

such level under chapter 11 of title 2, as adjusted
s title:

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Administrator for Administration of the Law
istance Administration.
*Representative for Negotiations, United States
l Disarmament Agency.*

**General Secretary Brezhnev [Extract],
May 17, 1977¹**

international situation as a whole, the main area
the consolidation of detente and for lasting peace
m of curbing the arms race and shifting to real
this respect, progress in the talks on these questions
R and the US can be of considerable importance.

are continuing talks aimed at concluding a new
on the limitation of offensive strategic arms. The
agreement was determined by the well-known Vi-
: 1974.² The successful completion of this important
fundamental importance, from the standpoint of the
Soviet-American relations and because it would us-
s a stimulus to new and more far-reaching interna-
neck the arms race.

ent that this would help, in particular, in solving
problems as banning all types of nuclear weapons tests,
es and systems of weapons of mass destruction, and
lopment and testing of certain other types of weapons.
e should make an attempt to discuss thoroughly and
ually acceptable basis and to the great benefit of the
nd the peoples' security, such questions as the des-
eign military bases in the Indian Ocean and the
hips carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean

are prospects here, as you see, and serious prospects
ve that they are completely realistic, if all participants
w a sincere desire to consolidate peace and an honest
x solutions that are not detrimental to the interests of

¹ *of the Soviet Press*, vol. XXIX, no. 20 (June 15, 1977), p. 23.
on Disarmament, 1974, pp. 746-747.

some states and do not provide unilateral advantages for others. The
Soviet Union will act along precisely these lines.

For the Soviet Union, the struggle for the consolidation of peace
is not a policy of the moment. It is our principled course. When we
make proposals aimed at consolidating detente in today's conditions,
we are also thinking constantly about its future and working to ensure
its long-range prospects for many years to come, even decades.

It is necessary to pool our efforts so that the pointer of the barometer
of political weather in the world will not fluctuate continually but will
point steadily to "clear." This imposes a great responsibility on all
those who were the initiators of detente, who protected its first steps
and who today are promoting this policy in the broad arena of inter-
national life. . . .

**United States-Soviet Communique: Bilateral Consultations on
Radiological and Chemical Weapons, May 17, 1977¹**

Pursuant to agreement reached in the course of the talks during the
visit of United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Moscow in
March 1977,² bilateral consultations on some questions of arms limi-
tation and disarmament were held in Geneva from 9 to 13 May be-
tween delegations of the USA and the USSR.

In the course of the consultations, questions of the prohibition of
the development and production of new types and new systems of
weapons of mass destruction were considered. In particular, the ques-
tion of the prohibition of radiological weapons was examined. The
sides discussed certain aspects and identified areas of agreement on
questions under discussion.

The sides continued the consideration of questions related to a pos-
sible joint initiative in the CCD with respect to the conclusion of an
international convention dealing with the most dangerous, lethal
means of chemical warfare as a first step toward complete and effec-
tive prohibition of chemical weapons. The negotiations on this issue
were held on the basis of the summit agreement between the USA and
the USSR of July 3, 1974,³ and were a continuation of the US-Soviet
consultations on lethal and other highly toxic means of chemical war-
fare conducted in Geneva in August 1976 and in April 1977. The dis-
cussion of these matters provided a useful basis for the continuation
of the work with a view to preparing the text of an appropriate
document which would be a practical implementation of the joint
initiative.

¹ *Department of State Bulletin*, June 13, 1977, p. 634.
² *ibid.*, p. 170.

³ *Documents on Disarmament*, 1974, p. 236.

The two sides agreed to meet in the near future to continue consideration of all the matters which had been under discussion.

Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, May 18, 1977¹

The States Parties to this Convention,

Guided by the interest of consolidating peace, and wishing to contribute to the cause of halting the arms race, and of bringing about general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and of saving mankind from the danger of using new means of warfare,

Determined to continue negotiations with a view to achieving effective progress towards further measures in the field of disarmament,

Recognizing that scientific and technical advances may open new possibilities with respect to modification of the environment,

Recalling the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, adopted at Stockholm on 16 June 1972,²

Realizing that the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes could improve the interrelationship of man and nature and contribute to the preservation and improvement of the environment for the benefit of present and future generations,

Recognizing, however, that military or any other hostile use of such techniques could have effects extremely harmful to human welfare,

Desiring to prohibit effectively military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques in order to eliminate the dangers to mankind from such use, and affirming their willingness to work towards the achievement of this objective,

Desiring also to contribute to the strengthening of trust among nations and to the further improvement of the international situation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

1. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State Party.
2. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to assist, encourage or induce any State, group of States or international or

¹ Dept. of State files.

² *UN Monthly Chronicle*, vol. IX, no. 7 (July 1972), pp. 80-90.