AIDE-MEMOIRE

The United States Government has studied

Ambassador Dobrynin's oral statement of January twenty-fifth together with all other presently available data on the

Soviet Union underground explosion of January 15, 1965,

in the light of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests

in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water.

The United States has noted the observation contained in Ambassador Dobrynin's oral statement that the

quantity of radioactive debris that was placed in the atmosphere was "so insignificant that a possibility of its fall out

outside the territorial limits of the Soviet Union is excluded."

However, we are unable to reconcile the scientific findings

with respect to the radioactive debris resulting from the

Soviet Union's test with the observations in Ambassador

Dobrynin's oral statement.

original delivered during by Amb. Thompson
to Amb. Dobrynin.
On January 19, 20, 21 and 22 radioactive debris, which can be associated directly with the Soviet nuclear explosion on January 15, was collected outside the USSR. United States aircraft operating in the Sea of Japan acquired fresh fission fragments traceable to the Soviet test. In addition, the Radioactivity Countermeasures Headquarters of the Government of Japan has published data collected from many ground stations on January 20, 21 and 22 indicating concentrations of radioactive debris which were as much as 10 to 100 times the levels on previous days.

Article I (b) of the Treaty imposes an obligation on parties to prohibit, prevent and not to carry out any nuclear explosion in any environment including underground, "if such explosion causes radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits" of the party conducting the test.

In view of the foregoing, the Government of the United States requests further information concerning this event.

Department of State
Washington

February 15, 1965
2/15/65

Ambassador Thompson handed this to Ambassador Dobrynin this afternoon.

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