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of July nuclear outline would he could	y 21, 1960. to or weapons ed in your letter have less doubter the made taking and Other Nate warheads in an auntry concerned ent with preclude the inhe United States e consent of the considered unactived.	comment on the lit may best meets sof this if into account of Allies. anding that to many other Nato and the Lean troduction as will not stee Canadian Goodceptable the	e policy govery well be that United States a high level: the following the United States country with derstand that used Bases Agrand storage of ore nuclear wermment. Prisks which were policy were the states of the states of the states of the states which were the states of the sta	en me by your letering the storage to present policy interests, but review of this popoints. tes will not storage to the agreement both the Defense eement with Canada resumably the Univold be involved Canada was discovered.	e of as I olicy re tof e la but with ited lif wered.
ass nother I basis to sufficient with conduction of the value of sufficient with the value	policy which to Nato ally would that the importationally vital to the clandesting lidity of such that the sant than in Canamportant than in would be consulting to paragraph from E. Lange,	reats , it seems to ance of havin the United S e storage of a justificati hat the competorage of nucada, which wan many if not ted in advance of philip J. Director of t	less favorable me, have to me, have to genuclear warked these warheads on which, I be tent Defense lear warheads a consulted in all other Nate. Farley's letter he Office of 1	ly than Canada or be justified on heads in eigh the risks in s be discovered. elieve, requires	r any the is ivolved It is review. ials ess i fact ch of Rights
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Ivan B. White, Esquire,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
European Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

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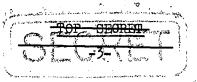
eclassified Authority: By: Jermaine Scott Date: D3-25-2016

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	impact of the disclosure of the storage of nuclear warheads	
	without prior agreement, particularly during peace time, on	
•	United States relations. In addition, the possibil-	
	ity of withdrawal from Nato in protest should not be	
	overlooked. Although the probable impact on other countries	
	is outside my area of responsibility, a dramatic row with	
	over this issue could be expected to have an unfortunate effect	
	on our friends and allies, to affect adversely our interests as	
	far as neutrals are concerned, and to provide a provide a second	
	far as neutrals are concerned, and to provide a propaganda field day for our enemies.	
•	day for our enemies.	
•	Now Gitnetion	
	New Situation.	
	The major point made by in his letter of September 30,	
	1957, and confirmed in his letter of July 31, 1959, is that prior	
	consultation with the would multiply the risks	
	of the presence of these weapons in becoming known to the	
	Soviets. This is certainly true and is the reason he gave for recom-	
	mending against prior consultation.	
•	Important as secrecy is in these matters, there seems to be	•
	greater flexibility now than in 1957. For example, the press has	
	carried reports on the agreement with Canada regarding the storage	•
	of nuclear weapons there. The Soviets should have no difficulty in	
	figuring out where in Canada at least some of these weapons will	•
/	probably be stored. The communique following the December 1957 Nato	
. /	Ministerial Meeting and the public announcement regarding the Atomic	
/	Energy Cooperation Agreements with Germany, and	·
_	were clear indications of our intentions. Furthermore, the Soviets, to be on the safe side, must assume that the United States	i i
<i></i>	already has nuclear weapons in storage in	•
_ / /	alleady has nuclear weapons in storage in	
	IIndon the airmentance with a few areas and a second areas	
/ //	Under the circumstances, whatever increased risk of disclosure	
	is involved in consulting the Government would not seem of	•
/ //	great importance.	
/ /	Another important new element in the situation is that the	
	Foreign Minister in June 1960 formally asked whether the	
	United States had atomic weapons stored in and whether atomic	
/,	/weapons were carried through in transit	Varanti.
11 //.	June 21, 1960). This interest would indicate the likeli-	
	hood of a comparable question at some future time. Hardboiled and	
	realistic as the United States approach to this problem must be I	
1 /// /	find it difficult to visualize our informing the Government of	
= H/M//	that we have no nuclear warheads in if in fact we do.	
11, /// //		
	Incidentally,	
		**
-W/25	TOP SECTION	
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Incidentally, statement in his September 30, 1957, letter that "if we are ever found out it will be under circumstances that would make accusations of deception and bad faith inconsequential in comparison with what would be happening" is certainly true if disclosure occurred when hostilities were imminent but would not be true if disclosure occurred in peace time.
Security Problem.
There is some question in my mind as to how minimal the risk of the learning of the storage of nuclear warheads would be. The security problem at the base is complicated by the small size of the secure areas, the accessibility of the base to the public, the small community atmosphere there with everyone knowing to a large extent what is going on, and the speculation which new and stricter security regulations might arouse.
Position on Storage of Nuclear Warheads.
consultation with the was based on the fear of disclosure rather than the possibility of a negative reply from In fact such a possibility was not mentioned. I do not believe that it is possible to predict with any certainty what the response of the would be to a request to store nuclear warheads here without prior informal discussion of the matter with the Foreign Minister or the Prime Minister. From the point of view of respect for the rights and sovereignty of the fact that it might not agree to the storage of nuclear weapons here could be considered as making prior consultation all the more necessary.
Conclusion.
In reviewing United States policy regarding the storage of nuclear warheads in it is suggested that the following alternatives be considered:
(1) that facilities
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(1) that facilities for the storage of required and not yet built, be concapable weapons be stored in that no nuclear warheads be stored.	onstructed; that nuclear- when required; and
the prior agreement of the	1
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- (2) that unless vital military requirements would not be met or unacceptable logistic problems would result, the question of moving nuclear warheads into be postponed until hostilities appeared imminent, under which circumstances the possibility of objections on the part of would be minimized; and
- (3) that should a review of United States policy result in a decision not to request prior agreement for the storage of nuclear warheads, the introduction of such warheads into be delayed if feasible until hostilities are imminent.

Although our present policy may be the best we can develop, I would feel more comfortable if a good hard look at it could be taken.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

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