

by one of the nuclear Powers that a sim-
ould be sufficient should therefore be

wish to comment very briefly is the ques-
whether in a particular region and at a
exists a nuclear-weapon-free zone—estab-
es of the zone—which is entitled to be
s. As we see it, in the context of the pres-
national community, this power or pre-
clusively to the United Nations General
e Assembly, the most representative and
international community, should be re-
whatever the effects of the establishment
so-called "strategic balance" for one of the
r State. This is what happened in the case
tion of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America,
d, the Assembly, in resolution 2286 (XXII)
ed that Treaty "with special satisfaction"
onstitutes an event of historic significance
e proliferation of nuclear weapons and to
e and security", called upon "all States to
to ensure that the régime laid down in the
observance to which its lofty principles and

very general considerations which I have
an a dozen of the principal aspects of the
i-free zones may be of some use to the group
its study here next month.
merely add two points.

important lessons to be derived from the suc-
initiative culminating at Tlatelolco is that the
or the completion of such a task is the estab-
irectly interested, of an *ad hoc* body whose
l the preparatory work which is necessary for
posed Treaty. Thus, the key to the success of
weapons in Latin America must be sought in
ken for about two years by the Preparatory
clearization of Latin America.

establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone should
rly, either in its preamble or in the appropri-
ertain fundamental truths of special rele-

whose terrible effects are suffered, indiscrim-
y military forces and the civilian population

alike constitute, through the persistence of the radioactivity they re-
lease, an attack on the integrity of the human species and ultimately
may even render the whole earth uninhabitable;

That the existence of nuclear weapons in the territory of a State, far
from contributing to its security, converts it inevitably into a target, a
magnet which is bound to attract "first strikes" with those terrible
instruments of mass destruction;

That nuclear-weapon-free zones do not constitute an end in them-
selves, but a means of achieving, in a subsequent stage, general and
complete disarmament under effective international control, which, in
the terrifying situation created by the existing gigantic nuclear arse-
nals, is now a vital demand of all the peoples of the world.

Executive Order 11850: Renunciation of Certain Uses in War of Chemical Herbicides and Riot Control Agents, April 8, 1975¹

The United States renounces, as a matter of national policy, first use
of herbicides in war except use, under regulations applicable to their
domestic use, for control of vegetation within U.S. bases and installa-
tions or around their immediate defensive perimeters, and first use of
riot control agents in war except in defensive military modes to save
lives such as:

(a) Use of riot control agents in riot control situations in areas under
direct and distinct U.S. military control, to include controlling rioting
prisoners of war.

(b) Use of riot control agents in situations in which civilians are used
to mask or screen attacks and civilian casualties can be reduced or
avoided.

(c) Use of riot control agents in rescue missions, in remotely isolated
areas, of downed aircrews and passengers, and escaping prisoners.

(d) Use of riot control agents in rear echelon areas outside the zone
of immediate combat to protect convoys from civil disturbances, terror-
ists and paramilitary organizations.

I have determined that the provisions and procedures prescribed by
this Order are necessary to ensure proper implementation and observ-
ance of such national policy.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Presi-
dent of the United States of America by the Constitution and laws of
the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of
the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of Defense shall take all necessary meas-
ures to ensure that the use by the Armed Forces of the United States

¹ *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*, Apr. 14, 1975, p. 350.

of any riot control agents and chemical herbicides in war is prohibited unless such use has Presidential approval, in advance.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe the rules and regulations he deems necessary to ensure that the national policy herein announced shall be observed by the Armed Forces of the United States.

GERALD R. FORD

The White House,
April 8, 1975.

Statement by ACDA Director Iklé to the Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs of the House Committee on International Relations: Arms Control and Disarmament Act Amendments, April 8, 1975¹

Mr. Chairman, Congressman Findley, I greatly appreciate the opportunity to appear before you in support of my Agency's legislative program.

The President, in his letter transmitting the bill now before you,² pointed out that the negotiation of effective arms control arrangements, especially in the area of strategic arms, continues to be a priority objective of this administration. To that end, the strategic arms limitation talks are continuing in Geneva with a view to implementing the Vladivostok accords.³

Additional agreements are in the process of negotiation: On underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, on nuclear non-proliferation, and on mutual and balanced force reductions in central Europe.

As the President said in his letter,

By continuing these negotiations and by seeking solutions to the many complex and difficult problems involved, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency will play an even more important role in future arms control and disarmament activities.⁴

**CONGRESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE COOPERATION
IS IMPERATIVE**

To move ahead on arms control, strong and effective cooperation between the Congress and the executive branch is imperative. Fortunately both the legislative and executive branches generally agree today that

¹ *Arms Control and Disarmament Act Amendments: Hearings Before the Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs of the Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives, Ninety-fourth Congress, First Session, on HR 1550 and HR 4265, pp. 6-8.*

² *Ante, pp. 63-64.*

³ *Documents on Disarmament, 1974, pp. 746-747.*

⁴ *Ante, p. 64.*

verifiable and not for this arms control

Consequently, needs, to expand and other measures to request you

With this members of Congress testified before

It has been predecessor legislative proposals before this country's hearings.

Subsequent activities and conducted committee September

More recent committee many questions

Because prepared response, be interest to

Slightly for the Agency year 1975.

2-year period \$10,690,000 program remain for

In addition can grant factors and the Department

consuming ices of Congress The \$23 years 1976