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Security Council

Letter dated 19th of October 1966 from the United Nations Security Council to the Permanent Representatives of the member states of the Security Council.

Respected Diplomats

This letter is a follow up to the previously supplied advance intimation of an emergency meeting of the Security Council. As you all know, the year is 1966, **therefore the date stated in the preceding letter is naturally a typographical error and is to be taken as such.** The date as on which this letter is being drafted and delivered to you, the permanent representatives of your respective Nations in the United Nations Security Council is the **19th of October 1966.** The Emergency session of the UNSC has been scheduled after due deliberation by the President of the Security Council on the **21st of October 1966.**

It was mentioned in the Preceding letter that information shall be supplied to you and selected persons of relevance in your home States as and when the President of the Security Council shall receive such information from the Secretary General. In-keeping with the same this letter is being sent to you with additional details of the developing situation.

Annexed to the preceding letter was the text of the 1943 Quebec Agreement which was originally signed between the United States of

America and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The text was so attached in order to give you the context within which the said developments are taking place.

The Quebec Agreement was formulated in 1943, well during World War II. The intent of the parties became clear subsequently as the agreement did not employ plain terms to explain the understanding reached by the parties, for instance the reference to "Tube Alloys" in the agreement was in fact a codename of the clandestine research and development programme, authorised by the United Kingdom, with participation from Canada, to develop nuclear weapons during the Second World War. Starting before the Manhattan Project in the United States, the British efforts were kept classified and as such had to be referred to by code even within the highest circles of government. This project was later subsumed into the Manhattan Project due to the burden of costs attached to it.

The date of this agreement and the intent of the parties involved can well be gauged in the context of the ongoing war, however the world today is more peaceful than it was 23 years ago and any such agreement today shall prove detrimental to the world at large. The United Nations has recently received information from verified sources close to the governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom that the 23 year old agreement is now being revised and revitalised, broadly meaning that one can reasonably expect the former terms of agreement to stand in effect between the 2 countries.

As is known to the World at large the relations between the Western Bloc of nations lead by the United States and the Eastern Bloc lead by the Soviet Union are in a fragile state in what is being touted as "The Cold War" by political and military experts on both sides. Both blocs and their leaders engage and invest in acts of espionage, both political and military against each other, the existence of this fact is not unknown to nations across the globe. As early as the Manhattan project a network of USSR spies, informally termed the "Ring of Spies" who were later arrested operated among the Americans and supplied the USSR with detailed information about the development of the Atomic bomb by the United States, U.K and Canada.

The information of the said revision and intended re-application of the Quebec Agreement is presumed to have reached the Soviet Union through its elaborate global intelligence network. This presumption arises from the fact that Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov who fathered the Soviet Atomic Bomb Project along with the late Igor Kurchatov was recently summoned to Moscow under conditions of secrecy and the IAEA has also reported increased levels of nuclear radiation on Mount Yamantau in the Ural Mountains, Bashkortostan, Soviet Union. United States has corroborated this news by expressing concern over certain high resolution images captured of the region by its Military Satellites.

What is alarming is the fact that these developments have occurred while the 18 Nation Committee on Disarmament which was created vide resolution 1722 (XVI) of the General Assembly on December 21, 1961 is busy deliberating upon a new treaty to curb the growing threat of nuclear weapons.

This information comes at a time when there is growing concern across the world regarding the proliferation of and threat posed by nuclear weapons. There are also major concerns regarding the escalation of tensions between the U.S and the U.S.S.R. The main parties involved in this brewing conflict are all permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and yield the power to Veto any decision taken by it, which makes the character of this meeting even more complex.

It is important to note that the call for curbing Nuclear proliferation was first sent out by the United States itself when U.S. President Eisenhower's delivered his "Atoms for Peace" address to the General Assembly of the United Nations on 8 December 1953 wherein he proposed the establishment of the IAEA. It was the U.S. Ratification of the IAEA Statute by President Eisenhower on 29 July 1957, that marked the official birth of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

It is a matter of grave concern that the permanent members of the UNSC have decided to move on such a volatile path in such turbulent times. This council needs to convene urgently in order to discuss the possibilities of an amicable solution to the aforementioned problem. The council is also charged with the responsibility of averting a stalemate which may prospectively arise out of the exercise of the Veto. This situation has as of now put the entire structure upon which the UN stands today in question. The United Nations was formed to free this world from the scourge of war in our times and a nuclear confrontation between two major world powers or even a possibility thereof puts this aim in jeopardy.

Once the Security Councils convenes and is in session on the **21st of October**, the representatives of member states shall be duly notified of any and all further developments.

That being said we hope that you and the concerned individuals in your home countries will take due cognisance of the situation and the UNSC shall be able to successfully discharge its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations of maintaining international peace and security.

Looking forward to convening the aforementioned session.

Sincere regards

(Signed)

President of the Security Council