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DISPOSAL OF U S PLUTONIUM

The Clinton adminstration has put 50% of all our plutonium under the inspection control International Atomic Energy Agency (an agency of the U.N.). The Department of Energy is now taking input on what to do with this plutonium. A meeting will be held in Seattle on Tuesday April 30,1995 (flyer included) that is sponsored by the Department of Energy, Department of ecology and various disarmament groups like Physicians For Social Responsibility to get citizens input on various plans for this plutonium.

There are several problems with this plan.

1) We are the only nuclear power that is disposing of it's plutonium from nuclear weapons. This critical material produced at great cost over the cold war may be needed again when the communist win the presidential elections in Russia this June. This option of reassemblying nuclear weapons should be available to the next President. 1/01.06.00

2) The current operation of the U.N. inspection of U.S. nuclear materials, I believe is illegal. President Clinton has justified these inspections based an Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which calls for negotiations to achieve universal nuclear disarmament. We have forgotten that when President Nixon submitted the Non-Proliferation Treaty to the U.S. Senate he stated it would prohibit the International Atomic Energy Agency from any inspections dealing with our national security. The treaty has not been modified to allow these inspections. 2/01.06.00

David R Montgomery

M-215

01 06 00 Comment Number 1

The United States is not likely to proceed significantly with Pu disposition unless Russia takes reciprocal action simultaneously. Both the United States and Russia have inventories of Pu, surplus to defense needs. The United States is retaining necessary quantities of Pu under the Stockpile Stewardship and Management Program to guarantee that future defense needs of the Nation are assured.

01 06 00 Comment Number 2

Comment noted. IAEA considerations are not a part of the environmental analysis. However, IAEA is considered in the technical and nonproliferation analysis and will be integrated in DOE's decisionmaking process.

telligence and deep sense of compassion made an indelible impression on all who knew him.

Mrs. Nixon joins me in extending deepest sympathy to his wife and family.

NOTE: Mr. McGill died on February 4 in Atlanta, Ga., of a heart attack at the age of 70. Since 1942 he had been editor, and since 1962 publisher, of the Atlanta Constitution. In 1958 he won the Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing.

29 Message to the Senate Requesting Advice and Consent to Ratification of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. *February 5, 1969*

To the Senate of the United States:

After receiving the advice of the National Security Council, I have decided that it will serve the national interest to proceed with the ratification of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Accordingly, I request that the Senate act promptly to consider the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

I have always supported the goal of halting the spread of nuclear weapons. I opposed ratification of the Treaty last fall in the immediate aftermath of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. My request at this time in no sense alters my condemnation of that Soviet action.

I believe that ratification of the Treaty at this time would advance this Administration's policy of negotiation rather than confrontation with the USSR.

I believe that the Treaty can be an important step in our endeavor to curb the spread of nuclear weapons and that it advances the purposes of our Atoms for Peace program which I have supported since its inception during President Eisenhower's Administration.

In submitting this request I wish to endorse the commitment made by the previous Administration that the United States will, when safeguards are applied under the Treaty, permit the International Atomic Energy Agency to apply its safeguards to all nuclear activities in the United States, exclusive of those activities with direct national security significance.

I also reiterate our willingness to join with all Treaty parties to take appropriate measures to insure that potential benefits from peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon parties to the Treaty.

Consonant with my purpose to "strengthen the structure of peace," therefore, I urge the Senate's prompt consideration and positive action on this Treaty.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House
February 5, 1969