

631; 50 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Definitions.* As used hereinafter:

(a) The word "Director" means the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

(b) The term "affected agencies" shall include the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and, when not inappropriate in the context, the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and shall include also such other agencies as the Director may designate hereunder.

(c) The terms "arms control" and "disarmament" shall be defined as they are defined in section 3(a) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act.

(d) The term "related matters" shall include those matters which are necessary to, desirable for, or otherwise directly connected with the functions described in sections 3 and 4 of this order.

SEC. 2. *Cooperation.* The Director and the heads of affected agencies shall keep each other fully and currently informed on all significant aspects of United States arms control and disarmament policy and related matters, including current and prospective policies, plans and programs. Differences of opinion concerning arms control and disarmament policy and related matters arising between the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and other affected agencies with respect to such subjects which involve major matters of policy and cannot be resolved through consultation shall be promptly referred to the President for decision. In such instances the head of an agency presenting recommendations with respect to such differences to the President shall give the heads of affected agencies notice of the occasion for and substance of his recommendations.

SEC. 3. *Policy coordination.* (a) The Director shall establish procedures consistent with this order and the Arms Control and Disarmament Act to assure coordination of:

(1) his recommendations to the Secretary of State and the President and to the heads of affected agencies relating to United States arms control and disarmament policy;

(2) Government planning for the conduct and support of research for arms control and disarmament policy formulation, including the comprehensive and balanced plan provided for in Section 4 of this order;

(3) Government planning for the dissemination of public information concerning arms control and disarmament;

(4) the preparation for and management of United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field; and

(5) the preparation for, operation of or, as appropriate, ~~direction of~~ United States participation in such control systems as may become part of United States arms control and disarmament activities.

(b) The Director shall exercise leadership in assuring that differences of opinion concerning arms control and

disarmament policy and related matters are resolved expeditiously and shall take such steps as may be appropriate in order to produce common or harmonious action among the agencies concerned.

SEC. 4. *Research.* With the advice and assistance of affected agencies, the Director shall develop and keep current a comprehensive and balanced program of research, development and other studies needed to be conducted by or for the Government for arms control and disarmament policy formulation. The Director shall maintain a continuing inventory of Federal activities related to the planned program and advise the affected agencies as to their respective participations in the planned program in order to produce harmonious action and prevent duplication of effort. The Director shall periodically submit to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget a consolidated schedule of such activities with assessments of their respective programs by the responsible agencies, together with his evaluations regarding these activities.

SEC. 5. *Force and armament levels.* The Secretary of Defense shall keep the Director informed with respect to the planning of armed forces levels and armaments and, for consideration in connection with such planning, the Director shall furnish the Secretary of Defense statements of existing and projected arms control and disarmament policies.



THE WHITE HOUSE,  
August 20, 1962.

## President Liberalizes Travel to Guam and Pacific Trust Territory

### WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT

White House press release dated August 23

On Tuesday, August 21, 1962, the President signed an order<sup>1</sup> rescinding Executive Order 8683 of February 14, 1941, under which the Navy exercised entry control into the Guam Island Naval Defensive Sea Area and Airspace Reservation. Entry into the territory previously required prior Navy security clearance, although in effect United States citizens have been free to enter the territory since September 1961.

The President's action, which removes this requirement, was recommended by the Secretaries of

<sup>1</sup> No. 11045; 27 Fed. Reg. 8511.

State, Defense, and the Interior. The rescission of the 1941 order now places Guam, insofar as entry of persons is concerned, in the same status as the United States, controlled under the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952. The Department of Defense will continue to exercise control over entry into military and naval installations in Guam, including Apra Harbor.

Removal of entry controls is expected to encourage the development of the civilian economy of Guam. It will, for example, remove a major hindrance to the growth of tourism and will provide the territorial government with the opportunity to attract long-term investments, a necessary element in the economic development of the island. This, together with administration support for legislation to provide for an elected governor and a nonvoting deputy in Congress for Guam, is in furtherance of our national policies of increasing self-government and encouraging the social and economic development of the area of the Pacific for which we are responsible.

Guam was acquired by the United States in 1898 as a consequence of the Spanish-American War. Navy administration, except for a period when it was occupied by Japan during World War II, continued until August 1950 when jurisdiction was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. The Congress enacted organic legislation in 1950 which granted United States citizenship to the people of Guam and established a civilian government with a Governor appointed by the President and an elective legislature.

Simultaneously with the rescission of Executive Order 8683, the President directed opening the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to United States citizens, investment, and shipping without prior Navy security clearance.

Since 1947 the Trust Territory, which came under United States control during World War II, has been administered by the United States as a strategic trusteeship under agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations. Under the President's policy directive, entry by United States persons and American-flag vessels into the area will be the responsibility of the High Commissioner under the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and in accordance with regulations developed by the Secretaries of State, Defense, and the Interior.

The Trust Territory contains certain defense installations. Entry into such areas by all persons and vessels will continue to be subject to Navy clearance. Concurrently with the decision to remove the Navy entry controls for United States citizens and American-flag vessels, the administration has undertaken a vigorous and far-reaching program of political, social, and economic development. Education will receive first priority. The goal is to provide standards comparable to those in the United States. The construction of over 200 new schoolrooms is planned as well as the employment of enough teachers to carry out the program.

#### STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, AUGUST 23

White House press release dated August 23

In furtherance of our national policy of promoting self-government and encouraging expanded social and economic development in the territories under United States administration, I have signed an Executive order rescinding a 1941 Executive order (8683) which established the Guam Naval and Airspace Reservations. As a result of this action, Navy security clearances no longer will be required as a condition of entering the Territory of Guam, thus providing the same freedom of movement that exists in other parts of the United States.

Further, I have directed that regulations relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands be revised to facilitate free entry of United States citizens, United States investment, and United States-flag vessels into that area. Revised procedures will be developed by the Secretaries of State, Defense, and the Interior.

Entry into Eniwetok, Bikini, and Kwajalein Atolls, together with such other islands as may be designated for national defense purposes from time to time, will continue to be under control of the Department of Defense. All appropriate measures will be taken to insure that the security interests of the United States in the Pacific are amply safeguarded.

I intend that these actions I have taken will foster responsible political development, stimulate new economic activity, and enable the people of the islands to participate fully in the world of today.

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## United States Announces Decision on Disposal of Surplus Tin

### Department Statement

Press release 521 dated August 24

The United States Government, having had consultations with the International Tin Council and further consultations with the governments of the major tin-producing countries—Malaya, Bolivia, Indonesia, Thailand, Nigeria, and the Republic of the Congo (Léopoldville)—has announced its decision on the proposed disposal of surplus tin during the remainder of 1962.

Desiring to take into account the problems of the producing countries, and to conform as nearly as feasible to the suggestions advanced by their governments, the United States Government has decided to reduce the quantity of tin to be disposed of to a maximum of 200 tons per week. Of this, an average of approximately 30 tons per week is expected to be used in the foreign aid programs, and approximately 10 tons per week for direct use by United States Government agencies. The quantity to be actually sold in commercial markets will be reduced accordingly. The weekly limitation will not be cumulative as far as commercial sales are concerned.

A separate statement being issued by the General Services Administration<sup>1</sup> gives the detailed procedures of offerings and disposals. The General Services Administration will accept only those bids which are reasonably consistent with prevailing market prices. It will reduce or temporarily suspend the sales if it should appear that they are exerting substantial downward pressure on prices.

The United States Government is interested in protecting the long-term stability and prosperity of the tin-producing countries and therefore assumes the responsibility to observe the market situation closely. The effects of the disposals covered by this announcement will be reviewed if there are any significant changes in the market and in any case before the expiration of the announced period as regards disposals thereafter which will

<sup>1</sup> For text, see GSA news release 1772 dated Aug. 24.

not necessarily be the same as those now being announced. The United States Government intends to consult with the governments of the major producing countries and the International Tin Council if the operation of the program indicates that a change is desirable.

## Japan To Suspend Exports to U.S. of Certain Cotton Textile Items

Press release 520 dated August 24

The Japanese Government has informed the U.S. Government that it will suspend exports of blouses, shorts, and trousers to the United States after August 31, 1962, pending discussions between the two Governments with regard to the implementation of the bilateral cotton textile agreement<sup>1</sup> as it affects these items. The bilateral agreement has been in effect since January 1, 1962.

The Japanese Government has also assured the U.S. Government that exports to the United States of certain cotton textile items, such as gingham, poplins, and pillowcases will be greatly reduced during the remaining months of 1962 to insure that the individual and overall ceilings provided for in the bilateral agreement will not be exceeded.

## Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

### 87th Congress, 2d Session

Proposed Supplemental Appropriation for Loans to the International Monetary Fund. Communication from the President transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1963 of \$2 billion. H. Doc. 446. June 25, 1962. 2 pp.

Sugar Act Amendments of 1962. Report to accompany H.R. 12154. S. Rept. 1631. June 26, 1962. 9 pp.

Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962. Conference Report to accompany H.R. 8291. H. Rept. 1923. June 26, 1962. 8 pp.

Amending the Act of June 30, 1954, Providing for a Continuance of Civil Government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Report to accompany S. 2775. H. Rept. 1936. June 27, 1962. 5 pp.

<sup>1</sup> For text, see BULLETIN of Oct. 2, 1961, p. 571.

what they change and as to what they do not change. They are significant in three respects:

First, the increase in the long-range detection

These proposals have been presented in the hope that the Soviet Union would make a similar urgent and far-reaching effort to narrow the gap

**U.S. Outlines New Position on Test Ban Treaty***Statement by Arthur H. Dean<sup>1</sup>*

Let me begin my presentation today by restating that the goal of the United States is to achieve a workable and effective treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in all environments for all time. During the past few years the United States has devoted a great deal of effort to deal with all aspects of the issues which have been the major stumbling block in the path of reaching agreement—the detection, location, and identification of underground nuclear tests.

When the eight new members<sup>2</sup> of the Conference on April 16, 1962, addressed an earnest appeal to the nuclear powers to reach agreement on a test ban treaty and coupled that appeal with a joint memorandum,<sup>3</sup> the United States sought to reply to this appeal by intensifying its evaluation of the status of efforts to establish effective verification of a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests.

This evaluation also included an appraisal of the political and military factors which affect the reaching of agreement. Our evaluation has covered a review of the findings, which have only recently become available, of the U.S. research program on detection, identification, and location of

underground seismic events and an analysis of seismic data produced by the recent U.S. underground test series.<sup>4</sup>

The review has shown that much of the technical data resulting from the U.S. program bear on the efforts of the United States to respond to the eight-nation initiative and to achieve a workable, comprehensive test ban treaty. The United States now has qualified scientists and technical experts available at Geneva to assist in explaining in detail these various developments and their significance to all delegations at this Conference. At this time I would only like to summarize two of the developments which offer real promise.

**Significance of U.S. Test Data**

The first of these developments is a reassessment, on the basis of technical developments and increased experience, of seismic detection capability which indicates a substantially better capability to detect, i.e. record, seismic events at long range, as compared to short range, than had been predicted in the past.

The second development is that the number of earthquakes occurring in certain areas of interest comparable to an underground nuclear test of a given magnitude has been substantially reduced from the previous estimate.

These developments are significant, both as to

<sup>1</sup> Made at the 69th plenary session of the Conference of the 18-Nation Committee on Disarmament at Geneva, Switzerland, on Aug. 14. Ambassador Dean is U.S. Representative to the Conference. For a summary of developments Mar. 14-June 15, 1962, see BULLETIN of July 23, 1962, p. 154.

<sup>2</sup> The new member nations are: Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden, United Arab Republic.

<sup>3</sup> For text, see U.N. doc. DC/203 (ENDC/28).

<sup>4</sup> For a statement by President Kennedy on Aug. 1, see BULLETIN of Aug. 20, 1962, p. 283.

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orandum—in short, an attempt to use the memorandum as a means of bringing agreement nearer. The Soviet Union is attempting to use the mem-

orandum—what is new in the U.S. position—and where the Soviet Union has retreated. Secondly, because it will help to explain why the United States