

LBJ LIBRARY DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Page 1 of 2

Doc #	DocType	Doc Info	Classification	Pages	Date	Restriction
01	memo	Updated Position Paper Re: Weapons Destruction	S-	1	10/18/65	A
01a	rpt	re: Weapons Destruction	S-	13	10/18/65	A
02	memo	US Position...	S-	1	4/24/65	A
02a	rpt	re: Arms Control	S-	8	nd	A
02b	rpt	re: Arms Control	C-	2	nd	A
03	memo	re: Arms Control	S-	1	4/5/65	A
03a	rpt	re: Arms Control	S-	8	nd	A
03b	rpt	re: Arms Control	C-	2	nd	A
04	memo	re: Arms Control	TS-	2	12/31/64	A
05a	rpt	Cutoff of Production and Transfers of Fissionable Materials as Separable Measures	C	5	5/14/64	A
05b	rpt	Annex A	C	7	5/14/64	A
05e	rpt	Annex D	C	1	5/14/64	A

Collection Title NSF Files of Charles E. Johnson**Folder Title** Committee of Principals - General**Box Number** 02**Restriction Codes**

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Page 2

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06	rpt	re: Arms Control	TS-	10	nd	A
07	rpt	re: Arms Control	TS-	7	nd	A
07a	rpt	re: Arms Control	C-	2	nd	A
08	memo	Carol Moor to Johnson	S	1	8/20/63	A
		Open 11/3/02				
08a	excerpt	page 17a of unknown document	S	1	undated	A
		Open 11/3/02				
08b	list	NSC Actions list - page 4	S	1	undated	A
		Open 11/3/02				
09a	memo	from Halla to Johnson	C	1	11/26/62	A
		Open 1/23/18 per RAC 12/17				
09b	ltr	from Halla to Lay	C	1	11/9/62	A
09c	memo	The Committee of Principals: A Brief Note	C	2	10/31/62	A
		Open 1/23/18 per RAC 12/17				
09d		The committee of Principals: A Brief Note	C	1	10/31/62	
		Open 1/23/18 per RAC 12/17				

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UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
Washington, D. C.

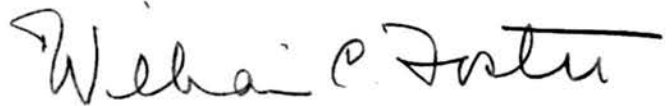
May 14, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMITTEE OF PRINCIPALS

SUBJECT: Cutoff of Fissionable Material Production and
Transfer to Peaceful Uses as Separable Measures

Attached for your comment and concurrence is a proposed position paper for the ENDC on cutoff of fissionable material production for weapons use and transfer of fissionable material to peaceful uses as separable measures prior to agreement on GCD. The portion of this paper dealing with verification of a cutoff for the nuclear powers has already been the subject of interagency discussion based on the Memorandum for Members of the Committee of Principals from ACDA dated February 25, 1964, Subject: Inspection of a Fissionable Material Production Cutoff.

Your comments are requested by May 26, 1964. After comments of other agencies are received it will be determined whether this paper requires consideration by the Committee of Principals.



William C. Foster
Director

Attachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

When separated from
attachment, handle
this document as
UNCLASSIFIED

1777

5c

UNCLASSIFIED

DMP # _____
14 May 1964
ANNEX B

EXTRACT FROM STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR CHARLES C. STELLE
AT 151st PLENARY MEETING OF THE ENDC (ENDC/PV 151,
pp.11-12)

"In our statements we have repeatedly indicated that if that amount is for some reason unsatisfactory to the Soviet Union we should be prepared to consider, within reason, appropriate adjustments. In its effort to find a mutually acceptable arrangement in this field, the United States delegation approached the Soviet delegation in April of this year and indicated that if the Soviet Union's objection to the United States proposal was based on a feeling that the amount proposed by the United States was not sufficiently large to have a tangible effect on the nuclear capabilities of the parties concerned, the United States would be prepared to consider, within reason, an amount larger than 50,000 kg. In addition, my delegation stated that if the Soviet Union felt that transfer of equal amounts by both the United States and the USSR would for some reason entail certain inequities for the Soviet Union, the United States would be prepared to consider an arrangement providing for a ratio of transfer calling for transfer by the United States, after a cutoff of production, of an amount larger, again within reason, than the amount to be transferred by the USSR. My delegation told the Soviet delegation that transfer by the United States of 60,000 kg and by the USSR of 40,000 kg would be an example of such an arrangement."

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ANNEX B

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5d

DMP # _____
May 14, 1964
ANNEX C

EXTRACT FROM STATEMENT BY US REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM C. FOSTER
AT 166th PLENARY MEETING OF THE ENDC (ENDC/PV 166, p. 18)

"This proposal is not merely a gesture. Some figures illustrate its scope. As examples, the approximate monetary value of 60,000 kilograms of weapon-grade U-235 is \$720 million. If completely fissioned in explosions, 60,000 kilograms would release about 1,000 megatons, or one-third of a ton of TNT equivalent for every man, woman and child on earth. On the other hand, if the 60,000 kilograms were completely converted to electrical energy in nuclear power reactors, it would produce 370 billion kilowatt-hours, or somewhat more than one-third as much as the entire United States production of electrical energy in 1963. These figures give some idea of the dimensions of the United States proposal."

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ANNEX C

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5d

DMP # _____
May 14, 1964
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UNCLASSIFIED

ANNEX C

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
August 20, 1963

FOR: Mr. Charles E. Johnson
NSC Staff

←

FROM: Carol C. Moor
Executive Secretariat

CCM

Citing of NSC Action 2238

Attached is page 17a from the draft of a history of the Committee of Principals being prepared in the Department. You will note that it has been classified Top Secret. The reason for this is the allusion (underlined in red) to a NSC Record of Action of May 24, 1960.

It is contemplated that the history when completed will be a Secret document. It would seem unfortunate that information drawn from a note at the end of the NSC 2238 would constitute a basis for classifying the entire history Top Secret.

I agree
BKS

I believe that one method for handling this situation could be to add a footnote on the page, where the Record of Action is mentioned to the effect that the Action, because of the substantive material involved, was classified Top Secret. This would put at rest the fears of anyone whose memory was so good as to recall that the quoted document was Top Secret.

Do you agree that the above procedure would be sufficient?

Attachment: As stated.

Yes

14 Phone
tell C.M. 2
OK it.
cy

~~TOP SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

DECLASSIFIED

Authority N45 RAC 030-002-2-1

By 9, NARA, Date 10/9/02

8a

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 17a -

The Designation of the Committee of Principals

The use of the term "Committee of Prindipals" came about gradually. The group was referred to as the "principals" in a memorandum of August 12, 1958 by Farley concerning a conversation held the previous day between Secretary Dulles and Gordon Gray. Again, in a memorandum from Farley to Under Secretary Herter on January 24, 1959, reference ^{was} made to the "Monday Meeting of Principals on the Boerkner (sic) Report". Also, in a memorandum of July 9, 1959, Farley referred to the "Meeting of the Principals".³¹

There ^{were} ~~are~~ other such references to the "Principals", but the first official designation of the group as the "Committee of Principals" appears ^{ed} in a National Security Council Record of Action of May 24, 1960. The record states that President Eisenhower indicated that he wanted "the advice of the Committee of Principals" on a matter relating to the test moratorium.³² This terminology was confirmed in a letter from Gordon Gray to Secretary of State Herter on ~~June~~ 6, 1960. Gray stated that "the President decided he would designate ~~as~~ the Committee of Principals, in addition to its present duties (i.e., with respect to the test ban), as an advisory group to the President and National Security Council on matters relating to U.S. policy on reduction and control of armaments".³³

DECLASSIFIED
Authority N47 RAC 030-002-2-1
By Q, NARA, Date 10/7/02

989

2238. POLICY ISSUES IN THE POST-SUMMIT ENVIRONMENT (Continued)

- (7) The United States should be on the alert for the possibility of aggressive Sino-Soviet Bloc activity in the Far East, especially by the Chinese Communists.
- (8) The military program as currently approved by the President continues to provide for an adequate defense posture in the post-Summit environment. However, certain operational steps to improve the state of readiness of U. S. forces should be considered in the ordinary course, but any changes deemed necessary should be undertaken quietly without unnecessary publicity.
- (9) The reconnaissance satellite program should be reviewed in connection with expediting achievement of an operational capability as soon as feasible, but no programs are to be undertaken on a crash basis until scientific analysis demonstrates real promise of success. If an issue is raised as to whether development and use of reconnaissance satellites is a provocative act, Khrushchev's statement might be quoted in which he said that he was aware of the U. S. satellite photographing the USSR, that he had not protested and that it could take as many pictures as we wanted.

- c. Noted the President's request that the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology consult with the Department of Defense with regard to the feasibility of expediting the reconnaissance satellite program, and report the results to the President.

NOTE: The President, in approving the second sentence in b-(5) above, stated that on this matter he would want the advice of the Committee of Principals (consisting of the Secretary of State as chairman, the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman, AEC, the Director of Central Intelligence, and the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, with the Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs as an adviser), consulting with the Press Secretary to the President and the Director, USIA.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority N4T RAC 030-002-24

By 90, NARA, Date 10/1/02

The action in c above, as approved by the President, subsequently transmitted to the Special Assistant for Science and Technology and the Secretary of Defense for appropriate implementation.

~~Return to Johnson~~

9

January 17, 1963

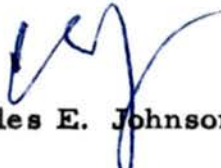
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NOTE FOR MR. SMITH B149

Brom--

Here is a note from Phil Halla and a short memo by Ina indicating the results of her research.

Halla is not pressing this matter and it is not essential to his work, although it would be useful to him and for the sake of future historians to pin down an authoritative account of whence came the Committee of Principals. Maybe at some point you could go into a trance and try to recall the facts surrounding the origins of the Committee.



Charles E. Johnson

Attachments:

1. Memo for CEJohnson fr Phil Halla, 11/26/62, re Origins of Comte of Principals, w/encls-ltr 11/9/62 fr Halla to Lay, and drft research paper on Comte of Principals.
2. Memo by Ina.

Note

Tell Halla the origin
was in preparations for a
Summit in 1958. Check State files.
CJ

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E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
NSC Memo, 1/30/63, State Dept. Guidelines
By JAV, NARA, Date 8-15-00

42

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

9a

November 26, 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON
National Security Council Staff

SUBJECT: Origins of the Committee of Principals

Reference is made to our telephone conversation today on the background of the Committee of Principals. I believe the attached copy of a letter to Jimmy Lay and the accompanying draft research paper are self-explanatory.

We would appreciate it if you could have the NSC files examined to ascertain whether there is a memorandum to or from President Eisenhower (presumably sometime in the latter part of 1958) describing the functions the inter-agency group, later known as the Committee of Principals, was to perform. Mr. Lay's recollection was that it might have also referred to the work of the Surprise Attack Conference which was in session that year.

He further recalls that the guidelines were to submit recommendations on policy to the President through the NSC. Guidance on negotiations, however, did not come through the NSC.

Your assistance will be appreciated. I believe it will be useful to make the resulting paper as accurate as possible for the information of those presently engaged in formulating arms control and disarmament policy.

Philip J. Halla

Philip J. Halla
Chief, Secretariat

(182/7773)

Enclosures:

1. Letter dated November 9, 1962 from Mr. Philip J. Halla to The Honorable James S. Lay, Jr.
2. Draft Research Paper on The Committee of Principals.

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Authority: AAC 030R-2-2-4-1

CONFIDENTIAL By JOW *ARA Date 12-18-17

(43)

9c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE COMMITTEE OF PRINCIPALS: A BRIEF NOTE

The "Committee of Principals" is a name given to relatively restricted meetings of certain cabinet-level officials and their subordinates who have primary responsibility for recommending United States policy relating to arms control and disarmament. It was not established by any specific decision or act, does not operate under any formal terms of reference, and does not have any specific rules of procedure. Its staff work is now performed by officers of ACDA. The Committee meets whenever its Chairman, the Secretary of State, considers it useful to discuss policy questions ranging from those involved in general and complete disarmament to those related to possible separate agreements in such areas as the cessation of nuclear weapon tests, non-transfer of nuclear weapons, and specific measures related to halting the arms race. Since its first meeting on August 8, 1958, the Committee has held approximately 50 meetings.

In addition to the Secretary of State, the "Committee of Principals" now includes the Secretary of Defense (often accompanied by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff), the Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Director of the U.S. Information Agency, and certain Special Assistants to the President, primarily those concerned with Science and Technology, and with National Security Affairs. Recommendations of the Committee are, as a general matter, forwarded to the President for approval, and in this connection the Committee meets with the President as necessary. During 1962 the practice of holding meetings of the Deputies of the Committee of Principals prior to the meetings of the full Committee was initiated to provide a means of resolving minor differences of opinion among the agencies involved and of focusing issues for presentation to the "Committee of Principals." These subsidiary meetings are attended by a number of members of the staffs of the agencies concerned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 31, 1962

DECLASSIFIED
Authority RAC 030R-22-69
By JOW vARA Date 12.18.17

9d

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE COMMITTEE OF PRINCIPALS: A BRIEF NOTE

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Oct. 31, 1962

DECLASSIFIED

Authority: RAC 0308-2-2-6-9

By: JON WARA Date: 12-18-17

Conversation with Mr. Lay

Re Committee of Principals:

There was some kind of a memo that spelled out the Committee and what it does, explaining its relationship to the NSC; probably a Committee of Principals under another name.

Bromley Smith backstopped the Special Committee in attending meetings of the group or sitting in with the staff. Check Bromley's file*; likely place would be when some policies were being considered in this general field (disarmament). May be in NSC Minutes folders.

There also may be a memo from Secretary Dulles to the President, or from the President to other people, which tended to define what was the Committee of Principals. The question was, "Should it be an NSC committee?". The answer was NO, except that questions of policy should go to the NSC.

Look at the "Disarmament" and "Nuclear Testing" files. Or there might be an NSC Action.

I have looked at Bromley's file, and found nothing except the attached book, which doesn't seem to give us much help.

I looked at the "Disarmament" and "Nuclear Testing" files in the NSC Files, and found nothing.

I have also checked with NSC Actions, and found nothing that might conceivably have anything to do with the Committee of Principals.

It might be possible to find something by talking personally to Bromley, but the time hasn't seemed to arrive; if you want to talk with him, that might help.

* Attached.

Ina