction of military budgets), section 8 (Elimination of bomber aircraft) and section 6 (Prevention of the further spread of nuclear weapons) of the memorandum of the Government of the USSR of 28 January 1964.

11. On 13 February 1964, at the 166th meeting, the Brazilian delegation submitted a working paper relating to a draft agreement on the application of savings on military expenditures (ENDC/126).

12. On 26 March 1964, at the 178th meeting, the United Kingdom submitted a paper on observation posts (ENDC/130).

13. On 21 April 1964, at the 185th meeting, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a statement by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, announcing that the Soviet Government had decided: (1) to stop at once the construction of two new large atomic reactors for the production of plutonium; (2) to reduce substantially during the next few years the production of uranium-235 for nuclear weapons; (3) to allocate accordingly more fissionable materials for peaceful uses (ENDC/131).

14. On 21 April 1964, at the 185th meeting, the United States of America submitted excerpts from an address by Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, in which he stated that he had ordered a further substantial reduction in the United States production of enriched uranium, to be carried out over a four-year period. When added to previous reductions, this would mean an over-all decrease in the production of plutonium by 20 per cent, and of enriched uranium by 40 per cent (ENDC/132).

15. On 21 April 1964, at the 185th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom announced that his Government was pursuing a policy along similar lines in this matter.

16. In the communiqué issued at the close of the 185th meeting, the Committee noted “with great satisfaction” the statements by the representatives of the USSR and the United States concerning the announcements on 20 April 1964 by Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Johnson of steps which their Governments were taking to reduce the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes, and the statement by the representative of the United Kingdom.

17. On 25 June 1964, at the 193rd meeting, the United States submitted a working paper on inspection of a cut-off in fissionable material (ENDC/134).

18. On 29 July 1964, a list of General Assembly resolutions referring to tasks of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, prepared by the Secretariat pursuant to the decision of the Committee at its 202nd meeting, on 28 July 1964, was circulated (ENDC/139). These resolutions, including resolution 1909 (XVIII), on the question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, and resolution 1910 (XVIII), on the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests, were discussed at several plenary meetings.

19. On 6 August 1964, at the 205th meeting, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a joint statement by their Governments on the first anniversary of the signing of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water (ENDC/140).

20. On 7 August 1964, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted replies by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR to questions put to him by the editorial staff of Pravda and Izvestia on 4 August 1964 (ENDC/141).

21. On 14 September 1964, the delegations of Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden, and the United Arab Republic presented separate memorandum containing brief résumés of the suggestions and proposals on disarmament and collateral measures made by each delegation that were discussed during 1964 in the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (ENDC/144).

22. On 14 September 1964, the delegations of Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic submitted a joint memorandum on the question of a treaty banning all nuclear weapon tests (ENDC/145).

23. In general, the questions before the Committee were discussed in a thorough and concrete manner. All the participants in the Committee took an active part in this discussion. Many interesting proposals were put forward.
24. Thus far, the Committee has not reached any specific agreement either on questions of general and complete disarmament or on measures aimed at the lessening of international tension.

25. The Committee expresses the hope that the useful discussions and exchange of views during the period covered by the report will facilitate agreement in its further work.

III. MEETINGS OF THE CO-CHAIRMEN

26. During the period covered by this report, the representatives of the United States of America and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in their capacity as Co-Chairmen of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, held numerous meetings. They discussed and developed the schedule of and procedure for the work of the Conference, general and complete disarmament, and measures aimed at lessening international tension, consolidating confidence among States and facilitating general and complete disarmament.

IV. PROCEDURAL ARRANGEMENTS

27. Sixty-one plenary meetings were held between 21 January and 17 September 1964.

28. At an informal meeting on 23 April 1964, the Committee agreed to a recess beginning 28 April 1964, and to a resumption of work in Geneva on 9 June 1964.

29. At its 212th meeting, on 1 September 1964, the Committee decided to adjourn this session of the Conference following its plenary meeting on 17 September 1964. It decided to resume its meetings in Geneva as soon as possible after the termination of the consideration of disarmament at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly, on a date to be decided by the two Co-Chairmen after consultation with the members of the Committee.

V. CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS

30. Transmitted as annex 2 to this report is a list of all Conference documents and of the verbatim records of the plenary meetings of the Committee for the period under review.

31. This report is submitted by the Co-Chairmen on behalf of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

(Signed) S. K. Tsarapkin
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics (Signed) William C. Foster
United States of America

DOCUMENT A/5827*

Letter dated 7 December 1964 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the General Assembly

[Original text: Russian]

[7 December 1964]

Upon the instructions of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the delegation of the Soviet Union hereby submits for consideration by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session a memorandum by the Soviet Government on measures for the further reduction of international tension and the limitation of the arms race.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this memorandum to be circulated as a General Assembly document.

(Signed) A. Gromyko
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR

MEMORANDUM BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ON MEASURES FOR THE FURTHER REDUCTION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION AND THE LIMITATION OF THE ARMS RACE

1. It has recently been possible, as a result of the active and persistent struggle carried on by peace-loving States and peoples, to take a number of practical measures to lessen international tension and limit to some extent the scope of the nuclear arms race— to conclude the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, to agree not to launch nuclear weapons into orbit, to begin cutting down the production of fissionable material for military purposes in the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom, and to make a reduction in the 1964 military budgets of the USSR, the United States and a number of other States.

2. The Soviet Government, being guided in its foreign policy by the principles of peaceful coexistence, is convinced that for the sake of strengthening peace it is essential to move steadily forward in the direction of an improvement in international relations. The first steps should be followed by further agreements limiting the arms race more and more strictly, extending the area of international trust and thus clearing the way for the conclusion of an agreement on the fundamental question, namely, general and complete disarmament.

3. The Soviet Government proposes that agreement should be reached to implement in the very near future the following measures, which would carry States forward a further stage in the struggle for a lasting and inviolable peace.

I. Reduction of military budgets

4. The continuing arms race absorbs vast sums of money and imposes a heavy burden on the peoples of the world.

5. The Soviet Government has repeatedly proposed that States should reduce their military budgets, pointing out that this measure would not only lessen the chances of an expansion of the arms race, but would release considerable resources for developing the peaceful branches of countries' economies and raising standards of living. Having set an example by unilaterally reducing its 1964 military budget by 600 million roubles, the Soviet Union proposes to the other big military Powers that an agreement should now be reached to reduce military budgets by 10 to 15 per cent, or some other agreed amount.