

Prime Minister agreed that a decision on Polaris must be considered in the widest context both of the future defence of the Atlantic alliance and of the safety of the whole free world. They reached the conclusion that this issue created an opportunity for the development of new and closer arrangements for the organization and control of strategic western defence and that such arrangements in turn could make a major contribution to political cohesion among the nations of the alliance.

(6) The Prime Minister suggested and the President agreed that for the immediate future a start could be made by subscribing to NATO some part of the forces already in existence. This could include allocations from United States strategic forces, from United Kingdom bomber command, and from tactical nuclear forces now held in Europe. Such forces would be assigned as part of a NATO nuclear force and targeted in accordance with NATO plans.

(7) Returning to Polaris, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that the purpose of their two governments with respect to the provision of the Polaris missiles must be the development of a multilateral NATO nuclear force in the closest consultation with other NATO allies. They will use their best endeavors to this end.

(8) Accordingly, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that the U.S. will make available on a continuing basis Polaris missiles (less warheads) for British submarines. The U.S. will also study the feasibility of making available certain support facilities for such submarines. The U.K. government will construct the submarines in which these weapons will be placed and they will also provide the nuclear warheads for the Polaris missiles. British forces developed under this plan will be assigned and targeted in the same way as the forces described in paragraph 6.

These forces, and at least equal U.S. forces, would be made available for inclusion in a NATO multilateral nuclear force. The Prime Minister made it clear that except where H.M.G. may decide that supreme national interests are at stake, these British forces will be used for the purposes of international defence of the western alliance in all circumstances.

(9) The President and the Prime Minister are convinced that this new plan will strengthen the nuclear defence of western alliance. In strategic terms this defence is indivisible, and it is their conviction that in all ordinary circumstances of crisis or danger, it is this very unity which is the best protection of the west.

(10) The President and the Prime Minister agreed that in addition to having a nuclear shield it is important to have a non-nuclear sword. For this purpose they agreed on the importance of increasing the effectiveness of their conventional forces on a worldwide basis.

Following is text of joint communique agreed by Mr. Diefenbaker and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

#### Joint Communique

Following on their joint meeting with President Kennedy, the Prime Ministers of Canada and the United Kingdom had discussions in Nassau from Dec. 21-22.

The foreign secretary, Lord Home, took part in some of these.

The two prime ministers discussed a wide range of topics which had been on the agenda for Prime Minister Macmillan's talks with President Kennedy. In particular, Mr. Diefenbaker and Mr. Macmillan reviewed the state of east-west relations, including the problem of nuclear tests and disarmament, and expressed the hope that the present situation might offer opportunities for constructive moves in the problems outstanding in these fields.

They also reviewed the situation in the Indian subcontinent and Prime Minister Diefenbaker expressed his strong support for the declaration by President Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan about the desirability of a reconciliation of Indian and Pakistan differences.

The two prime ministers also discussed the situation in the Congo and agreed on the desirability of a peaceful solution which would promote the unity of that country and prevent further discord.

The two prime ministers exchanged views about the current negotiations for British membership of the common market and affirmed the importance of close consultation in this regard.

The two prime ministers expressed their strong conviction of the vital role which the commonwealth can play in the improvement of understanding between nations, in promoting the cause of freedom, and in the solution of world problems.

They also stated their satisfaction at the unique opportunity which the commonwealth provides for close, friendly and continuing consultations. Such consultations are in themselves an expression of the vitality of the commonwealth and of its increasing usefulness in the service of mankind.

Nassau, the Bahamas  
December 22, 1962