

## Recommendation 97 of the WEU Assembly on the state of European security, disarmament and the nuclear force (Paris, 4 December 1963)

**Caption:** On 4 December 1963, the Assembly of Western European Union (WEU) adopts Recommendation 97 on the state of European security, disarmament and the nuclear force. Given the ongoing arms race, the Assembly requests that each Member State of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) make the achievement of a treaty of general and comprehensive disarmament the overriding aim of its foreign and defence policy. The Assembly also urges the WEU Council to take what steps it can to ensure that a system for the control of nuclear weapons is developed in NATO.

**Source:** Assembly of Western European Union. 'Recommendation 97 on the state of European security. Disarmament and the nuclear force (Paris, eleventh sitting, 4th December 1963)' in Proceedings: Ninth ordinary session: Second Part, Vol. IV, Minutes: Official Report of Debates. Paris: Assembly of WEU. December 1963, p. 30.

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[http://www.cvce.eu/obj/recommendation\\_97\\_of\\_the\\_weu\\_assembly\\_on\\_the\\_state\\_of\\_european\\_security\\_disarmament\\_and\\_the\\_nuclear\\_force\\_paris\\_4\\_december\\_1963-en-04251f39-5caa-4016-bcbb-667690797358.html](http://www.cvce.eu/obj/recommendation_97_of_the_weu_assembly_on_the_state_of_european_security_disarmament_and_the_nuclear_force_paris_4_december_1963-en-04251f39-5caa-4016-bcbb-667690797358.html)



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**RECOMMENDATION 97**  
***on the state of European security***  
***Disarmament and the nuclear force***

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The Assembly,

Aware that the continued division of Germany, the ever-increasing number, flexibility, accuracy and penetrating power of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons in the world, and the unbroken lead of offence over defence in the technological arms race render the security of Western Europe precarious and the probable results of its breakdown catastrophic ;

Welcoming the partial Test Ban Agreement signed in Moscow on 5th August 1963 ;

Believing that the best means of increasing that security would be the achievement of a treaty of general and comprehensive disarmament under international inspection and control as envisaged by what is in common between the draft proposals of the United States and the USSR now under discussion in Geneva ;

Aware that such a treaty is unlikely to be immediately achieved, and that, until it is a defensive posture must be maintained in Western Europe, both on the nuclear level and on the conventional level ;

Impressed by the dangers of the continuous spread of independent nuclear capabilities to more and more powers throughout the world, and by the risks attendant on lack of co-ordination in the nuclear strategies of the allies,

**RECOMMENDS TO THE COUNCIL**

That all member governments individually, in NATO, and as far as applicable through the Geneva negotiations, make the achievement of a treaty of general and comprehensive disarmament the overriding aim of their foreign and defence policies ;

And that, concurrently, the Council take what steps it can to ensure that a system for the control of nuclear weapons in NATO be developed which shall give each member State a voice in decisions affecting it and ensure a single chain of command for both planning and operational purposes.