Summary dates - 3/10/61 1717

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~~CM~~-12-International Atomic Energy Agency — Val. 1

Val. 1 Correspondence beginning with 7-6-60 to 5-31-61
Val. 2 Correspondence beginning with 6-1-61 to

Previous Material: 00 n-12-IAEA

O&M-12-IAEA

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3	7-20-60	AEC 973/35		skw	ouo						
4	7-21-60	AEC 973/36		llh	ouo						
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21	3-23-61	Eklund, Sigvard, Dr.		vee							
22	5-24-61	AEC 973/47 Smyth, Dr.		vee							

IA-12 IAEA

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AEC 973/47

May 24, 1961

COPY NO. 1

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

U.S. MEMBER ON IAEA BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Note by the Acting Secretary

1. The attached letter from Dr. Henry D. Smyth, enclosing a letter to Assistant Secretary Harlan Cleveland, is circulated for the information of the Commission.

2. The attachments will be scheduled for discussion at the next Information Meeting.

Harold D. Anamosa
Acting Secretary

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Commissioners	2 - 6
D. C. Office	7

AEC 973/47

19-12-5

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Princeton University
University Research Board
111 Pyne Administration Building
Princeton, New Jersey

May 19, 1961

The Honorable Glenn Seaborg
Chairman
United States Atomic Energy Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Glenn:

I think the enclosed copy of my letter to Mr. Cleveland is self-explanatory. I am sorry you were not at the meeting in his office on May 11th.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Harry
H. D. Smyth

Enclosures

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Princeton University
University Research Board
111 Pyne Administration Building
Princeton, New Jersey

May 19, 1961

The Honorable Harlan Cleveland
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cleveland:

Since the meeting with you, Dr. Wiesner, Mr. Graham, Dr. Haworth, and others on May 11th, I have been reconsidering the question of my nomination as a Member of the Board of Governors of the IAEA.

As you know, on May 8th I drafted a letter to you which I then withheld at your request in your telephone call to me late that afternoon. I think it will be useful to quote in full the body of that letter:

> "During March, 1961, on the initiative of Dr. Seaborg, I had a series of conversations with you, with Dr. Seaborg, and with others of the Department of State and the AEC in reference to your request that I consider the position of U. S. Member of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.
>
> "On March 27, 1961, I wrote to you and to Dr. Seaborg reviewing the conditions we had discussed and stating that I would accept the position on the agreed basis. On March 31st, your deputy, Mr. Wallner, called me to say that the papers recommending my nomination were going to the White House.
>
> "In view of the delay in processing my nomination, I feel that I should, with deep regret, ask you to withdraw the recommendation for my nomination. I shall of course, be glad to discuss any aspect of this matter frankly with you and Dr. Seaborg.
>
> "My concern is to assure effective participation by the United States, and its full support of its representative, in the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency."

As I now understand it, my nomination, and that of Mr. Cargo,,have been delayed because of certain disagreements between various groups responsible for such appointments. I am not sure how serious these disagreements are, but it occurs to me that they might give rise to future difficulties in making appointments more important than that of U.S. representative to the IAEA. I would regret being the cause of such difficulties.

As I stated at the meeting on May 11th, I feel I should not make any commitments about staff positions as a condition for either my nomination or that of Mr. Cargo. However, I am willing to have the recommendation of my nomination withdrawn, and I hope you will not hesitate to withdraw it if you think such action desirable. The State Department and the AEC would then be at liberty to choose some other scientist equally well qualified, or to consider some other way of achieving U. S. respresentation on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. I believe it is important to complete arrangements for U. S. representation at the June meeting of the Board of Governors as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

H. D. Smyth

FORM AEC-204
(9-57)

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

DATE:

INDEX: IA-12-IAEA

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: AEC 997/52: SUPPORT OF IAEA SAFEGUARDS. To confirm and consolidate certain Commission actions on international safeguards and consider a negotiating position for the agreement to place four U.S. reactors under the safeguards of the IAEA.

FILED:

INDEXER: PFC-9-Inspection

REMARKS: date of paper: 5-19-61

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

AEC

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
Washington 25, D. C.

PRESS RUN APR 28 1961 9:30 A.M.

No. D-103
Tel. HAzelwood 7-7831
Ext. 3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Friday, April 28, 1961)

47 U.S. SCIENTISTS TO PARTICIPATE IN TWO IAEA CONFERENCES IN MAY

Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, today announced that 47 U.S. scientists are expected to participate in Europe next month in conferences on tritium and electronics sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency and that the USAEC also will take part in six other international meetings of major importance during the year.

In the Symposium on the Detection and Use of Tritium in the Physical and Biological Sciences on May 3 - 10 in Vienna, 23 scientists will present 26 scientific papers, while it is anticipated that 24 will present 29 papers in the Conference on Nuclear Electronics on May 15 - 20 in Belgrade. (See AEC Announcement C-258).

The six additional major conferences, all sponsored by the International Agency, in which the Commission will participate are:

"Symposium on the Effects of Ionizing Radiation on the Nervous System," June 5 - 9, Vienna;

"Symposium on Whole Body Counting," June 13 - 16, Vienna;

"Seminar on the Physics of Fast and Intermediate Reactors," August 3 - 11, Vienna;

(more)

"Seminar on Plasma Physics and Controlled Nuclear Fusion Research," Sept. 4 - 8, Salzburg, Austria;

"Symposium on Utilization and Programming of Research Reactors," Oct. 16 - 20, Vienna; and

"Conference on the Use of Radioisotopes in Animal Biology and the Medical Sciences," Nov. 21 - Dec. 1, Mexico City. (The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization are co-sponsors with the International Agency.)

The IAEA's recognition of the usefulness of tritium as a research tool in the physical and biological sciences and recent developments in the steadily expanding electronics field have resulted in the planning of these conferences.

The symposium on tritium will be the first comprehensive, international conference ever held in this field. Tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen, is widely used in physics and medicine. Among the topics to be discussed at the symposium are distribution of tritium in nature, methods of enrichment and applications in hydrology; tritium in chemistry and physics; detection and counting of tritium, preparation of tritiated compounds; general aspects of tritium in biological studies; synthesis of tritiated biological compounds; radiation effects of tritium; distribution and metabolism of tritiated thymidine and related compounds for studying cell metabolism; use of tritiated thymidine and related compounds in radiobiology; and use of other tritiated compounds for metabolic studies.

The nuclear electronics conference in Belgrade will be the first major meeting of scientists in this field since the meeting in September, 1958, in Paris which was organized by the French Society of Radio-Electricians. A scientific electronics exhibit is scheduled in conjunction with the meeting in Belgrade.

Scientists participating in conferences sponsored by the International Agency must be nominated by governments of

member states of the Agency or by international organizations invited to take part. The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission coordinates all U. S. technical papers to be presented at the IAEA scientific conferences.

SYMPOSIUM ON TRITIUM

U. S. scientists who will participate in the tritium symposium, the titles of their papers and co-authors follow:

Kenneth Wilzbach, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois -- "Gas Exposure Method for Tritium Labelling."

Paul Y. Feng, Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, Illinois -- "Specific Tritium Labelling of Organic Compounds by the Gas Exposure Method."

Warren J. Kaufman, University of California, Berkeley, California -- "Recent Advances in Low-Level Scintillation Counting of Tritium" (Co-Author: G. Parks)

Warren J. Kaufman, University of California, Berkeley, California -- "Application of Tritium Tracer to Canal Seepage Measurements" (Co-Author: D. K. Todd)

Jacob Bigeleisen, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island, N. Y. -- "Correlation of Tritium and Deuterium Isotope Effects."

Edward Fireman, Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, Massachusetts -- "Tritium in Meteorites and in a Recovered Satellite."

Philip S. Woods, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island, N. Y. -- "Autoradiographic Studies of Ribonucleic Acid Metabolism with Tritium-Labelled Cytidine."

(more)

James C. Hampton, Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston, Texas -- "The Combined Use of Radioautographic and Electron Microscopic Techniques on Ultra-Thin Sections of Tritium Labelled Cells of the Intestinal Epithelium" (Co-Author: H. Quastler)

Otto L. Stein, Montana State University, Missoula, Montana -- "The Effect of Tritiated Thymidine on the Morphogenesis of Lateral Roots" (Co-Author: H. Quastler)

William Siri, Donner Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California -- "Tritium Exchange in Biological Systems."

Robert Speirs, State University of New York, Brooklyn, N. Y. -- "Distribution of Tritiated Tetanus Toxin Following an Intraperitoneal Injection in Immunized and Non-Immunized Mice" (Co-Authors: A. Fedinec, J. Snell)

Robert Speirs, State University of New York, Brooklyn, N. Y. -- "Use of Tritiated Thymidine to Study the Origin and Fate of Inflammatory Cells" (Co-Authors: V. Jansen, E. E. Speirs, S. Osada)

Hilton A. Smith, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee -- "The Separation of Hydrogen, Tritium and Tritium Hydride by Gas Chromatography" (Co-Author: E. H. Carter, Jr.)

George Okita, Argonne Cancer Research Hospital, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois -- "Determination of Radiotracer Stability of Tritium-Labelled Compounds in Biological Studies" (Co-Author: J. L. Spratt)

Eugene Cronkite, Medical Research Center, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island, N. Y. -- "Tritium Labelled Thymidine (H-3TDR) its Somatic Toxicity and Use in the

(more)

Study of Growth Rates and Potentials in Normal and Malignant Tissue of Man and Animals" (Co-Author: V. P. Bond)

Victor Bond, Medical Research Center, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island, N. Y. -- "Stability of RNA and DNA in Bone Marrow Cells" (Co-Authors: L. E. Feinendegen, E. P. Cronkite)

Joseph R. Rubini, Veterans Administration Hospital, Dallas, Texas -- "In Vitro Metabolism of H-3 Thymidine" (Co-Authors: S. Keller, A. Eisentraut, E. P. Cronkite)

John Burr, Atomics International, Canoga Park, California -- "Tritium Applications in the Radiation Chemistry of Organic Materials - A Survey."

Harnes S. Isbell, National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C. -- "Utilization of Tritium and Carbon-14 in Studies of Isotope Effects" (Co-Authors: H. L. Frush, L. T. Sniegoski)

Lloyd A. Currie, Department of Chemistry, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania -- "Tritium Labelling by Means of Uranium Hydride" (Co-Author: R. S. Felter)

Jerome F. Eastham, Department of Chemistry, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee -- "Geiger Counting of Tritium as Water Vapor" (Co-Author: L. F. Ballard)

Jerome F. Eastham, Department of Chemistry, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee -- "Liquid Scintillation Detection of Tritium in Insoluble or Quenching Organic Samples" (Co-Authors: H. Westbrook, D. Gonzales)

(more)

J. Herbert Taylor, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. -- "Tritium and Autoradiography in Cell Biology."

Donald Greiff, Marquette University, School of Medicine, Department of Pathology, Milwaukee, Wisconsin -- "The Effects of Beta Rays (Tritium) on the Growth of Rickettsias and Influenza Virus."

Elwood H. LaBrosse, Laboratory of Clinical Science, National Institute of Mental Health, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bethesda, Maryland -- "The Metabolism of Tritium-Labelled Epinephrine in Man" (Co-Authors: J. Axelrod, L. J. Kopin, S. S. Kety)

A. L. Powell, Department of the Navy, Office of Naval Research, Boston, Massachusetts -- "Studies on the Mechanism of the Cannizzaro Reaction" (Co-Authors: C. G. Swain, C. R. Morgan)

CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR ELECTRONICS

U. S. scientists who will present papers in the electronics conference, the titles of the papers, and the co-authors follow:

L. Reiffel, Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, Illinois -- "Scintillation Properties of Pure Alkali Halides at Low Temperatures" (Co-Authors: H. V. Watts, M. D. Oestreich)

L. Reiffel, Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, Illinois -- "Studies on Radiation Image Detectors"

Milton Burton, University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana -- "Nano-second Decay-Time Techniques" (Co-Author: Juan Yguerabide)

Lawrence W. Jones, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan -- "The Luminescent Chamber and Its Use in High-Energy Physics Experiments" (Co-Author: Martin L. Perl)

(more)

Herbert L. Anderson, Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois -- "Spark Chamber for Rare Modes of Meson Decay"

F. Reines, Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio -- "A Large Cerenkov Detector" (Co-Author: C. C. Giamati)

G. R. Burleson, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois -- "A Spark Changer Spectrometer" (Co-Author: T. A. Romanowski)

G. R. Burleson, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois -- "Recent Work on Cerenkov Image Detectors" (Co-Author: T. A. Romanowski)

Arthur Roberts, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois -- "Lodestar: A New Counter Data Handling Facility" (Co-Author: Curtis Rockwood)

E. F. Shrader, Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio -- "A Nanosecond Pulsed Accelerator Facility" (Co-Authors: R. L. Zimmerman, L. Cranberg)

Harvey Wegner, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico -- "Semi-conductor Detector Systems (dE/dx and E) for the Detection and Mass Identification of Protons, Deuterons, Tritons, He3 and Alpha Particles in the 10- to 30-Mev Energy Region"

Louis Fussell, Edgerton, Germeshausen & Grier, Inc., Albuquerque, New Mexico -- "Analyzer for Fast Single Events" (Co-Authors: J. W. Sedlmeyer, R. B. Patton)

Thaddeus F. Kycia, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island, N. Y. -- "A High Resolution Differential Cerenkov Counter" (Co-Author: E. W. Jenkins)

(more)

G. L. Miller, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island, N. Y. -- "Charge Collection in Semiconductor Radiation Detectors" (Co-Author: W. M. Gibson)

R. Sugarman, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island, N. Y. -- "100 Megacycle Counting System" (Co-Authors: W. A. Higinbotham, A. H. Yonda)

Louis Costrell, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. -- "Charge-Storage Techniques for Pulse-Height Analysis" (Co-Author: Robert E. Brueckmann)

C. M. Bilaniuk, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. -- "Use of Semi-Conductors in Lieu of Emulsions in Nuclear Spectroscopy" (Co-Author: B. B. Marsh)

John V. Kane, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island, N. Y. -- "Properties of Shapiro-Type Accelerator Pulsing System" (Co-Authors: J. Lowe, N. A. El-Wahab)

K. Lande, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania -- "An Image Intensifier System for the Study of Rare Decay Modes of Elementary Particles" (Co-Authors: A. K. Mann, K. Reibel, D. R. White)

D. Ritson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. -- "Hedescope Performance and Design" (Co-Author: A. Boyarski)

D. O. Caldwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. -- "Image Intensifier System" (Co-Authors: D. A. Hill, R. A. Schluter)

C. J. Borkowski, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn. -- "Silicon Surface Barrier Nuclear Particle Detectors" (Co-Authors: J. L. Blankenship, R. J. Fox)

(more)

C. J. Borkowski, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn. -- "Personal Radiation Monitor" (Co-Author: R. H. Dilworth)

Daryl M. Papke, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee -- "A Dose Sensitive Radiation Alarm Instrument with Rate Compensation"

William L. Hansen, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, California -- "Electrical Limitations to Energy Resolution in Semiconductor Particle Detectors" (Co-Author: Frederick S. Goulding)

*N. A. Baily and J. W. Mayer, Hughes Aircraft Company, Culver City, California -- "A P-N Junction Semiconductor Radiation Detector for Use with Beta and Gamma Ray Emitting Isotopes"

*J. W. Mayer and Howard L. Dunlap, Hughes Aircraft Company, Culver City, California -- "Characteristics of Ion-Drifted Junction Detectors"

*Dick A. Mack and Frederick A. Kirsten, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal. -- "Instrumentation of Multi-Channel Counter Experiments"

*Speaker not yet selected.

Moe

April 21, 1961

Dear Mr. Cole:

During your recent visit to Washington, you discussed with us your suggestion that the safety review of nuclear ships is a function where the IAEA may perform a useful service. I believe that by now you may have heard through our Mission in Vienna that we concluded that this question was not within the scope of the Diplomatic Conference about to begin in Brussels on the nuclear ship liability, but that it is a suggestion in which we have a real interest and which we wish to consider further.

We believe that the Agency might well be able to render a useful service in the field of nuclear ship safety evaluation. Precisely what this role should be is a matter which we believe requires careful consideration. For example, questions such as whether the Agency might issue a safety certificate of the type usually issued by national authorities or whether it would render advisory reports on safety at the request of the licensing and host countries must be resolved. I know you will agree that any function which the Agency undertakes in this area must be carefully formulated since the Agency's conclusions, even though advisory, would naturally exert a great influence on the acceptability of the ship under consideration. While we have not yet been able fully to evaluate these matters, I did want to let you know that the question is receiving our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman

The Honorable Sterling Cole
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency

cc: Chairman (2)
AGNIA (1)
GM (1)
Secretariat (1)

DIA CONCURRENCES:
Bengelsdorf _____
Kratzer _____

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Info Mtg 20 4/21

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19-R-4

Budget 12

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SEABORG

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: LETTER TO MR. STERLING COLE

Attached for your signature is a letter to Mr. Sterling Cole concerning his suggestion that the Agency should perform a role in the safety evaluation of nuclear ships. This matter was discussed with the Commission by Mr. Haiden on April 11, at which time the Commission indicated its agreement with the position that the question of Agency safety evaluations should not be taken up in the Brussels Third Party Liability Conference, but that the Agency would be advised of our interest in further considering their proposal. The Commission requested that Mr. Cole be advised of this by letter from you. In connection with this matter, I believe you should be aware that there are substantial reservations on the part of Government agencies having a responsibility for maritime safety matters, including the Coast Guard, as to the desirability of any I.A.E.A. involvement in the nuclear ship safety field. Their concern is that safety evaluation by an international organization is contrary to the normal pattern in the Maritime field, and could undermine National Authority over the certification and clearance of nuclear ships. Despite these reservations, the Agencies concerned are aware that the special problems which less advanced countries would face in evaluating nuclear ship safety may make the use of the Agency's services inevitable, and they are willing to consider a properly formulated Agency role.

Inf mtg 13 4/11

We understand that Mr. Cole appreciates these problems, and has modified his own proposal in the direction of clarifying the purely advisory nature of the proposed Agency role.

We will keep the Commission advised of further developments.

cc: Chairman
Gen.Mgr.
AGMIA
Secretariat

DIA	DIA	AGMIA	
MBKratzer:ja	AAWells	JAHall	A. A. Wells, Director Division of International Affairs
4/17/61			

Attachment:
Ltr. to Mr. Cole

Circulated as AEC-785/64 & Pub: Budget-13

IA-12-IAEA

DISTRIBUTION

April 18, 1961

Dear Dr. Brynielsson:

It was very kind of you to write as you did on April 10 in connection with our telephone conversation of a few weeks ago. I am very sorry that your answer had to be in the negative, but I assure you that I understand completely.

I am not yet sure what my schedule will be in connection with the Fifth General Conference of the IAEA in Vienna this fall. There are so many visits, including visits to Euratom and to individual countries, such as Sweden, England, etc., that are worthwhile, that it appears to me that I shall not be able to make all of the desirable visits this first year.

It was very kind of you to invite me to attend the meeting of the European Atomic Energy Society in Lisbon, October 16-20. However, if I were to attend both the General Conference of the IAEA and the meeting of the European Atomic Energy Society, it would entail an absence from my office of about one month. It is very difficult for the Chairman to be away for such an extended period of time. Therefore, I doubt very much that it will be possible for me to accept your very kind invitation.

I do look forward to seeing you again when our paths cross, as they should as a result of our respective responsibilities.

With kindest personal regards,

Cordially yours,

Glenn T. Seaborg

Dr. Harry Brynielsson
President
European Atomic Energy Society
Stockholm, Sweden

SEABORG:MJ

IA-13. IAEA

Mtg. 1723
4-13-61
~~Secret~~

4. Candidate for Director General, IAEA

Mr. Luedecke reported to the Commissioners that Canada had reported its willingness to support Mr. Sigvard Eklund for the post of Director General of the IAEA. He noted the U.K. had also given its support of Mr. Eklund reserving the right, however, to review the matter as circumstances develop.

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

4-13-61

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager
(THRU) John A. Hall, AGMIA

DATE: APR 1 3 1961

FROM : A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached is a staff paper, "Support of IAEA Safeguards." The effect of this paper is to bring previous Commission actions on safeguards up to date in order to reflect the final action on safeguards by the IAEA Board of Governors at its January meeting. A major point examined in the paper is the position to be taken in the negotiation of the safeguards agreement with the IAEA implementing the offer of four reactors by the United States.

In order that the staff may proceed with timely actions in support of IAEA safeguards, as outlined in the paper, it is recommended that this paper be considered by the Commission at an early date.

Attachment:
Staff Paper

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6/13-61

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DISTRIBUTION

Honorable Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Germantown, Md.

PRIORITY

April 5, 1961

Dr. Robert E. Wilson
c/o U.S. Representative
International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna, Austria

PERSONAL TO COMMISSIONER WILSON, AEC.

DEAR BOB: RE YOUR VISIT TO GENEVA, McCLOY SAYS PLEASED TO HAVE YOU DROP BY. HE WILL CONTACT DEAN DIRECTLY. YOU SHOULD ADVISE DEAN AND ME SIMULTANEOUSLY OF YOUR ESTIMATED TIME OF ARRIVAL GENEVA. I WOULD ALSO SUGGEST THAT YOU TELEPHONE DEAN IN ADVANCE SO AS TO BE SURE OF APPROPRIATE CONTEXT YOUR VISIT. /END/

Glenn T. Seaborg

CC: Gen. Mgr.
Mr. McCloy
Mr. Sullivan - State Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW

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4-5-61

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IAIP IAEA

Mtg. 1717
3-29-61
~~OUO~~

4. Director General of the IAEA

The Acting Secretary reported in accordance with the Commission discussion at the Information Meeting No. 2 on March 23, 1961, that the Commission had expressed its support of Mr. Sigvard Eklund as Director General of the IAEA in a letter from the Chairman dated March 23, 1961 to Mr. Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs.*

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BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

3-9-61

IA-12 IAEA

March 23, 1961

1961

Dear Harlan:

As you know, Dr. Harry Brynielsson of Stockholm does not feel that he should be considered further for the position of Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency for strong personal reasons.

I have discussed other possible candidates with my colleagues on the Commission. We believe, as in the case of our first choice, that a technically trained and knowledgeable person in the atomic energy field from a "neutral" country should be sought for the job.

We have concluded that Dr. Sigvard Eklund, a deputy of Harry Brynielsson, and the Secretary General of the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1958, would be an ideal candidate and we are prepared to urge that he be supported.

Sincerely yours,

Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

Mr. Harlan Cleveland
Assistant Secretary -
International Organization Affairs
U.S. Department of State

cc: Chairman (2)
GH rf
AGMIA
DIA

JA Hall/lm/3-23-61/H St

Info Mtg. No.2
3/23/61

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XA12-JAEA

UNCLASSIFIED

March 21, 1961

AEC 973/46

COPY NO. 15

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

LETTER FROM DIRECTOR GENERAL, IAEA

Note by the Secretary

The attached letter and enclosure from the Director General, IAEA, is circulated for the information of the Commission. The letter has been referred to the Division of International Affairs.

W. B. McCool

Secretary

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Asst. Gen. Mgr.	9-10
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AEC 973/46

X-Dom-12 - President, Ofc of

10-2-61

UNCLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
VIENNA, AUSTRIA

March 9, 1961

Dear Mr. Glenn:

Attached is a photostatic copy of a letter which I have sent today to President Kennedy calling to his personal attention a suggestion in which this Agency is involved and which I sincerely feel is worthy of favorable consideration.

I had made the same recommendation to the previous Administration, but apparently it was not entirely understood. The matching formula relates not only to the quantity of material but also the other "free of cost" factor which is of primary concern and interest to the Agency. In other words, both countries would put up the same amount of the same kind of material and neither would levy a charge for it.

As you may know, I plan to be in Washington during the third week in March and hope to have a chance to at least pay my respects.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Sterling Cole
Director General

The Honorable Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

UNCLASSIFIED

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
VIENNA, AUSTRIA

March 9, 1961

Dear Mr. President:

On a very few occasions since the Agency was organized four years ago, I wrote directly to President Eisenhower when the subject matter was of sufficient importance to be brought to his personal attention. In doing so there was no thought whatever of circumventing the interested and responsible government departments, such as State and the Atomic Energy Commission--copies were also sent to the Secretary and Chairman, respectively. I hope there is no objection that I continue this practice during your Administration.

Last year at the General Assembly of the United Nations, it was stated by Ambassador Lodge and President Eisenhower that the U.S. was prepared to demilitarize on a matching basis with the Soviet Union--pound for pound and ton for ton--weapons grade fissile material and to place it under some international authority. If consideration is being given by your Administration to a renewal or continuance of this offer, there are two further steps which I would not only suggest but urge with great sincerity:

First, the vagueness carried in the expression "some international authority" should be clarified and the International Atomic Energy Agency should be clearly named as the appropriate "international authority."

Second, the material should be given to the Agency by the USSR and the US free of charge.

As you know, the fissile material has a direct peacetime application through its utilization as fuel for atomic power reactors. The value of the material turned over to the Agency would, of course, depend upon the number of pounds or tons transferred but conceivably it could reach into many, many hundreds of millions of dollars. Rather than for it to be taken out of the military stockpile and simply stored under international custody, it would seem far more desirable for it to be put to a peacetime use and at the same time provide the Agency in the course of time with a substantial source of income to be used to finance its program of training and technical assistance to the underdeveloped countries, thereby relieving the member governments of their annual contributions for this purpose, including the U.S.

Whether or not such an offer to demilitarize nuclear weapons material should be made in a policy matter quite beyond my official capacity although it must be admitted that such an undertaking would be a trememdous step in the direction of nuclear disarmament. My interest as official of the Agency comes into play with respect to the utilization of the material after the initial basic agreement to demilitarize may have been made.

UNCLASSIFIED

One of the principal purposes in creating the Agency was to provide a means for filling the peacetime atomic requirements of governments and thereby limit the countries having nuclear weapons. Such a move as I have proposed inevitably would have consequences upon your current efforts with respect to suspension of weapons testing and disarmament. Here again, it would be a matter of degree. The greater the amount of material withdrawn from weapons' use and dedicated to peace, the greater the step toward disarmament and the lesser the need for weapons testing. Deceleration of the nuclear arms race and acceleration of the supply of fissionable materials to the Agency for peaceful purposes are two sides of the same coin.

Now that the Agency's principles and rules to safeguard our nuclear material from being diverted to military purposes have been finally approved by governments, we are in a position to present to many countries an attractive alternative to costly national development of atomic energy with its inevitable counterpart of atomic arms material.

There can be no question but that if some such program as this is carried out, or even the mere suggestion of a willingness to do it on the part of the US and USSR, the world would breathe a little easier, mankind would be relieved of the fear and horror of atomic war and could look forward with greater assurance to the blessings of atomic peace. This idea would be quite in keeping with the courage and vision which you and your administration have already displayed in other matters.

In spite of the fact that I have been informed that the U.S. has decided not to seek my re-election as Director General when the term is up this year, I feel it nevertheless my duty to persist in my efforts to give the Agency greater body and statute than it now possesses and therefore am impelled to write you in this fashion.

I was touched by the personal message which you penned in your recent letter to me and hope that when I am in Washington I may have the honor of an opportunity to pay my respects and perhaps discuss the matter which I have raised.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Sterling Cole
Director General

The President
The White House

IAEA

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March 17, 1961 COPY NO. 12

MTG. WITH FOSTER

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

SUMMARY NOTES OF COMMISSION'S MEETING WITH AMBASSADOR PAUL F. FOSTER

Friday, March 10, 1961, 4:30 p.m., Room 1113-B
D. C. Office

Commissioners

Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman
Robert E. Wilson
Loren K. Olson

General Manager

A. R. Luedecke

Secretary

W. B. McCool

Staff

Howard C. Brown
Anthony H. Ewing
John A. Hall
Chris Henderson
Robert E. Hollingsworth
Dwight A. Ink
A. Bruce Mercer
Algie A. Wells
William L. Woodard

U. S. Representative to the IAEA

Ambassador Paul F. Foster

Chairman Seaborg, on behalf of the Commission, welcomed Ambassador Paul F. Foster, retiring U.S. Ambassador to the International Atomic Energy Agency, and requested a review of the current status of the IAEA.

Ambassador Foster said he was convinced the U.S. should continue strong support of the IAEA. Since the creation of the organization in 1957, the IAEA's role as an international broker for uranium had not matured. Three functions not initially envisaged by the IAEA's founders, however, had become increasingly important. The first function was in the establishment of international regulations and the formulation of international health and safety guidelines; the second was in the study of nuclear reactor liabilities; and the third function pertained to the IAEA's role in the development of safeguards.

He cautioned that the Soviets would willingly dominate the IAEA if given the opportunity, and emphasized that diminished

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3-10-61

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issues will revolve around political questions.

Mr. Wilson said representatives from the Japanese Atomic Energy Commission had recently critized the U.S. AEC for not making available at the Vienna Headquarters broad and extensive information on the United States' total atomic energy program, to the extent it was available in the U.S. Ambassador Foster disagreed with the reported Japanese observation and noted that it was difficult for representatives to the IAEA to discover information as to the activities of the Japanese AEC. He said all publications on U.S. Atomic Energy activities are made available in Vienna. He said the problem was related to a general two-fold problem. First, it would be difficult to discover available men with a broad and detailed knowledge of all current U.S. atomic energy programs. Secondly, it would be impossible for such men to remain current on U.S. AEC activities if they were in Vienna the majority of the time.

Mr. Wells noted that the U.S. representatives' job is both taxing and difficult. A representative to the IAEA must have a broad knowledge, not only of atomic energy matters, but of international affairs. He said the representative to the IAEA should not be a part-time representative. Ambassador Foster agreed and said the U.S., as the leading Western member of the international Agency, must be intelligent, progressive, and take positions commanding respect.

Commissioners Wilson and Olson expressed the gratitude of the Commission for Ambassador Foster's outstanding contributions to the country as Ambassador to the IAEA.

W. B. McCool
Secretary

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support by the U.S. of the IAEA might enable Russia to become the dominant force. Ambassador Foster noted that attempts to maximize the scientific aspects of the Agency had not been successful. He said the Agency was unable to divest itself of political problems, and would be unable to do so until the cold war had been abated by a mutual understanding between the U.S. and U.S.S.R.

Ambassador Foster said his successor should be a man who resides full time at the IAEA Headquarters in Vienna. In response to a question from the Commission, Mr. Hall said the U.S. representative to the IAEA should be present at Vienna for a minimum of 20 weeks per year. Ambassador Foster believed the balance of the time should be spent by the representative in familiarizing himself with the atomic energy programs of other IAEA members. He noted it was his past policy to send, twice a year, two technical assistants on surveys of member country's atomic energy programs. In response to a question from Commissioner Wilson, Ambassador Foster said representatives to the IAEA from other countries were not always full time men. He noted at present the U.S.S.R. is represented by V. S. Emelyanov, Member of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and V. M. Molotov. The British are represented by an official from the U.K. Ministry of Science.

At this point Chairman Seaborg left the Meeting.

Mr. Wilson asked if a scientific or diplomatic background was more useful for a representative to the IAEA. Ambassador Foster was convinced the Agency faced a critical period. He said the Agency's charter will be subject to substantial revision in the near future, and therefore, he believed a man experienced in dealing with political, rather than with scientific issues, would be required. He said in the next three years there will be very few scientific issues; the

FA-15-IAEA

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File

DATE: March 10, 1961

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

SUBJECT: CHECKLIST ON MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS AND GENERAL MANAGER WITH ADMIRAL FOSTER, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1961, 4:30 P.M., ROOM 1113-B D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:WLW

No Commission requests resulted from this meeting.

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3-10-61

IA-12-IAEA

1711th AEC Meeting
3-10-61
~~CIC~~

6. Director General of the IAEA

The Chairman said that in meeting with Swedish foreign office officials on Thursday he had informed them the Commission supported the candidacy of Mr. Harry Anders Bertil Brynielsson for Director General of the IAEA.

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

10-01-09

JA-11-JAEA

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~~Commissioners~~
~~General Manager~~
~~Secretary~~

February 28, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. John A. Hall
Assistant General Manager
for International Affairs

In response to your note of February 24, 1961, this is to confirm that the recommendation you made that Mr. Cole be informed that the U.S. will not support his renomination to the post of Director General has been approved insofar as AEC is concerned (per my report to you regarding Dr. Seaborg's conversation with Mr. Holifield, and per my notes on the meeting between Dr. Seaborg and Ambassador Thompson). Therefore, it is my understanding that what remains to be done is to arrange that someone in the Department of State so inform Mr. Cole.

The other Commissioners are aware of this situation by reason of their participation in the meeting with Mr. Holifield, and by reason of discussions in meetings of the Commissioners.

This memorandum will also confirm that the entire question of the new Director General, including the question of the principle of a non-U.S. citizen for this post, is being deferred until Mr. Holifield is able to receive a report from Ambassador Foster on the general IAEA situation.

Would you please confirm whether this memorandum is adequate for your purposes, and, if so, indicate who will be the individual from the Department of State who will talk to Mr. Cole.

William L. Oakley
Staff Assistant to
the Chairman

WLOakley:

JA-12 IAEA

UNCLASSIFIED

February 28, 1961

AEC 973/45

COPY NO. 68

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

IAEA BIMONTHLY REPORT

Note by the Secretary

The General Manager has requested that the attached summary, submitted by the Director of International Affairs, be circulated for the information of the Commission.

W. B. McCool
Secretary

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AEC 973/45

19-82-2

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Summary of Bi-Monthly Report of IAEA Director General November Through December 1960

Scientific Advisory Committee

The Committee held its fifth session in New York, 16-17 November. Recommendations were made regarding conferences and symposia for 1961; research contract policies and procedures; assistance to Member States in case of radiation accidents; and an international training and research center for the use of radioisotopes in medicine. Approval was also given to a research program for the Agency's use of the Monaco laboratory in waste disposal study.

Scientific and Technical Work

Three symposia were sponsored: Nuclear Ship Propulsion, Sicily; Radioisotope and Radiation in Entomology, India; Use of Radioisotopes in Study of Endemic and Tropical Diseases, Thailand.

Fourteen publications were issued including the first issue of the new Agency quarterly, the Nuclear Fusion Journal.

A panel on Nuclear Power Costing reviewed a draft on that subject incorporating improvements and suggestions on cost items a Member State should consider before attempting to introduce nuclear power plants as a source of energy.

A panel on Basic Safety Standards met to establish basic safety standards relating to health and safety, and to classify radioactive nuclides according to relative toxicity scale. Regulations for Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials are ready for publication and issuance in early 1961.

The project agreement between the Agency and the Government of Finland for supply of fuel for the Triga Mark II research reactor was signed. The supply agreement between the Agency, USAEC and the Finnish Government was also signed by representatives of the Governments concerned.

Research Contracts and Laboratories

Eleven new contracts were entered into during this period and eleven renewals, all with eighteen Member States.

IAEA

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AEC 973/44

February 21, 1961

COPY NO. 11

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Note by the Secretary

The attached Department of State document is circulated for the information of the Commission.

W. B. McCool
Secretary

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AEC 973/44

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

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2-21-61

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

February 13, 1961

TO : Secretary of State

FROM: Wainhouse

1. If the Department decides to proceed with the selection of a new Director General to replace Mr. Cole, the U.S. Representative recommends that Mr. Cole be so advised of this decision as soon as possible. The U.S. Representative is concerned over the possibility that Mr. Cole may have illusions about his chances of being reelected and may have begun to actively campaign for this. A senior secretariat official, in whom the U.S. Representative has complete confidence, made a point of informing U.S. Representative that he is convinced Mr. Cole has recently concluded that he might be reelected either as a consequence of positive U.S. decision or as a result of a stalemate over a choice for a successor. This official saw the prospect of a campaign by Mr. Cole, including selection of agency officials and an attempt to reorganize the Secretariat in such a manner as to gain the widest possible personal support. The views of this official coincide with the observations of the U.S. Representative and other mission officers. Any delay in informing Mr. Cole where he actually stands thus involves the risk of harmful actions on the part of Mr. Cole and possible later embarrassment to the United States. On the other hand, Mr. Cole's uncertainty might result in a greatly improved administration during his last months in office.

2. Assuming the United States decision is not to support the reelection of Mr. Cole and to so inform him, United States Representative suggests the best method of informing Mr. Cole would be by a personal letter from the Secretary of State or another appropriate official saying that the United States had decided, apart from personal considerations, that Director General position should be rotated and that the United States would therefore be unable to support Mr. Cole's reelection, or the election of any other American.

3. U.S. Representative believe that such a letter could be sent prior to consultation with other capitals recommended. Added reason for early action is the fact that Mr. Cole told U.S. Representative on February 9, 1961, that he planned a trip to Washington in March "to touch base with the new Administration".

This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sec. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

DATE:

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~~O&M 12 State~~

~~Security 4-7~~

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: Memo of Conversation written by Oakley, re a mtg. between Dept. of State and AEC. Discussed was Prof. Emelyanov's attitute at Vienna during the recent Board of Governors Meeting on the exchange program; waste disposal exchange of visits; and the forthcoming consideration of a Director General of the IAEA.

FILED: IA 2 US-USSR Exchange Agreement

INDEXER: date of memo: 2-17-61

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

2-17-61

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

FORM AEC-204

★ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1949 - 833163

DA-12-IAEA

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 9, 1961

MEMORANDUM TO ALL HOLDERS OF AEC 973/42

1. Copy (ies) 68 of AEC 973/42 was (were) distributed to your office on February 2, 1961.

2. Please change the number of this paper to AEC 973/43.

W. B. McCool
Secretary

9-9-61

JA12-IAEA

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FEB 6 1961

A. R. Luedecke, General Manager
(THRU) John A. Hall, AGMIA

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

APPROVAL OF IAEA SAFEGUARDS IN JANUARY BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The IAEA safeguards principles and procedures previously approved by the IAEA Board of Governors at their March and April, 1960, meeting and favorably endorsed by the Fourth General Conference last September were finally approved during the January meeting of the Board of Governors. The U.S. co-sponsored with nine other governments a resolution to put these principles and procedures into immediate effect for the guidance of the Board of Governors in the future implementation of safeguards. The vote on this resolution was 17 "yes" and 6 "no" (Bulgaria, Ceylon, India, Iraq, Poland, and the USSR).

Safeguards received considerable debate and discussion during the Fourth General Conference. The recent Board of Governors meeting encountered further strenuous opposition to these safeguards from certain members (particularly the Soviet Bloc and India). The opposition tactics took the form of:

1. A proposal to establish still another drafting committee to re-examine the entire safeguards question.

2. The reconsideration of the Indian safeguards proposal which had been defeated in the Fourth General Conference.

3. The submission of 21 amendments to the document by the Soviet Union, 2 by Bulgaria and 4 by Poland.

These delaying tactics were effectively countered through rebuttals by the U.S. and other free nations, and all the substantive amendments and proposals above were defeated with at least 16 other nations voting with the U.S. in each case.

10-9-62

Circulated in AEC 997/50 - filed PZC-9 Inspection

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Cy for Secretariat

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Four amendments were accepted. Three of these were quite minor:

1. An amendment by the Soviet Union specified that these safeguards are not binding on a state until a project agreement, including these safeguards, is approved by the parties involved. This merely reiterates an already understood principle of Agency safeguards.

2. An amendment by the Soviet Union clarifying that the testing of reactor instruments and measurement equipment by the Agency's inspectors shall be only for the purpose of determining their proper functioning from the safeguards standpoint.

3. An amendment by Finland to include in the basic considerations of the inspection frequency the existence of a chemical processing plant in the state. This would have no apparent effect on the actual frequency of inspection as determined by the analytical frequency formula which remains unchanged.

An amendment by South Africa exempting from safeguards up to 10 metric tons of natural uranium and 20 metric tons of depleted uranium or thorium (AEC 997/46 and 997/47) was also approved.

This approval by the IAEA of the safeguards strongly supported by the U.S. and the other Western supplier states represents a culmination of over two years of extensive effort in this area. The final success of safeguards will be dependent upon the effective implementation of the principles and procedures approved not only within the Agency but also in a consistent manner to other arrangements outside the Agency. The staff is continuing efforts in this area to develop specific recommendations.

It is recommended that this memorandum be circulated for the information of the Commission.

U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Office of the Secretary
Rec'd 2/3/61

cc: CM
IAGENCY
Secretariat

Rewrite 2/3/61

IA:FRISCH IA:KRATZER IA:WELLS

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fc-2/3/61

FA 12 - IAEA Reference Sec.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Memorandum

TO : File

DATE: February 3, 1961

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

SUBJECT: STATEMENT BY MR. GRAHAM ON IAEA BOARD OF GOVERNORS ADOPTION OF SYSTEM OF SAFEGUARDS CONTROLS

SYMBOL: SECY:DCR

1. At Meeting 1693 on February 1, 1961, the Commission approved for public release, a statement by Acting Chairman John S. Graham on the IAEA Board of Governors adoption of a system of safeguards controls.

2. The statement was released at 6:00 p.m., on February 1, 1961 as AEC Press Release D-31.

cc: General Manager
Deputy General Manager
Asst. General Manager
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for Adm.
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA
Director, Public Information
Director, International Affairs

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IA-12 - IAEA

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February 2, 1961

COPY NO. 68

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

IAEA BIMONTHLY REPORT

Note by the Secretary

The General Manager has requested that the attached summary submitted by the Director of International Affairs be circulated for the information of the Commission.

W. B. McCool
Secretary

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AEC 973/43

10-2-61

UNCLASSIFIED

Summary of Bi-Monthly Report of IAEA Director General September through October 1960

The General Conference

The fourth general session of the General Conference was held in Vienna 20 September to 1 October 1960. Sixty-three of the 70 Member States were represented. Chile, Colombia and Ghana were admitted to membership. Resolutions were passed concerning the continuation of nuclear power surveys, consideration of establishment of an international center for theoretical physics, and the possibility of arranging an international exchange of published documents on nuclear science dealing with the peaceful application of nuclear energy.

Agreements were approved providing for cooperation between the Agency and the European Nuclear Energy Agency and the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission.

Scientific and Technical Work

During September and October five experts were appointed as visiting professors and lecturers and twelve experts were requested for technical assistance. At the end of this report 640 nominations for scholarships from 43 countries had been received; 175 students had been accepted and 44 students were studying in 11 different countries.

Seven new research contracts were awarded during the period, all financed from assistance furnished by the United States. There were two renewals of contracts awarded last year.

A new draft of the manual on costing of nuclear power was completed.

A proposal was received for a joint Agency-Norwegian nuclear research program in reactor physics using the Norwegian reactor NORA. Legal and practical arrangements are now under consideration. The United States will supply the nuclear fuel for the research.

The Board approved a project in which Yugoslavia requested Agency assistance in procuring 6.5 tons of heavy water for the Boris Kidrič Institute. Negotiations are under way with the United States for lease of this heavy water.

A draft report of the Agency's Panel on Liability for nuclear propelled ships was circulated for comments. This draft will serve as a working document for the Diplomatic Conference on this subject in Brussels April 1961.

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners
General Manager
Secretary

JAN 19 1961

Dear Stub:

As you know, I shall be resigning as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, effective January 20, 1961. In doing so, I shall take with me the pleasant memory of the cordial association and close working relationship which I, personally, have enjoyed with you and your colleagues these past two years.

During the past two years, I have seen the Agency progress through its initial stage of organizational development and program planning to the implementation of a broadly diversified program. I believe a great deal of progress has been made and I have every confidence that the Agency will continue to grow in importance in the next few years.

I am sure that the United States will continue to give the Agency strong support and I know that the Commission staff will continue to explore additional ways in which our cooperative relationships can be improved.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John A. McCone

John A. McCone

Honorable Sterling Cole
International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna, Austria

WELLS/las
1/19/61

19-61-1

JA-12-JAEA

JAN 16 1961

Honorable Clinton P. Anderson
Chairman, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
Congress of the United States

Dear Senator Anderson:

On October 28, Deputy General Manager Sullivan sent to Mr. Kenny a letter which summarized the more significant results of the Fourth Regular Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

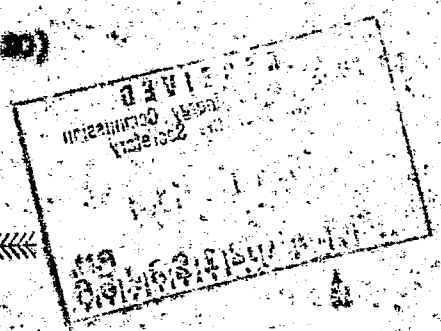
For the information of the Joint Committee, I am enclosing twenty copies of the official report of the United States Delegation to the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Dwight A. Ink, AGM

Assistant General Manager

Enclosure:
Report of US Delegation (20)



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1/12/61

12-21-1

FORM AEC-204
(9-57)

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

DATE:

INDEX: IA 12 IAEA

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: AEC 460/64 - US PARTICIPATION IN IAEA CONFERENCE ON USES OF RADIOISOTOPES IN PHYSICAL SCIENCES AND INDUSTRY

FILED: O&M 6 Mtgs.

INDEXER: date of paper: 1-13-61 ~~1-31-61~~

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

1-13-61

IA 12-IAEA

C-421

JAN 5 1961

Dear Chris:

In accordance with instructions contained in former Assistant Secretary Wilcox' letter of September 15 to me as United States Representative to the Fourth Regular Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, I enclose the official report of the United States Delegation to that conference.

Under separate cover, twelve additional copies of this report are being sent, as requested, to the Office of International Conferences for distribution within the Department of State. Other copies of the report are being distributed to members of the United States Delegation and to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the United States Congress.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Chairman

The Honorable Christian A. Herter
Secretary of State

RECEIVED
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Office of the Secretary
JAN
P.M.

Enclosure:
Report of US Delegation

cc: Chairman (2)
OM
AGMIA
Secretariat

INTERNAL CONCURRENCES:
Longsdorf _____
Kratzer _____

IA:IAEA:WLY IA:WELLS AGMIA AGMA AGM ECON OM

YEOMANS:ab
11/23/60

12-54

IA-12 IAEA

B-4-a-1

JAN 4 1961

Dear Paul:

On November 10, 1959, I forwarded to you two reports concerning our visit of last October to the Soviet Union. I asked you to show my personal report to Mr. Cole and also to transmit to him the more lengthy preliminary report of the delegation.

As you know, in my rebuttal speech in Vienna, I made it quite clear that the Agency would receive reports from the United States dealing with the US-USSR visit exchange. I understand that the preliminary delegation report which I refer to above, was not circulated within the Agency because of the understanding of your staff that it was to be shown only to Mr. Cole and secondly, that it contained references that might be considered inappropriate for widespread Agency distribution. I also understand that Mr. Cole was told, after my rebuttal speech, that a final report would be forthcoming from Washington which he could disseminate.

Accordingly, I have enclosed two copies of the final report which you are authorized to transmit to the Director General for further distribution within the Agency as he may deem appropriate.

RECEIVED
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Office of the Secretary
DEC 31 AM
DISTRIBUTION

Sincerely yours,

/S/

Chairman

Enclosures
2 cys Rpt of US Team to USSR-October 1959

CC: Chairman (2)
General Manager
AGMIA
Secretariat ✓

Honorable Paul F. Foster
United States Representative to the
International Atomic Energy Agency
c/o American Embassy
Vienna, Austria

Rewritten by: HALL AGMIA AGM DGM GM

Hall/sm

10/14/60

1-7-61

IA-12 - IAEA

JAN 4 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN McCONE

SUBJECT: TYPE II FELLOWSHIPS

Your memorandum of November 14, 1960, expressed concern over the apparent undue lag in accumulating reliable cost data on the Type II Fellowship Program financed under the Atoms-for-Peace appropriations.

The financial status of the Type II Fellowship Program from its inception is shown below. Amounts shown for fiscal year 1961 are current estimates.

Fiscal Year	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations
1958	$ 840,000	$ -0-	$ 840,000
1959	-0-	90,000	750,000
1960	700,000	363,000	1,087,000
1961	350,000	547,000	890,000

You will note that due to expenditure lags the unliquidated obligations increased from 1958 to 1960 by some 30 per cent. This was due principally to slowness in getting the program underway in conjunction with the character of the program.

This program is administered by the National Academy of Sciences under a contract with the International Cooperation Administration. Applications for fellowship training are submitted initially to the atomic energy agencies of the various countries. Applications selected by such agencies are forwarded to the IAEA, where they are reviewed and routed to the country where it is contemplated the training will be conducted. About 75 per cent of all applicants for fellowships request training in the U. S., so that demand for training in this country always exceeds the number of fellowships available. Applications forwarded to this country by IAEA are reviewed by the staff of NAS. Such factors as degree of preparation of the student as well as the status of atomic energy development in his country are evaluated by the NAS staff, and negotiations are carried out with the institutions where training will be conducted. Meanwhile, a security check is made by the ICA.

(continued)

Circulated as AEC 989/7 - Fed. Budget - Mutual Security

1-24-61

Funds are obligated annually when the contract is made between NAS and ICA for administration of the program. Expenditures begin when a travel advance is made to the fellow after completion of the selection and placement process described above. Expenditures for monthly stipends continue throughout the term of the fellowship which usually lasts 12 months. It is apparent from this sequence of administrative events that expenditures will lag considerably behind obligations. Moreover, funds appropriated in the FY 1958 appropriation were not available in time to permit processing of applications for the 1958-1959 academic year, with the consequence that a full fiscal year elapsed before initial expenditures under this program appeared on the record. Thus, the lag in expenditures which has characterized this program from its inception is related to the time required to get the program in motion and get fellows into the "pipeline."

The following table outlines the status of the program:

	Number
Total Applications Submitted by IAEA ..	236
Applications Withdrawn	34
Net	202
Participants Placed and Awarded	
Training Completed 46	
Active 98	
Subtotal	144
Applications Pending	
Placed by NAS but not Awarded by IAEA 19	
Awaiting Placement 39	
Subtotal	58

All but approximately $100,000 of the total funds available have been fully committed.

Atomic Energy Commission
Office of the Secretary
JAN 4 1961
P.M.

SIGNED, A. R. LUEDECKE

General Manager

cc: Yellow
Gen Mgr.
Secretariat
Controller
McCarthy (Green)
DIA
Chron Suspense

Reproduce for info & Com.

Fin/Bud/Res	Asst. Contr. Buds.	Controller	DIA	AGM/ DGM	GM
JDBurris					
VCorso:meb					
12/30/60					

IA 12 IAEA

December 5, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN McCONE

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER SIGNED, A. R. LUEDECKE JAN 7 1961

SUBJECT: REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE FOURTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE IAEA 1960

Attached for your signature is a letter officially transmitting to the Secretary of State the Report of the U.S. Delegation to the Fourth General Conference of the IAEA.

The attached report follows the prescribed format and gives a factual account of the Conference. It notes that the most important action taken by the Conference was the approval of safeguards principles and procedures.

In the conclusions and recommendations section (pp. 3-4), it is noted that a majority of the members of the IAEA revealed sincere interest in the substantive scientific and technical work of the Agency. It is also noted that the great majority of the delegates appear "to appreciate fully the positive, constructive attitude of the United States toward the Agency ... and clearly showed their sympathy toward the strong United States rebuttal to the political attacks of the Soviet bloc..."

The conclusion is made that the "United States must continue to give appropriate support, financial and otherwise, to the wide range of Agency activities. It must pay particularly close attention to the development of the safeguards issue. Additionally, careful attention must be given to the problem of putting the technical assistance activity of the Agency on a basis which would assure regular financial support from all Member States, if necessary through amendment of the Statute so as to put the operational budget on an assessed, rather than a voluntary, basis." Finally, the conclusion is made that in view of our leadership in the Agency, we must continue to send strong delegations to future IAEA General Conferences.

12-5-60

The report has been coordinated within the Department of State and reviewed by members of the delegation from the Department of State and the AEC, as well as the U.S. Mission in Vienna.

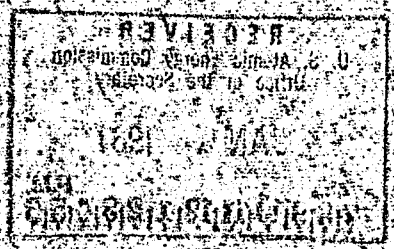
I recommend you transmit the report to the Secretary of State.

John A. Hall
Assistant General Manager
for International Activities

Attachment:
Ltr to Sec'y of State w/rpt
of U.S. Delegation

cc: Commissioner Graham
Commissioner Olson
Commissioner Wilson

General Manager
AGMIA
Secretariat



Gen-Corr 12

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Memorandum

TO: FILE DATE: December 2, 1960

FROM: N. B. McCoy

SUBJECT: MEETING WITH ADMIRAL PAUL F. FOSTER, 9:30 a.m., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1960, ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:DCR

No Commission decisions resulted from this meeting.

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

12-2-60

X. Gen M-L Meetings
Copy filed: PFC-9

Summary Notes of Mtg also filed in PFC-9

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

IA-12-IAEA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Ref See

Memorandum

TO : Algie A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

DATE: November 25, 1960

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

SUBJECT: AEC 785/59 - PROPOSED U.S. COMMENTS ON IAEA'S DRAFT THIRD PARTY LIABILITY CONVENTION

SYMBOL: SECY:AHE

1. We informed your office on November 25, 1960, that at Meeting 1674 on November 23 the Commission:

a. Approved the substance of the proposed letter in Appendix "B" to AEC 785/59 and its transmission to the Director, IAEA, provided approval is received from the Department of State and subject to minor revisions that may be necessary to obtain such approval;

b. Noted that a public announcement is not desirable at this time;

c. Noted that JCAE notification is not deemed necessary at this time; and

d. Noted that AEC 785/59 is unclassified.

2. The General Manager has directed you to take the action required by the above decision. Copies of pertinent correspondence should be provided the Office of the Secretary.

cc: General Manager
Deputy General Manager
Asst. General Manager
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA
General Counsel

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

11-15-60

Copy filed: Budget-12

JA12-JAEA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW

1ST REVIEW-DATE: ____ AUTHORITY: ☐ DC ☐ DD NAME: See Stamp below

2ND REVIEW-DATE: 8/21/12 AUTHORITY: DD NAME: R Thanke

DETERMINATION (CIRCLE NUMBER(S))
1. CLASSIFICATION RETAINED
2. CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: ____
3. CONTAINS NO DOE CLASSIFIED INFO
4. COORDINATE WITH: ____
5. CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
6. CLASSIFIED INFO BRACKETED
7. OTHER (SPECIFY): This Page Only

Hall-Emelyanov Discussions

After the meeting with Mr. McCone was adjourned, Mr. Hall, at the suggestion of Mr. McCone, raised several additional points with Professor Emelyanov on his return to the Westbury Hotel. The following points are related below:

Mtg. between McCone and Emelyanov-11-19-60

1. The Director General of the IAEA - Mr. Hall asked Professor Emelyanov what position the Soviets intended to take on the next Director General of the Agency. Professor Emelyanov said that four years ago the Soviet Union wished to support a neutral as Director General and had mentioned Brynielsson of Sweden as a possible candidate. Mr. Hall stated that the United States position necessarily would have to wait until the new Administration had an opportunity to discuss this point but it would be helpful if the Soviets' views could be obtained in the near future. Professor Emelyanov said that he would raise this question and would be prepared to discuss it in Bombay in January.

Mtg. between McCone and Emelyanov 11-19-60

4. The Board of Governors' Meeting in January 1961 - Mr. Hall asked Professor Emelyanov whether he would be attending the meeting of the Board in January. Professor Emelyanov said he probably would not be able to attend and would probably either send one of his deputies or ask Mr. Molotov to be in the Chair.

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy of complete memo of conversation filed under date of ltr. to JCAE-1-23-61-JA2-US-USSR Agmt.

11/9-60

DATE:

INDEX: IA 12 IAEA

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: AEC 989/5 -ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 419 (ATOMS FOR PEACE) OF THE MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM
Memo to the Gen. Mgr. frm. Hall stating that changes in the program are being considered within the Dept. of State. These are outlined in the paper and effect both US support of the IAEA and our bilateral assistance program.

FILED: Budget 2. Mutual Security Program

INDEXER: date of paper: 10-27-60

REMARKS:

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BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

10-27-60

FORM AEC-204
(9-57)

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

DATE:

~~IA 5 Soviet Union~~

INDEX: IA 12 IAEA

~~Security 4-7~~

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: Memo for the Commissioners forwarding a memo from H. Brown and a copy of Memo of Conversation covering discussions between Mr. McCone and Prof. Emelyanov in Vienna on 9-26-60.

FILED: IA 2 US - USSR Exchange Agreement

INDEXER: date of memo: 10-26-60

REMARKS:

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

3

10-26-60

IA-12-IAEA

OCT 19 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN McCONE

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: NEWS CLIPPINGS ON FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF IAEA

Attached for your information is a second set of copies of newspaper clippings on the Fourth General Conference of the IAEA. This completes news coverage which has come to our attention to date. We will forward to you any further items which may appear.

We find that 48 of the 54 newspapers we read carried one or more stories on the conference.

Philippe Jacques, Acting Director
Office of Public Information

Attachments

cc: Commissioner Graham (w/o attachment)
Commissioner Wilson (w/o attachment)
Commissioner Olson (w/o attachment)
Secretariat (w/o attachment)

OPI

PGJacques:crr
10/14/60

10-19-60

OCT 12 1960

Mr. Robert Lasch
Editor of Editorial Page
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Lasch:

I have read with interest the editorial entitled "Behind the Imposing Facade" in your issue of September 24. Since this article contained some errors of fact and suggested that the writer was not thoroughly familiar with the relationship of the United States to the International Atomic Energy Agency, I thought it might be useful to clarify the record for your further use.

In December 1953, President Eisenhower made his historic speech before the United Nations advocating the creation of an International Atomic Energy Agency to which the major atomic powers would make joint contributions from their stockpiles. It was not until four years later, however, and after extensive negotiations which were repeatedly complicated by the tactics of the Soviet Union, that the Statute for an International Atomic Energy Agency was signed in October 1956 by eighty nations. The Statute came into effect in 1957. At the time of the signing (and not earlier as the editorial suggested), President Eisenhower announced the intention of the United States to make 5,000 kilograms of U-235 available to the Agency for use in Agency projects. It was not contemplated that this material would be made available without charge.

The President's promise was translated into formal action when the United States and the Agency signed an "Agreement for Cooperation" on May 11, 1959. Under U.S. law, such an Agreement must be executed before enriched Uranium-235 may be transferred to another nation or group of nations.

Under the terms of the Agreement the United States not only agreed to supply the Agency with 5,000 kilograms of U-235 but it also committed itself to match all similar contributions made by July 1, 1960. Since the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom agreed to supply 50 and 20 kilograms, respectively, we are now prepared to supply up to 5,140 kilograms. The actual transfers are to take place when the material is required.

1-0-1220

The editorial stated that the price was "pegged" by the Congress at a prohibitively high figure. Actually, our Agreement provides that the prices charged would be the same as are applicable to American industry. By relating these prices to our domestic scale, the Agency is protected against any discriminatory charges and will benefit from any reductions made in the domestic prices. Further, the USAEC is specifically authorized to transfer to the Agency special nuclear materials valued up to $50,000 each year, at no cost. On October 7, 1960, the AEC announced the first grant of this kind to Finland. This annual grant is comparable in value to Canada's very generous offer which, incidentally, related to a transfer of natural, not enriched, uranium.

In addition, the United States is encouraged that several States recently expressed a firm interest in obtaining their needed U-235 through the Agency. We are confident that an increasing number of countries will do so. In several instances, nations are expected to find it to their interest to receive aid from a multilateral body rather than bilaterally. Also, the United States is encouraging the countries with which it cooperates bilaterally to avail themselves of the Agency's resources as new requirements develop. The decision, of course, is up to them.

Turning to the Agency's so-called "policing" function, we must take issue with the statement that the Agency's responsibilities have been nullified by the United States' policy of providing fuel bilaterally. On the contrary, the United States has been the principal exponent of the establishment of an effective Agency safeguards system. We have declared, on many occasions over the past seven years our belief that an effective safeguards system must be administered on a multilateral basis. As evidence of our intentions, many of our bilateral Agreements have contemplated an ultimate transfer of the safeguards responsibility (now vested in the United States) to administration by the Agency.

As noted in the news reports from Vienna, the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency endorsed the Agency's initial safeguards system, which may now go into effect. This decision was made despite Soviet efforts to obstruct the establishment of such controls. This decision is an important step forward in the development of the Agency's program. It should facilitate the ability with which it may supply materials and other services to its members.

During the Conference, eight countries declared their interest in having the Agency assume responsibility for the safeguards now contained in their Agreements with the United States. We endorsed these statements. We intend to encourage additional cooperating countries also to agree to such a transfer.

In conclusion, there were several omissions in the editorial which are apparently related to the assumption that the Agency is designed only to distribute and safeguard materials. Actually, there are several functions that should be noted to give a balanced picture of the progress that has been made. Specifically, in three short years, the IAEA has initiated important programs in the field of training, the acquisition and dissemination of information, technical assistance, and in dealing with important problems regarding health, safety, and waste disposal in the international field. The United States has been the largest contributor to the Agency's programs. For example, we have contributed substantially to the Agency's regular budget. Additionally, we have supported at least one-half of the voluntary budget for each of the last three years. Further, we have made special grants totaling almost $1,000,000 in support of the Agency's laboratories and equipment grant programs; we have granted more than 200 cost-free fellowships; and we have placed $150,000-worth of research contracts through the Agency.

We, in the Commission, take pride in this record. We believe the promise of seven years ago will continue to develop into impressive achievements.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Hall, Asst. Gen. Mgr.
for International Activities
General Manager

cc: General Manager
AGMIA
Secretariat
OGC
Duncan Clark, OPI

RECEIVED
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Office of the Secretary
OCT 13 1960

Revised and
retyped in
A-AGMIA AGMIA AGM DGM GM

Spiegel:gep Hall
10/11/60

JA12-JAEA

COPY

October 17, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: Neil D. Naiden, Acting General Counsel

Re: Proposed Public Hearing Process on the N. S. Savannah

Mr. Hearing Cole was in the office today and mentioned the interest of the JAEA in the whole question of nuclear merchant ship safety problems and their possible application to some of the European countries in studies of pure regulatives. I advised Mr. Cole of our determination to meet this issue head-on by having a public presentation of evidence and expert opinion which will hopefully lead to the conclusion that the Commissioners can make a finding of reasonable assurance of safety, etc. of the reactor for purposes of sea trial and the follow-up testing program. If such tests are successful in proving out the reliability and dependability of the reactor, we should then be in a position to go through the formalities of a regulatory process before the hearing examiner which would hopefully lead to the conclusion that the Maritime Administration could be issued a license for operation of the reactor in the maritime service. I extended an invitation to Mr. Cole to have the representatives present at the first public hearing if he could care to do so. I also explained that to my current state of knowledge and what JAEA that similar invitations had been extended. Mr. Cole indicated he would like to have options open on that also and I agreed to notify him when the hearing is scheduled.

Will you please put on your docket a card that invitations to attend this hearing should be issued to JAEA, Division and JAEA when the hearing is about ready?

John S. Graham /s/

cc: Mr. Wolfe
Dr. Wilson
Mr. Olsen
Gen. Loveless

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1960

Copies filed: MA-C Merchant Ship
JA-C Peaceful Uses

16-2-60

IA-0 - IAEA

B-421

OCT 10 1960

Dear Chris:

The Fourth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency concluded its session in Vienna on October 1. A full report on the Conference will be submitted to you pursuant to the instructions given to me for my guidance as head of the United States Delegation. In the meantime, however, I wished to inform you briefly of the more significant results of the Conference.

In the political field, the actions taken by the Conference on the credentials of the delegates of the Republic of China and of Hungary conformed with the position advocated by the United States in the United Nations and its related bodies. The other two major political questions, a resolution introduced by Poland on the prohibition of nuclear weapons and a resolution submitted by Czechoslovakia on the grant of consultative status to the World Federation of Trade Unions, were also resolved to the satisfaction of the United States. In the case of the Polish resolution, a substitute motion, which the United States cosponsored with Canada, France, Italy and the United Kingdom, was approved by a vote of 41 - 16 - 3. The Czechoslovakian resolution was defeated by a vote of 17 - 34 - 6.

With respect to the Agency's work program, the dominant issue concerned the principles and procedures that had been approved by the Board of Governors for the administration of Agency safeguards. Here again, the proposed resolution which had the strong support of the United States was approved (43 - 19 - 2), in spite of the opposition of the Soviet bloc and a vigorous effort by India to obtain adoption of an alternative resolution which would have called for safeguards substantially less effective than those adopted by the Board.

Additionally, the Conference approved unanimously the budget for 1961 and resolutions relating to the development of nuclear power, technical assistance, the transport of radioactive materials, the exchange of scientific abstracts and other programmatic activities.

AEC 973/4

10-10-60

All of these matters will be covered fully in the formal report on the Conference. I believe, however, that the foregoing summary of the actions taken on major issues will indicate to you the successful achievement of United States objectives in the Conference. This success reflects most creditably upon the effective preparatory work accomplished prior to the Conference, as well as upon the commendable efforts of the delegation which the Department provided to assist us at the Conference.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman

The Honorable Christian A. Herter
Secretary of State

cc: Chairman (2)
CM
AOMIA
Secretariat

RECEIVED
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Office of the Secretary
OCT 11 1960

INTERNAL CONCURRENCES:
H.D.Bengelsdorf
M.B. Kratzer

IA:IAEA:WLK IA:NELS AOMIA AOMA AOM DOM OM

TECHARD:ab
10/6/60

JA-12-IAEA

UNCLASSIFIED

October 10, 1960

AEC 973/42

COPY NO. 67

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY BI-MONTHLY REPORT

Note by the Secretary

The General Manager has requested that the attached summary submitted by the Director of International Affairs be circulated for the information of the Commission.

W. B. McCool

Secretary

DISTRIBUTION	COPY NO.
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Asst. Gen. Mgr.	9 - 10
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AEC 973/42

10-10-60

UNCLASSIFIED

Summary of Bi-Monthly Report of IAEA Director General

May through August 1960

A. Technical Programs

1. Fellowships and Training

The Agency's fellowship program, from its inception in 1958 to the present, may be summarized as follows: 1500 nominations received, 995 recommended for placement, 579 accepted by host countries, 241 studying at present, and 140 completed. Additional fellowships could be awarded to highly qualified candidates if funds were available.

An international course on the application of radioisotopes in agriculture will be held in the Netherlands early in 1961 in co-sponsorships with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

2. Scientific and technical information and conferences

During the period under review the Agency held a symposium on Fuel Element Fabrication from 10 to 13 May and one on selected topics in Radiation Dosimetry from 7 to 11 June.

A Symposium on the Effects of Ionizing Radiation on Seeds and Their Significance for Crop Improvement was held from 8 to 12 August in Karlsruhe, Federal Republic of Germany.

Sixteen technical publications were issued, including the proceedings of a number of Agency-sponsored conferences and the first and second volumes of a bibliographical series.

3. Technical Assistance

Requests for experts, and in some cases equipment, were received from 30 countries. At the end of August, 19 experts were in the field and the appointments of 24 candidates were in various stages of completion.

4. Reactors and Nuclear Power

The Government of the Netherlands has made a request for hazard evaluation of the High Flux Reactor under construction at Petten.

The nuclear power survey in Finland was completed at the end of August. A report on the survey will be issued shortly.

5. Health, Safety and Waste Disposal

Details have been worked out for a mutual emergency assistance system between nations in the event of a nuclear accident. The Agency would act as an intermediary and co-ordinator between Member States in the provision of such assistance. The technical aspects of this question will be considered by the Scientific Advisory Committee at its next meeting.

Assistance was given on the evaluation of special problems of waste disposal from a reactor and radioisotopes laboratory in the Philippines which are under construction.

6. Technical supplies

Negotiations with the Government of Finland concerning the supply of fuel for a Triga Mark II reactor have been completed. The drafts of a project agreement with Finland and of a trilateral supply agreement with the United States and with Finland are being submitted to the Board at its meetings in October.

Orders were placed for equipment to be used in connection with technical assistance projects in Turkey, Venezuela, Austria, Iraq, Pakistan, and Yugoslavia.

7. Research Contracts

In connection with the offer by the United States of America to assist in financing Agency research contracts, one master contract and 13 agreements providing for a total assistance of $134,394 were concluded with the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

8. Liability

A small group of scientific advisers met in Vienna from 20 to 24 June to discuss problems raised by the Panel on Liability for Nuclear Propelled Ships. A full report was prepared for the panel, which met in Vienna from 1 to 6 August 1960.

The panel's report and recommendation will be submitted to the Director General in the latter part of September.

B. Administration of the Secretariat

1. Personnel

On August 31, the Agency staff consisted of 203 professional and 271 general service members, an increase since April 30, 1960, of 11 and 3 members, respectively.

JA12-140A

DISTRIBUTION
Commissioners
General Manager
Secretary

JOHN A. McCONE, CHAIRMAN
U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
GERMANTOWN, MD.

AMBASSADOR PAUL F. FOSTER
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
VIENNA, AUSTRIA

OCT. 4, 1960

PLEASE PASS TO ALLEN DOUGLAS McKNIGHT QUOTE SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR ELECTION AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS. WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT THE AGENCY WILL DERIVE GREAT BENEFIT FROM THIS JUDICIOUS ACTION OF THE BOARD MEMBERS. WARM PERSONAL REGARDS. JOHN A. McCONE UNQUOTE. /END/

John A. McCone

10-4-60

IA-12-IAEA

The Austrian Ambassador

COPY

September 27, 1960

Dear Mr. Chairman,

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge your letter of August 18, 1960, and to express the hope that your duties as head of the US delegation to the 4th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, will permit your attending the inauguration of the Reactor Centre of the Oesterreichische Studiengesellschaft fuer Atomenergie Ges.m.b.H.

May I take this opportunity to refer you again to your letter of May 29, 1958 in regard to the reactor project of the Oesterreichische Studiengesellschaft fuer Atomenergie Ges.m.b.H. and confirm on behalf of my Government that the reactor in question, the building and scientific equipment together with such utility, health and safety and other auxiliary facilities as are necessary to enable operation and use of the reactor have been completed substantially as described in the "Research Reactor Proposal". The preliminary operating tests have been satisfactorily concluded and criticality has been achieved on September 25, 1960.

The certification of AMF Atomics, Inc., concerning the completion of services rendered to the project as well as the die-stamping or labeling of US reactor components has been sent directly to the US Atomic Energy Commission, Division of International Affairs by Mr. O.A. Schulze, General Manager, AMF Atomics, on September 9, 1960.

May I therefore ask you to consider the prerequisites for the generous contribution by the US Government as fulfilled. I hope that you will consider the opening ceremonies in Seibersdorf a worthy and appropriate setting for the presentation of the US contribution to representatives of the Republic of Austria.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report this decisive achievement attained by my country in the field of peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, and I sincerely hope that the cooperation between our two countries will lead to even greater progress in the future.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Dr. Wilfried Platzer

Mr. John A. McCone
Chairman,
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

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UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
Washington 25, D. C.

No. C-193
Tel. HAzelwood 7-7831
Ext. 3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1960)

PRESS RUN 6 pm

JOHN A. McCONE, USAEC CHAIRMAN,
TO LEAVE VIENNA ON WEDNESDAY

Due to pressure of other matters, the head of the U.S. Delegation to the Fourth International Atomic Energy Agency General Conference, Chairman John A. McCone of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, will leave Vienna, Wednesday (September 28) for Washington with a scheduled stop-over in Paris.

It was necessary also to postpone until later the visit to Yugoslavia that the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Chairman had hoped to make at this time.

For the remainder of the Conference, U.S. participation will be under the direction of Mr. McCone's alternate, Ambassador Paul F. Foster, Permanent U.S. Representative to the IAEA.

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UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
Washington 25, D. C.

No. S-20-60
Tel. HAzelwood 7-7831
Ext. 3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Friday, September 23, 1960)

Remarks by John A. McCone
Chairman, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
and
Delegate of the United States to the Fourth General Conference
of the International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna, Austria
During General Debate
Friday, September 23, 1960

Gentlemen:

In the debate of yesterday and this morning, statements have been made concerning the policy of my country upon which I feel compelled to comment.

It is true that we have in existence about 44 bilateral treaties with some 42 countries. I think that all of our bilateral partners are happy with their agreements. You heard their response made in answer to statements that the terms of our agreements were oppressive and unacceptable.

As I told you on Wednesday, we are in active negotiations with most of our bilateral partners to transfer the safeguard arrangements to the Agency. This we hope to accomplish as soon as the Agency is prepared, from the standpoint of both policy and organization, to accept this responsibility.

I have nothing more to say on this subject. The questions raised in the debate have been satisfactorily answered by the parties to the bilaterals who have spoken. We are gratified with their answers.

(more)

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We earnestly feel that our initiative and the initiative of our bilateral partners in, first, negotiating, and secondly, implementing these bilateral arrangements will enormously benefit the Agency in years to come as well as the individual countries involved.

In yesterday's debate, data on the number and size of reactors and the quantity of uranium-235 transferred by us under our bilateral arrangements were read into the records of this Conference. Of course, you know this information is regularly reported by us in the annual reports of the Atomic Energy Commission. The figures given yesterday were out of date. I wish to submit the up-to-date figures and request that they be appropriately included in the records of this meeting.

As of today 764.3 kilograms of enriched uranium-235 have actually been delivered for all purposes under bilateral agreements, and firm requisitions are in our hands for an additional 310.4 kilograms to be delivered in the immediate future.

Five hundred and thirty-four kilograms of the amount actually delivered have been provided for 43 experimental, test, or power reactors ranging in size to a maximum of 60,000 kilowatts.

In addition, 1.2 kilograms of plutonium, 35.7 grams of separated uranium-233, and 346 tons of heavy water have been delivered to other countires.

Twenty-three test or research reactors are operable and 26 more are planned or under construction.

Moreover, since January 1949, 13,386 shipments of isotopes have been made to foreign countries, 5,000 of which have gone to 36 of the less advanced countries.

Twenty-nine hundred foreign scientists have been trained in Atomic Energy Commission facilities in the United States -- over 1,200 of these have come from the less developed countries.

Seventy-eight technical libraries have been donated by the United States to foreign countries, 35 of them to the less advanced countries.

(more)

I could continue with additional statistics. I will only add, however, that in the past four years, and excluding Canada and the United Kingdom, about 3,600 visitors have been received to observe our atomic energy installations. They have come from 57 separate countries. Almost a thousand of these visitors were from 41 lesser developed countries.

Mr. President, a comment was made yesterday concerning my own presence here. I do not believe that the presence of the Chairman of an Atomic Energy Commission at the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency requires explanation.

Nevertheless, it was intimated that I came here primarily to influence favorable consideration and action on the safeguards proposal. It is true that my Government is deeply interested. We have supported safeguards; we intend to continue to do so. We will support the safeguards plan during this conference.

But we have not, and we have absolutely no intention of imposing our will on a single Member of this Agency. We think the safeguards proposal is a step -- an initial step, to be sure -- toward one of the important objectives of this Agency.

Each country represented here, however, must act as its own judgment dictates. The United States Government -- and I particularly -- have no interest whatsoever in imposing our conviction in this matter on anyone, but we hope all will support this proposition which has been drafted to implement the Agency's statute.

I came here, Mr. President, because of my deep interest in the Agency, my desire to support it, and my great and sincere hope that it will achieve the goal of its high purpose.

A very considerable amount of time was taken up in the debate on the question of disarmament and nuclear testing. A resolution was submitted by the Polish Delegation. This resolution made reference to, and I quote, "the establishment of guaranteed world-wide disarmaments" and then urged that, and I again quote, "the states conducting negotiations in Geneva concerning the cessation of tests of atomic armament conclude an agreement as soon as possible."

(more)

My Delegation believes that this resolution and, in fact, the entire debate on the two questions raised in the resolution, are not appropriate subjects for discussion and action by this Conference.

It is known by every man in this room that the question of disarmament is high on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly now meeting in New York. Likewise, it is known that the three nations engaged in nuclear test suspension negotiation will again meet in Geneva on next Tuesday, the 27th day of this month.

In expressing this view concerning the propriety of the resolution at this General Conference, I wish to state emphatically and without reservation that my Government is fully committed to the objectives of disarmament.

These objectives are representative of the policy of the United States Government. They are representative of the fervent hope of the American people. Feeling as we do, President Eisenhower went before the United Nations General Assembly only yesterday and again advocated and urged active and immediate negotiations directed towards the establishment of guaranteed world-wide disarmament.

Fifteen years ago, such an agreement would have been relatively easy. With the passage of time the problem has become momentous. In 1946, the United States, then the only nuclear power, offered to place all of its atomic resources under international control and arrangements where an international body would direct their use for peaceful purposes.

It was a tragic turning point in the history of disarmament negotiations that this offer was rejected out of hand by the Soviet Union.

But yesterday, President Eisenhower again offered to reverse the trend of the ever-increasing stockpiles of nuclear weapons throughout the world. He proposed that all production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes be stopped under appropriate verification procedures.

(more)

He stated, and I quote, "The United States is prepared, in the event of a termination of production, to join the USSR in transferring substantial quantities of fissionable materials to international stockpiles."

Gentlemen, my President was speaking of tons and tons of material, not kilograms or pounds.

Some who have followed the many fruitless disarmament discussions since the war tend to become cynical. They assume that the task is hopeless. This is not the position of the United States. Time and time again the American people and their Government have voiced the yearning that the efforts of mankind be spent, not for war, but for food, for clothing, for shelter, for medicine, and for schools.

Several speakers stated that nuclear weapons testing must be stopped. The United States stopped its test program almost two years ago when the nuclear test cessation negotiations were begun.

As is well known, our country is an open society. Activities of this nature are widely reported. Hence everyone knows that no nuclear weapons tests have been conducted in or by our country since the moratorium was first announced.

No such means are at hand by which the world can tell what others, whose policy and tradition is to maintain a closed country, are doing.

Hence, from our standpoint there is urgency in this negotiation. We wish it consummated, we want it consummated quickly, fairly and in accordance with the basic objectives stated by the heads of our respective Governments when the negotiations were first undertaken.

What we seek is the implementation by action of the words expressed by Chairman Khrushchev in his letters of April 23, 1959, to President Eisenhower and Prime Minister MacMillan when he stated, and I quote, "It is my opinion that...we are quite able to find a solution to the problem of discontinuing tests... and to establish such controls as would guarantee strict observance of the treaty."

(more)

This, unfortunately, has evaded us. The issues that divide us in the test cessation meetings are many. The lack of progress in reaching agreement is discouraging to me. Nevertheless, we are returning to Geneva on Tuesday to resume negotiations with the fervent hope that a way might be found to come together on the terms of a test suspension treaty which will provide the establishment of such controls as are necessary to assure observance of the treaty.

Mr. President, the question was raised yesterday concerning the extent to which this Agency has been informed of the results of the Soviet-United States exchange agreement announced at this Agency a year ago.

Following this agreement, I, together with some of our scientists, made an extensive trip through the Soviet Union. Our observations, as reported to my Government, have been transmitted to this Agency. Two groups of our scientists -- one concerned with controlled thermonuclear fusion and the other with high energy physics have also visited the Soviet Union in the intervening twelve months. Their counterparts -- Soviet scientists -- have made similar visits to the United States.

The reports of our visits are likewise available to this Agency. It is our objective to keep this Agency fully informed on these and future exchanges as they occur and I am confident they will take place.

The United Nations is available to mankind to help it forge the bonds and build the structure of a true world community. Realizing this I, in my opening statement, expressed the prayerful hope that those forums of the United Nations concerned with specialized tasks such as disarmament, nuclear testing and other matters as well, will succeed in their efforts.

Our Agency has a very special and a very important mission. If we are to succeed, we must lay aside political matters which are not of our direct concern and dedicate ourselves to the problems for which this Agency was created. My delegation is prepared to work here in Vienna diligently and without interruption on the policies, the objectives and the programs of this Agency.

(more)

Let us now join hands in this effort and lay aside, for the balance of the time this Conference is in convention, matters which we can only debate but cannot decide at this Conference.

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UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
Washington 25, D.C.

No. S-19-60
Tel. HAzelwood 7-7831
Ext. 3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Wednesday, September 21, 1960)

Summary of Remarks by John A. McCone
Chairman, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
and
Delegate of the United States to the Fourth Conference
of the International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna, Austria
Prepared for Delivery During the General Debate
Wednesday, September 21, 1960

Summary of major points in U.S. statement at Fourth General Conference of International Atomic Energy Agency made by U.S. Delegate John A. McCone, Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission:

1. U.S. offers to place four specific research and power reactors under International Atomic Energy Agency inspection and safeguards when proposed Agency system is put into effect. McCone urged the General Conference to support the Agency safeguards system as now proposed.

2. Announced that several countries now having bilateral agreements with the U.S. have agreed to enter consultations with a view of turning over for administration by Agency the safeguards provisions of these bilaterals.

3. Urged need to continue Agency program of technical assistance in health and safety areas with special stress on reactor safety and study of disposal of radioactive waste.

(more)

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4. Agency training program should be expanded to include specialized training for health physicists.

5. Agency technical assistance should be focused on new facilities coming into operation in many countries to make maximum use of new reactors and equipment and plan programs to produce benefits for all International Atomic Energy Agency members.

6. Agency urgently needs more support in manpower, materials and money for all members to carry forward present program and assume pressing new responsibilities.

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(NOTE TO EDITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS: The complete text of Mr. McCone's remarks will be sent to you as soon as available today.)

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UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
Washington 25, D. C.

No. S-19-60
Tel. HAzelwood 7-7831
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Wednesday, September 21, 1960)

Remarks by John A. McCone
Chairman, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
and
Delegate of the United States to the Fourth Conference
of the International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna, Austria
Prepared for Delivery During General Debate
Wednesday, September 21, 1960

Mr. President:

We congratulate you on your election as President of this Fourth Conference. I consider it a high privilege to represent my country in this distinguished body. It is a moving experience to be among so many men who are dedicated to the common goal of fostering the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

I wish to express the sincere hope that this conference will devote its complete attention to the technical programs of the Agency and to the administration of the Agency. If there are differences of opinion on these matters, they must be discussed openly.

Matters extraneous to the work of this organization, however, especially political matters beyond the assigned responsibility of the Agency should be excluded from our discussions.

The President of our conference, in our opinion, spoke well yesterday when he stated the prayerful hope that the international forums concerned with such matters as disarmament and nuclear testing will achieve success.

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It is timely that we recall the inspiring address of Dwight D. Eisenhower to the United Nations General Assembly in December of 1953: to take note of President Eisenhower's strong personal interest and unswerving support of the organization he then proposed.

He has asked me to bring you the following message which I am honored to read to you.

"Mr. President and Delegates:

"Nearly seven years ago, at the United Nations General Assembly, it was my privilege to give voice to a hope that was rising in many minds and many places.

"The hope was to harness the new force of the atom for the benefit of all peoples of all nations. The challenge was to do it.

"The almost universal approval of the Atoms For Peace proposal demonstrated the hope of people everywhere that the great new force of atomic energy would be devoted to the peaceful advancement of mankind.

"This International Atomic Energy Agency is one expression of that hope. The historic mission of the Agency was to make a new approach in international cooperation -- to translate the concept of the peaceful atom into a practical, positive program on a world basis.

"In three short years, the Agency has become the prime international organization in the nuclear field. Its activities are stimulating much of the global effort to bring to more people more benefits of this still new atomic age. It is providing sound advice and guidance for the management of the many new atomic projects underway in its member states.

"The Agency is making substantial contributions on an international basis in such fields as education, training, and technical assistance. It is

making great strides in spreading the knowledge of the many uses of the radioisotopes in the field of medicine, agriculture and industry. In addition, the Agency has a paramount role in the development of the necessary health and safety standards.

"This Agency is an organization that has no secrets; an organization devoted to the sharing of effort, research and information; one in which the major powers can lay aside political differences to work for the common good.

"In broad outline, I can see the Agency fulfilling the basic purposes of its historic charter and thereby contributing to world peace. I can see it as a unique forum where technical skills and resources are pooled for the benefit of mankind.

"The United States is gratified and encouraged at what has been done in three short years. My country will continue to support this organization. I wish for it continued progress and success.

"Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower"

President Eisenhower's message to this conference reaffirms the support of the United States of the Agency. It reaffirms also our conviction that the Agency will become increasingly effective as a means of bringing the benefits of atomic energy to mankind.

The Agency is destined to grow. It is destined to grow because the atom is universal in its application. Science has just begun to make known to us these applications. Therefore, as the uses of the atom increase and as they are applied throughout the world, the responsibilities of this Agency will increase. Thus, this organization demands and needs your support -- moral, technical and financial.

(more)

The achievements of the Agency already are substantial. Today, it is the foremost international institution administering technical assistance in the field of atomic energy.

The statement that Director General Cole made yesterday at the opening meeting of this Conference is proof of this. It is true, that some beneficial applications of the atom have been longer in their development than was thought a few years ago.

This is particularly true of the development of nuclear power upon which I will comment later. But this should not, and must not, in itself be a reason for discouragement; nor should it obscure the commendable and worthwhile contributions made by this Agency to the good of almost every nation.

It is noteworthy that the Agency has provided technical assistance in nuclear matters to 45 of its Members. This has been accomplished through surveys, expert advice and consultation, equipment and supplies.

To offer training to a thousand scientists and technicians from Member states in the short span of three years is a matter of great importance. But of even greater significance to all of us is that, as this first thousand men and women complete their training and are followed by others, the Agency is building solidly for the training of many thousands in future generations in the science and technology of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Agency-sponsored conferences on a wide variety of technical subjects have engaged the interests of scientists and engineers who, under the sponsorship of this organization, have gathered in many cities of the world to exchange their ideas and their knowledge. We heard yesterday from Mr. Cole that over 2,000 scientists from 41 countries attended 9 scientific meetings and discussed hundreds of technical papers. Great benefit was derived by all. A record of these meetings stands in a series of technical publications issued by this Agency. Such a record is of great importance.

Turning to another area, the consequences of improper or careless handling of the atom in one country might have serious consequences in the next. Hence, it is vital that this Agency

continue its pursuit of appropriate international standards for health and safety. It must press forward with its work in the disposal of radioactive waste; safe design and operation of critical assemblies, research reactors and power reactors and transportation of radioisotopes and other radioactive materials.

All of these are areas where good progress has been made. The United States takes pride in its participation in this progress.

We are pleased that the Agency, in pursuit of research, is making good use of the $50,000 worth of special nuclear materials which we donated at last year's conference. The new research reactor to be constructed in Finland will make use of this material.

I now extend the same offer for the year 1961. I am empowered by my Government to offer an additional $50,000 worth of special nuclear material to be requisitioned next year.

The United States has contributed substantially to the Agency's regular annual budget. Additionally, we have given at least one-half of the voluntary budget for each of the last three years. Also we have made special grants totalling almost $1,000,000 in support of the Agency's central laboratory, its mobile laboratories, and its equipment grant programs.

We have placed $150,000 worth of research contracts through the Agency and have granted more than 200 cost-free fellowships.

We are certain that many Members share with us pride in the contributions they have made. Continued progress demands that every Member support the Agency in a manner consistent with its ability. Not all have done so.

I urge all here to examine the record of accomplishments of this Agency -- to weigh the benefits which accrue, both present and future -- and having done so, to contribute generously so that the Agency can accomplish its present programs and go forward to others.

A program and budget for 1961 already has been developed. My delegation supports it wholeheartedly.

(more)

The radioisotope and its application to medicine, to industry and to agriculture, offers an immediate and important means of benefit to mankind. Excellent progress has been made in the use of radioisotopes in many countries and the Agency's persistent effort in this field is noteworthy. Assistance has been rendered by the two mobile radioisotope laboratories donated to the Agency by the United States and which have now visited eight countries.

We urge this activity be continued without interruption and, if possible, intensified -- for it is through the application of radioisotopes that prompt benefits may be realized.

The development of nuclear power has presented the Agency with a special and perplexing problem. The Agency is not unique in this respect, for all member nations who, during the past decade, have had nuclear power programs under development, have met with some disappointment and frustration.

The reasons for this are many. Problems of transforming the energy of the atom to useful and economic electricity have proven to be more difficult than was first thought. Recent years have seen new sources of conventional fuel developed in many parts of the world and improved operating efficiencies of conventional plants. Thus the already difficult road of achieving the goal of competitive nuclear power has been further complicated by the lessening cost of conventional power in many areas of our globe.

The Agency has, in our opinion, approached this problem soundly and with realism. Studies and surveys have developed essential information. The development of uniform practices for calculating the cost of nuclear power have likewise been beneficial. The most recent conclusion of the Agency is that while nuclear power is at present in its early phase of development, important cost reductions will result from technical advances based on continuous research and development.

We believe this is a sound and proper conclusion.

The United States program in intermediate and small power plants is moving forward. Several plants of sizes ranging from 12,000 kilowatts to 60,000 kilowatts and of differing design characteristics are under construction in our country. All will soon be completed. The designs of these plants and the data on

their operating performance will be readily available to the Agency and to the Member Nations.

We are pleased that the scientists from the Agency have visited some of our installations and studied the problems relating to small and medium power reactors. This has been done in response to offers made by my Government and particularly one made by me as head of our delegation a year ago. At that time, it may be recalled, I invited the Agency's specific interest in a small, simple, pressurized water reactor designed to meet the ever-growing need of reasonably cheap nuclear power in the range of 20,000 nuclear kilowatts or less.

We wish now to restate this offer and to expand it by suggesting that the Agency concern itself with the design and operating details of the several small plants in our current program.

I now turn to our specific recommendations.

A. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. The Agency's program for assisting Member countries should be strengthened during the next and succeeding years. Up to now, the primary need which the Agency has been required to fill has been that of training personnel, providing equipment and giving advice on problems of initiating programs.

These needs continue, but many nations now have atomic facilities either in operation or in a well-advanced stage of planning. Thus we enter a period when the Agency can be of great assistance to Member Nations in their efforts to realize the most effective use of these new machines and equipment. This is true for all programs in all countries. It is particularly true of those countries now reaching a point of competence in the atomic field and whose facilities are now coming into being.

The United States recommends specifically that:

(1) The program for support of research contracts be broadened and increasingly used to assist the efforts of laboratories and institutions of the Member countries. The areas of support should be expanded to include such fields as solid state and reactor physics, radiation effects and the basic properties of materials, low

energy physics, shielding, corrosion, and similar subjects.

(2) A program be developed to determine what data might be produced in the many new research reactors which would be of importance to Member States. We commend the Secretariat for having taken the initial steps in this direction by scheduling conferences on the subjects of research reactors and neutron physics.

B. RESEARCH. The responsibility to serve the interest of science which is placed on the Agency because of its unique position is of fundamental importance. The Agency should stimulate research efforts in selected areas of general interest.

In this connection, the Scientific Advisory Committee can be of great assistance to the Agency on matters within their competence. The men on this committee are world leaders in their fields, and we know their guidance can be of significant value to the Agency.

The United States recommends that:

(1) The Agency develop a program to facilitate use of computers by Member States which do not have such facilities.

(2) The Agency establish a library of reactor codes.

(3) The Agency establish a committee to coordinate the accumulation of cross section data.

C. THE ACQUISITION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION. The Agency is doing a good job in the field of acquiring and disseminating technical information. Its scientific publications are increasing in number and quality. Its library already is an important world depository of data on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The United States sends to the Agency library all of our unclassified reports, bibliographies, abstracts and other publications. To date, we have contributed more than 29,000 documents. A number of Member States are providing comparable services.

(more)

But for this great library to be of maximum benefit, all Member States should make available all of their technical reports in the area of civilian applications of nuclear energy. This is not being done.

On another aspect of exchange of information, the Secretary General of the United Nations has advised us that the proposed Third Atoms for Peace Conference will be held in Geneva in 1962 or 1963. My Government feels that the Agency must play a dynamic role in this Third Geneva Conference and provide the necessary technical support to assure a successful meeting.

D. EDUCATION AND TRAINING. The Agency program for education training and awarding fellowships has been highly successful. We recognize that the scope of the fellowship program may change as the needs of the Member States are met.

In the meantime, the need continues and the United States will continue to make cost-free fellowships available to the Agency in 1961 as it has done in the past. It is specifically recommended that:

(1) There be an expansion in the Agency's program for sponsoring the exchange of mature scientists and engineers.

(2) The Agency should arrange specialized training courses for health physicists. Technicians from selected regions of the world also should receive specialized training as a means of meeting the severe shortages in this field.

E. HEALTH AND SAFETY. This organization had its beginning in part because of the recognition that the problems of health and safety in the nuclear field, as in many other fields, are international in scope. The health and safety of one country depends upon the care and the standards of its neighbors. The progress in protection against radiation hazards must be consistent, dynamic and keep pace with the development of nuclear facilities themselves.

I believe the benefits from atomic energy can be realized without endangering the health of the beneficiaries. For this to be done, however, responsible authorities of all countries must

first inform themselves of the necessary precautions and then insist upon appropriate action.

The Agency has not ignored this problem but it must maintain a constant vigilance. One serious reactor accident could undermine public confidence and adversely affect the programs in all countries. Of equal importance is the problem of safe and proper disposal of radioactive wastes. We must not, on the one hand, engage in practices which will contaminate our lands, our fresh water rivers and the seas.

On the other hand, we must not, in the absence of knowledge or under the stress of emotion, either advocate or insist upon procedures so extreme that man will be denied the enormous benefits which the atom holds in store for him. Hence we believe that the Agency must pursue these questions of public health and safety as was done in its Monaco Conference and elsewhere. We urge that these problems be accepted as tasks of foremost importance and greatest concern to the Agency.

F. SAFEGUARDS. This Conference has before it a plan for a practical and workable safeguards system which the Agency is capable of administering. This plan is the result of exhaustive study by men of technical competence and careful consideration by your Board of Governors. It is the responsibility of this General Conference to consider the resolutions of the Governors and to take appropriate action.

Some question the need for a system of safeguards. The United States believes this need is as valid today as it was in 1956 when Articles 3 and 12 were made a part of the Agency's Statute.

Some question the practicability of the plan and its effectiveness. The United States, for its part, supports the plan.

Some feel that the type of inspection contemplated invades the sovereign rights of Member States. The United States, always conscious of the sovereignity of Member States, nevertheless cannot agree with this viewpoint.

As evidence of our belief that the proposal is workable, is fair and will accomplish desired results, the United States is

prepared to place under the safeguards system which has been submitted to the General Conference four of its facilities of a type and size to which the proposals apply.

If this Conference approves the recommendation of the Board of Governors by adopting the proposed safeguard plan, the United States will request the Agency to inspect for an agreed period of time the operation of these four reactors.

They are two research reactors at Brookhaven National Laboratory, near New York City, the Experimental Boiling Water Reactor at Argonne National Laboratory, near Chicago, and the Organic Moderated Nuclear Power Plant being constructed at Piqua, Ohio.

It should be clear to all from this offer that the United States believes that the safeguards system now before this Conference for consideration is reasonable and should be acceptable to all States receiving the material or equipment through the Agency.

We urge all Members to support the safeguards plan that has been formulated by the Board and we recommend that arrangements be developed to place an increasing number of bilateral activities under the administration of Agency safeguards.

Several countries that now have bilateral agreements for cooperation with the United States have agreed with my Government to enter into consultations with a view to requesting the Agency to administer the safeguards provisions of these agreements as soon as the Agency is prepared to assume this responsibility.

You will hear from them at the appropriate time and I state now that the United States joins wholeheartedly in this objective.

Gentlemen, that concludes the specific recommendations that my Government lays before you. We urge that they be given serious consideration. I hope fellow delegates will feel free to discuss them with our delegation.

We also are confident that many other constructive proposals will be put forward by other delegations. We bespeak for them the same thoughtful appraisal.

(more)

In conclusion, Mr. President, my Government is gratified with the progress that the Agency has made. We are impressed with the opportunities that lie ahead. Future progress, however, depends on all Members giving this organization the fullest possible support in manpower, money and material.

The high goal of the Agency is to become the focal point of the world in nuclear science and technology. As it reaches this goal, maximum benefits will accrue to all Members. Their rewards will submerge the unimportant but still divisive issues that occur. Together, we will move forward in the great task of making the atom an ever more useful servant of all mankind.

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UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
Washington 25, D. C.

NEWS CONFERENCE

Vienna, Austria

Monday, September 19, 1960

(NOTE TO EDITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS: Chairman John A. McCone of the Atomic Energy Commission, who heads the United States delegation to the Fourth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, held a news conference upon his arrival in Vienna, Monday, September 19, 1960. A transcript of the proceedings follows:)

9-19-60

NEWS CONFERENCE

VIENNA, AUSTRIA

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1960

PROCEEDINGS

QUESTION: Do you expect any difficulty during the course of this present conference to arise over the question of safeguards and controls?

CHAIRMAN McCONE: There are differing opinions on the question of safeguards. I would hope there would be no serious difficulties. The United States strongly supports the article in the charter of the Agency which calls for safeguards. We very strongly support the program which had been worked out by the Board of Governors at their meeting in June.

QUESTION: There was last year, I think, an agreement with Mr. Emelyanov on the exchanges of Professors and students, and that eventually there would be joint funds for large projects that each nation could not undertake independently. Has anything developed in this regard?

CHAIRMAN McCONE: Nothing specifically has developed. There have been some discussions from time to time of joint undertakings. At a gathering of scientists of several countries, including the United States and Soviet Union, there was discussion of the need for a high energy accelerator larger than any now in existence, such as the new one at Brookhaven National Laboratory, near New York City and the one at CERN, but there have been no

(more)

discussions as to how such an accelerator should be built, whether it should be a joint undertaking of several nations or whether one nation should undertake it.

There have been exchanges of visits and I expect there will be further exchanges of visits and further discussions.

An accelerator project was only one of several projects that Professor Emelyanov and I discussed a year ago when our arrangement was made for the exchange of scientists to which you referred. There have been no further discussions with him concerning joint conferences. I would imagine I would meet with him here. I understand he is here.

QUESTION: What would be your viewpoint on the future bilaterals to be concluded by the U.S. and other countries in regard to engaging the services of the Agency? There was in April or May in Yugoslavia the beginning of a different policy. How is this going to shape up in the future?

CHAIRMAN McCONE: What do you mean, a different policy?

QUESTION: That the Agency for the first time was made instrumental in rendering services, etc., in the agreement between the U.S. and Yugoslavia.

CHAIRMAN McCONE: As new agreements are entered into or as old ones are to be renewed or extended, we would hope that the Agency which is now in existence and functioning very successfully would play a part in the bilaterals themselves and exercise a jurisdiction over areas within its competence. This has been and continues to be a policy of the United States. Each case has to be handled on its own and with respect to the interests of the two parties to the bilateral. It isn't something the United States would attempt to do unilaterally.

We are encouraged that several countries have felt that even though they were engaging in bilaterals with the United States, that functions within the competency of the Agency should be handled by the Agency.

You will recall that two years ago that Japan announced that the safeguards under the United States - Japanese bilateral would be handled by the Agency.

(more)

QUESTION: Do you have comment on the appointment of Mr. Molotov to the Agency? Do you think it will enhance or hinder the role and work of the Agency?

CHAIRMAN McCONE: No. I would hope that the Soviet Union would support the Agency with increasing energy. Professor Emelyanov has been active in the Agency since its conception. He told me a year ago that he was gratified over the Agency's progress and I would expect that this would continue in the future because since I talked to him a year ago the Agency has made substantial progress.

QUESTION: Have you met Mr. Molotov before?

CHAIRMAN McCONE: No, I have not.

QUESTION: Will you stay throughout the conference or will your stay in Vienna be limited to the first week or the first five days?

CHAIRMAN McCONE: I intend to stay until at least next Monday or Tuesday or longer if the work of the Conference demands my presence. I have some other appointments in Europe and if I can leave conveniently I will do so. However, I will not leave unless the work of the Conference or any unsettled issues require me to remain here.

QUESTION: Can you say anything in advance as to the assistance the United States is prepared to give to the Agency during the next year?

CHAIRMAN McCONE: The United States is prepared to give every possible assistance and encouragement to the Agency. We have, as you know, supported the Agency in a great many ways, financially and other, and we intend to continue that in every extent possible because we think the Agency is essential.

QUESTION: When you say that you are thinking of increasing the support does this mean financial support or material support?

(more)

CHAIRMAN McCONE: I can not comment on financial support but we will continue to support the Agency generously. We will continue our contribution to its educational program for the fellowship program and to supply the IAEA Library with every single bit of literature and technical information relating to the peaceful uses of the atom. One of the important activities of the Agency is to be a central point for technical information on the peaceful uses of the atom.

QUESTION: Will there be any shift of emphasis in the type of support the United States is prepared to give via more technical assistance or research possibilities, and equipment or is there a shift in the thinking towards the Agency?

CHAIRMAN McCONE: No. There is no shift in thinking but as an international organization of this type gathers momentum, then each year new or increased emphasis is placed on activities that are clearly demonstrating a value to all of the members. Our purpose is to see that the Agency is of the greatest possible assistance to all countires of the world.

QUESTION: Which would be the three foremost directions in which the Agency can make the best contribution?

CHAIRMAN McCONE: Well, it is hard to put them in an order of priority. There is, of course, the question of providing information and education. There is the program of safety and safeguards. Then there is the question of the Agency being a depository and distributor of nuclear materials required for atomic power or other peaceful uses. There are a great many collateral matters, and I could not go into all of them, but you are familiar with the broad scope of the Agency's charter.

QUESTION: Will the American delegation be prepared to accept a debate on disarmament should the Russian delegation try to inject that question into the discussion of safeguards and controls?

CHAIRMAN McCONE: I feel that it is important that the International Atomic Energy Agency not become involved in issues that are outside and beyond its competence, and disarmament is one of them.

(more)

I would think that if anyone raised the question of disarmament in the Conference it would be the responsibility of the President of the Conference to call a point of order.

QUESTION: I understand the United States will not be opposed to the election of a Bulgarian as the President of the Conference. Have you heard about this?

CHAIRMAN McCONE: Yes. We feel that any man of competence that is qualified for the role of presidency of the Conference would receive our support on a basis of appraising his particular competence.

Dr. Nadjakov is a very able scientist and his election as the President of this Conference would have one very important effect from our standpoint: it would bring to the forefront of the Conference (the) question of placing a scientist as President of the Conference.

It is our hope that the IAEA will really become one of the world's centers of science. For that reason, if a man of scientific competence was interested in presiding, we would have no opposition to it. It would be consistent with what we really think the Agency should do.

We think that the Agency should be quite separate from the perplexing problems of international politics and diplomacy. It should be a scientific organization of international character.

IA-12-IAEA

September 15, 1960

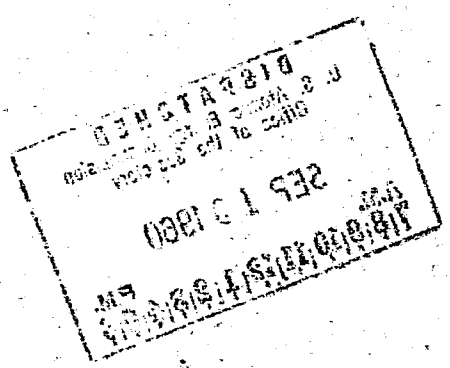
MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE TO COMMISSIONER GRAHAM

At 3:30 p.m. today, in Room 1101 H Street, D. C. Office, I administered the Oath of Office to Commissioner John S. Graham as an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Fourth Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Mrs. E. A. Treacy, Notary Public, Bureau of Public Roads, witnessed Mr. Graham's signature.

[redacted] B. McCool

W. B. McCool
Secretary to the Commission



X. O. & M. 2 - Commissioners

OFFICE ▶	WBMcCool:dlh					
SURNAME ▶						
DATE ▶						

9-15-60

STANDARD FORM NO. 61a
REVISED JUNE 1957
APPROVED BY
COMP. GEN., U. S.
MARCH 28, 1958
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
F. P. M. CHAPTER 44

CIVIL OFFICER APPOINTMENT AFFIDAVITS

(As defined in 5 USC 21a and 21b)

I, John S. Graham (Name in full) North Carolina (State)

do solemnly swear (or affirm) that

A. OATH OF OFFICE

I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, SO HELP ME GOD.

B. AFFIDAVIT AS TO SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY AND AFFILIATION

I am not a Communist or Fascist. I do not advocate nor am I knowingly a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the constitutional form of the Government of the United States, or which seeks by force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States. I do further swear (or affirm) that I will not so advocate, nor will I knowingly become a member of such organization during the period that I am an employee of the Federal Government or any agency thereof.

C. AFFIDAVIT AS TO STRIKING AGAINST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

I am not participating in any strike against the Government of the United States or any agency thereof, and I will not so participate while an employee of the Government of the United States or any agency thereof. I do not and will not assert the right to strike against the Government of the United States or any agency thereof while an employee of the Government of the United States or any agency thereof. I do further swear (or affirm) that I am not knowingly a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or any agency thereof and I will not, while an employee of the Government of the United States or any agency thereof, knowingly become a member of such an organization.

D. AFFIDAVIT AS TO PURCHASE AND SALE OF OFFICE

I have not, nor has anyone acting in my behalf, given, transferred, promised or paid any consideration for or in expectation or hope of receiving assistance in securing such appointment.

John S. Graham (Type name of appointee)

John S. Graham (Signature of appointee)

Subscribed and sworn before me this ..... day of ..... , A. D. 19 ..

at ..... (City) ..... (State)

[SEAL]

..... (Signature of officer)

..... (Title)

(Department or agency) (Bureau or division) (Place of employment)

An Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Fourth Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(Position to which appointed) (Date of appointment or duty)

NOTE.—*The oath of office must be administered by a person specified in 5 U. S. C. 16, or by a person designated to administer oaths under Section 206, Act of June 26, 1943, 5 U. S. C. 16a. If by a Notary Public, the date of expiration of his commission should be shown.*

IA 12 IAEA

AEC

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
Washington 25, D. C.

No. C-182
Tel. HAzelwood 7-7831
Ext. 3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Wednesday, September 14, 1960)

JOHN A. McCONE, AEC CHAIRMAN, DEPARTS TODAY FOR FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF IAEA IN VIENNA

John A. McCone, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, will depart at 6 p.m. today for Vienna, Austria, where he will head the U.S. Delegation to the Fourth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Conference opens on Tuesday, September 20. AEC Commissioner John S. Graham, Alternate to the Chairman of the U.S. Delegation, will leave for Vienna on Friday afternoon.

According to present plans, Chairman McCone will visit Yugoslavia, while in Europe, to discuss peaceful uses of atomic energy. The Chairman accepted last April an invitation extended by Slobodan Nakicenovic, Undersecretary of State in the Yugoslavia Federal Commission for Nuclear Energy, when a Yugoslav delegation visited the United States.

Enroute to Vienna, Mr. McCone will spend a few days in Paris. He is scheduled to arrive in Vienna at 12:35 p.m., Monday, September 19. Mrs. McCone will accompany the Chairman.

Commissioner Graham will leave Washington Airport at 4:25 p.m., Friday. He will spend the weekend in Germany and will arrive in Vienna on Monday at 12:50 p.m.

This conference, the third that Chairman McCone has attended, is expected to have special significance to the 70 member nations because of the progress that has been made by the Agency

(more)

9-14-60

X-IA-2 Yugoslavia
Security - Visits to Foreign Countries

in extending its services and assistance programs. This year's conference agenda will include consideration of the Agency's proposed safeguards system and approval of the program and budget for 1961.

In its three years of operation, the Agency has expanded its programs for making the peaceful benefits from the atom available throughout the world. Agency fellowships have been given to 380 young scientists and engineers. Agency sponsored symposia and conferences have helped develop technical information in many parts of the world. Steady progress has been made toward development of international safeguards, health and safety, and waste disposal programs. Technical assistance has been provided to 45 countries through surveys and by furnishing nuclear scientists, equipment and supplies to member countries. One of the most important contributions by the Agency has been to increase the uses of radioisotopes in medicine, agriculture and industry.

- 30 -

91460

IA-12-IAEA

[redacted]

UNTIL RELEASE

DISTRIBUTION
Commissioners
General Manager
Secretary

September 14, 1960

Dear Ambassador Foster:

I am transmitting herewith a message from President Eisenhower to the President and Delegates of the Fourth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

It is requested that you make appropriate arrangements for this Presidential message to be read after the Conference has been organized and the President of the Conference has been elected.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John A. McCone

John A. McCone

Ambassador Paul F. Foster
U.S. Mission to the International
Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna, Austria

Enclosure

9-14-60

[redacted]

PRESIDENT'S IAEA STATEMENT

Mr. President and Delegates:

Nearly seven years ago, at the United Nations General Assembly, it was my privilege to give voice to a hope that was rising in many minds and many places.

The hope was to harness the new force of the atom for the benefit of all peoples for all Nations. The challenge was to do it.

The almost universal approval of the Atoms for Peace proposal demonstrated the hope of people everywhere that the great new force of atomic energy would be devoted to the peaceful advancement of mankind.

This International Atomic Energy Agency is one expression of that hope. The historic mission of the Agency was to make a new approach in international cooperation to translate the concept of the peaceful atom into a practical, positive program on a world basis.

In three short years, the Agency has become the prime international organization in the nuclear field. Its activities are stimulating much of the global effort to bring to more people more benefits of this still new atomic age. It is providing sound advice and guidance for the management of the many new atomic projects underway in its member states.

The Agency is making substantial contributions on an international basis in such fields as education, training, and technical assistance. It is making great strides in spreading the knowledge of the many uses of the radioisotopes in the fields of medicine, agriculture and industry.

In addition, the Agency has a paramount role in the development in the necessary health and safety standards.

This Agency is an organization that has no secrets; an organization devoted to the sharing of effort, research and information; one in which the major powers can lay aside political differences to work for the common good.

In broad outline, I can see the Agency fulfilling the basic purposes of its historic charter and thereby contributing to world peace. I can see it as a unique forum where technical skills and resources are pooled for the benefit of mankind.

The United States is gratified and encouraged at what has been done in three short years. My country will continue to support this organization. I wish for it continued progress and success.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

IA-13- IAEA

Reference See

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Memorandum

TO : George F. Quinn, Director
Division of Production

DATE: September 14, 1960

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

SUBJECT: PLUTONIUM PURCHASE CONTRACT WITH AECL

SYMBOL:SECY:DCR

1. We informed your office on September 12, 1960, that at Meeting 1650 on September 12, during discussion of AEC 1049/3, the Commissioners requested a report on the background of the Commission's contract with Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. for the purchase of plutonium.

2. You will recall the Chairman requested this report in connection with possible discussions with Mr. J. L. Gray of AECL during the IAEA Conference in Vienna.

3. The General Manager has directed you to take the action required by the above request. If you wish, we will circulate the report for the information of the Commission.

cc: General Manager
Deputy General Manager
Asst. General Manager
Asst. General Manager for Mfg.
General Counsel
Director, Finance

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9-14-60

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IA-D-IAEA

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SEP 10 1960

Dear Mr. President:

The Fourth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency will open on September 20 in Vienna. I recommend that you transmit a special message to this Conference. The Department of State concurs in this recommendation.

Such a message would demonstrate United States support for the Agency and would be particularly appropriate in view of the leading role which you took in the creation of this organization.

If the message meets with your approval, I shall arrange for its delivery to the Conference in an appropriate manner.

I shall be pleased to discuss with you any question you may have regarding the message.

Respectfully,

(Signed) John A. McCone

Chairman

Enclosure:
Proposed Message
from President to
Conference

The President
The White House

RECEIVED
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Office of the Secretary
SEP 15 1960
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Secretary
John Hall
D. F. A. Stone
Cy Denise file

SEP 8 1960

Dear Dr. Rabi:

As you know, the Fourth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency will take place in Vienna, Austria, on September 20, 1960. I would appreciate it very much if you would agree to be the Scientific Adviser on the United States Delegation to the Conference.

Your close association with many of the senior technical people throughout the world, as well as your membership in the Scientific Advisory Committee to the IAEA, will be of great assistance to me and the United States at the meeting. One of the crucial subjects to be discussed will be the provisionally approved document on safeguards. This is a subject which you have followed very closely for many years and, accordingly, we would appreciate your advice as the discussions take place in the General Conference.

I am informed by John Hall that he has been in touch with you by telephone and has informally discussed your availability to join us in Vienna. I am delighted by the favorable indications which John has reported and hope that this letter will serve to confirm the arrangements.

I plan to depart Washington on Wednesday, the 14th, and spend two days in Paris and the week-end in Munich, and expect to arrive in Vienna on Monday, September 19. Meanwhile, John Hall is familiar with my detailed itinerary should you wish to get in touch with me. I do hope I can learn from you directly, or through John, confirmation of your availability to join the U. S. Delegation in Vienna.

Sincerely,

(Signed) John A. McCone

John A. McCone

Dr. I. I. Rabi
Physics Department
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

CC: John Hall & DIA ECBrown/hm - 9/2/60

IA 12. JAEA

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1648 AEC Meeting 9-8-60

3. **AEC 973/41 - Presentation for the Fourth General Conference of IAEA**

The Chairman noted his presentation before the Fourth General Conference of IAEA would undoubtedly be subject to revisions up to the time of presentation. He said comments received from Commissioners could be incorporated into his remarks any time prior to presentation.

The Commission approved, subject to Commissioners' comments, the draft statement for presentation, by the Chairman, at the Fourth IAEA General Conference as contained in AEC 973/41.

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

9-8-60

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

IA-12-IAEA Reference Sec

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

TO A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

DATE: September 8, 1960

FROM W. B. McCool, Secretary

SUBJECT: COMMISSION DECISION ON AEC 973/41 - PRESENTATION FOR FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF IAEA

SYMBOL: SECY:AHE

1. We informed your office on September 8, 1960, that at Meeting 1648 on September 8, the Commission:

> Approved, subject to Commissioners comments, the draft statement for presentation by the Chairman at the Fourth IAEA General Conference as contained in AEC 973/41.

2. The General Manager has directed you to take the action required by the above decision. Copies of pertinent correspondence should be provided the Office of the Secretary.

cc: General Manager
Deputy General Manager
Asst. General Manager
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA
General Counsel

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9-8-60

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 7, 1960

AEC 973/41

COPY NO. 67

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

PRESENTATION FOR FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF IAEA

Note by the Secretary

1. The attached draft statement for presentation by the Chairman at the 4th IAEA General Conference is circulated for consideration by the Commission at the meeting scheduled for 10:30 a.m. Thursday, September 8, 1960.

2. The attached draft reflects comments received on the draft version submitted to the Commission on August 30.

W. B. McCool
Secretary

AEC 973/41

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW
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AUTHORITY: DC DD
NAME: See Stamp Below
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AUTHORITY: RO
NAME: R. Hornbuckle
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BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

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9-7-60

ENCLOSURE "A"

UNITED STATES STATEMENT FOR GENERAL DEBATE AT IAEA FOURTH CONFERENCE

(Inscribed for delivery on Wednesday, 21 Sept. 1960.)

1. Mr. President:

2. Our Delegation thanks you for assuming the task of presiding over this Fourth General Conference which, in our judgment, can be one of the most significant since the Agency came into being. We are confident that your skilled hand will contribute greatly to the efficient dispatch of the important agenda before us.

II

3. As the delegates to this Conference are aware on _____ President Eisenhower issued a special statement, in anticipation of this meeting, in which he reaffirmed our country's strong support of this organization and our conviction that it has a paramount responsibility to strengthen the role of the peaceful atom in world affairs.

4. President Eisenhower's message is indicative of the spirit in which the United States Delegation has approached this Conference.

5. My government believes that important strides are being made in placing the Agency on a sound footing, one that will insure its long-term success. The excellent annual report of the Board of Governors sets out the accomplishments of the immediate past in detail.

This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, U.S.A., Sec. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

III

6. Over the past years, the Agency has provided technical assistance to ___ member countries in the field of atomic energy through the provision of experts, equipment and supplies. Important progress also has been made in developing international standards in the fields of health and safety and waste disposal and in thus laying the ground-work for possible future regulatory activities of real significance to the world. The application of radioisotopes in various fields also has been widely extended. Conferences and symposia of general international interest have been held and many worthwhile publications have been issued. Atomic scientists from _____ countries have received Agency assistance in their training.

7. One significant accomplishment has been the provisional approval by the Board of Governors of the procedures that would enable the Agency to carry out one of its paramount functions--to insure that fissionable materials used in projects placed under Agency sponsorship are used only for peaceful purposes. Our delegation supports these principles and procedures and urge that they be promptly implemented. We will have more to say on this later.

8. There are growing indications that an increasing number of member states wish to use Agency services and resources in undertaking cooperative programs with each other. These are only a few of the positive signs that the Agency is growing in competence and that its performance is causing member states to have new confidence in it. It is the hope of my delegation that this growth in the Agency's status will be reflected further in the 3rd International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, the scheduling of which will soon be discussed by the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. We look

forward to the Agency playing a major role in this Conference.

9. Mr. President, my Government is pleased with the progress that has been made to date. We take pride in the contributions that we have made to this progress. For example, for each of the past three years the United States has contributed at least one half of the Agency's voluntary budget,--well in excess of its share of the assessed budget which is based on ability to pay. We also have made special grants in support of the Agency's laboratory, its mobile laboratories, and its equipment grant programs. We have placed research contracts through the Agency, and have offered the Agency more than 200 cost-free fellowships. We have provided the Agency library with copies of every single report on the peaceful uses of atomic energy that we make available to our own public, more than 30,000 reports in all. Other major atomic powers have made important contributions, and we hope that every member will search for additional ways in which it can be of assistance in an open and forthcoming manner.

10. Not every member, however, is doing its share. For example, one major atomic power who could greatly contribute to the strength of this organization, if it were more forthcoming in its attitudes, has contributed less than 200 documents to the Agency's library.

11. This same country unfortunately has not been particularly generous in its donations to the voluntary fund and has lagged behind its capabilities in participating in many Agency activities. We hope this performance will be improved.

CONFIDENTIAL

IV

12. In preparation for this Conference, and with an eye to the significant years immediately ahead, the United States has tried to make a careful assessment of the Agency's opportunities and responsibilities.

13. We have given much thought to those functions that appear to deserve increased emphasis, ways in which we, as one nation, can contribute to the Agency's strength, and those problems that only can be solved through the collective action of all of us working together.

14. Over the next few years the members of this organization have a collective responsibility to strengthen the Agency's financial resources and structure, improve its administrative machinery, and enhance the status and authority of the Secretariat. Serious attention must be given to amplifying the funds that are available to the IAEA for technical programs of particular interest in fulfilling the Agency's purposes. There must be more equitable contributions from the participating member states. Further and perhaps most significantly, serious collective study needs to be given to ways in which we might reduce the serious uncertainties now associated with the yearly voluntary fund so as to permit orderly long-term planning of the activities supported by that fund.

15. The functioning of the Secretariat could be improved if we could agree on ways to delegate greater responsibility to that body. The vigor of any international organization is largely determined by the responsibilities that are entrusted to the career international civil servants that run it.

16. We suggest that studies on these subjects be prepared by the Secretariat and the Board in time for the fifth and sixth General Conferences. These should include a recommended plan for Agency operations over the next five years; a special analysis on the Agency's fiscal structure, including recommendations on how it should be strengthened, and a report on ways in which the Agency's organization and administrative machinery might be strengthened.

17. We also recommend that the Secretariat undertake a thoughtful and comprehensive census of nuclear capabilities and needs throughout the world with the objective of identifying those needs that can be met best through coordinated international cooperation. This study would serve as an indispensable basis for evaluating the future role of the Agency. Our thought here is that the Agency should, in a systematic manner, collect data on such matters as nuclear facilities, training needs and opportunities, and research programs. This survey could pinpoint those areas having the most pressing needs for assistance and those regions in which existing scientific facilities, personnel or programs are sufficient and where additional Agency assistance is not required.

V

18. I should now like to turn to our specific recommendations concerning the Agency's program for the years immediately ahead.

19. The program and budget for 1961 has already been developed and my delegation wholeheartedly supports it. At an appropriate time we will announce the contribution of the United States to the 1961 voluntary fund. Our comments relate primarily to the Agency's program for 1962 and the years beyond and to

possible modifications in emphasis within the recommended program for 1961. Although we believe that modest over-all increases in the Agency's budget may be essential in future years, we believe that any expansions in selected programs should to the greatest extent possible be absorbed by compensating decreases in less essential activities. We urge the members of this organization to give serious consideration to the possibility of their increasing their contributions to the voluntary fund over the next few years.

20. First, we believe the Agency should orient its program in future years so that it contributes importantly to the effective utilization and programming of the new atomic centers and facilities coming into existence, particularly those in many less developed countries. The Secretariat already has anticipated these needs in scheduling conferences on the subjects of research reactors and neutron physics. Several countries are acquiring nuclear facilities that will tax their limited resources to maintain and operate efficiently. Assistance will be needed in the form of administrative guidance, equipment, research contracts, loans of experts and equipment. It will be a real test of international cooperation to prove that experience and information can be shared to the end that each nation embarking on a nuclear program may make progress with respect to its own needs that is comparable to the growth of nuclear science and its application in the more advanced member states.

21. Second, regarding the Agency's technical assistance program, we have noted the excellent progress that the Agency has made in furnishing highly skilled experts and specialized equipment to selected projects in member states. We were pleased that we were able to supplement the Agency's limited budget for 1960 for equipment grants. We also are gratified that the budget

for 1961 reflects an increase for such purposes. We hope that the Agency's equipment grant program can be further expanded in 1962 so that it can be more fully responsive to the needs of the lesser developed member states.

22. Third, the Agency's training and fellowship program continues to yield good results and the United States will continue to make cost-free fellowships available. The requirements of this activity may change as the needs of certain members are met. The Secretariat study of how Agency fellows are being used should provide a useful analysis of the program.

23. Meanwhile, our Delegation recommends that the Agency's program for exchange of mature scientists and engineers be expanded over the next few years to provide opportunities for technical people to spend extended periods of time in institutions of their choice. Since any developing atomic energy program needs large numbers of health physicists and technicians capable of supporting various activities we believe it would be worthwhile for the Agency to conduct various specialized courses for such personnel in selected regions of the world.

24. Fourth, my Government regards the fostering and coordination of research as one of the prime statutory responsibilities of the Agency. We have given this subject continuing study and offer for your consideration suggestions along two lines: First--the increased use of research contracts to assist the lesser developed countries, and second--international coordination of research effort.

25. We recommend that the Agency's program for the contract support of research should be reoriented and increased gradually in future years so as to give particular attention to the needs

of the less developed member states and help assure that new nuclear research facilities in these countries are being utilized effectively.

26. In conjunction with this reorientation we believe the research contract program should be broadened in scope to include the support of projects in a number of additional fields related to the development of nuclear energy. Projects supported now are, for the most part, confined to the fields of waste disposal, health and safety and radiation effects. This type of research should yield results valuable to all member states and should continue to have Agency support. We recommend, however, that careful consideration should be given to supporting projects in additional fields that may be conducted in the less developed countries in modest research reactor facilities or which have special utility to these countries.

27. We believe this program should be financed to the maximum possible extent under the Agency's regular assessed budget. This would assure the expanded research contract program of stability and would provide the lesser developed states with a source of assistance that would help them derive direct benefit from their contributions to the fund.

28. The Agency also is in a unique position to coordinate, on an international basis research efforts in selected fields. There are several areas of coordination that we believe merit serious consideration. These include Agency sponsorship of an international committee to coordinate the accumulation of cross-section data, and the development of an Agency program that would help service and coordinate the activities of the principal nuclear data compilation groups in the world. The development of a program to facilitate the use of computers by members not having their own and the compilation of an Agency library of reactor codes also merit study.

29. The Agency can perform a valuable service if it could design a program to determine what data produced in the many new research reactors would be most useful to the most members and devise means of obtaining and compiling this information.

30. As a first step we suggest setting up a limited number of international advisory committees to recommend work programs in selected areas of reactor research, such as reactor physics, nuclear constants, and shielding. This program would help assure that new reactor facilities coming into operation in many countries will be utilized effectively.

31. The future planning of new high energy accelerators offers an additional field in which the Agency can play an effective role. Large and costly particle accelerators are necessary to probe and determine the fundamental nature of matter with greater resolution. The high cost of these machines makes the planning of any future construction of critical world-wide significance. In communication with Professor Emelyanov of the Soviet Union I have suggested that it would be useful for the Agency to establish an international panel of highly qualified scientists to survey high energy accelerator now operating, under construction or being planned. The object would be to make recommendations on any future developments that appear to be desirable on a world-wide basis. These studies would be invaluable in harmonizing the future developments in various countries.

32. The United States commends the foregoing proposals for Agency consideration and is prepared to make its most eminent scientists available for participation in any of the foregoing activities. The Scientific Advisory Committee should also be

asked for its views on additional ways in which the Agency's program of fostering and coordinating research could be strengthened.

33. We are pleased that a special joint contract program between the U.S. and the Agency is underway. To date, contracts totaling $135,000 for 13 projects have been negotiated. The U.S. is prepared to continue this activity over the next year.

34. Fifth, since its inception, the Agency has been actively engaged in studies and projects that are pointed either in the short or long term toward the establishment of universally recognized standards of health and safety and methods of waste disposal.

35. These activities have been among the most successful and essential of the Agency programs.

36. My Government attaches great importance to the matter of the safety of reactors operating all over the world. The reactor hazards evaluation performed by the Agency for the Government of Switzerland points the way to one solution to this serious problem. We understand that this member has indicated it will wish the Agency to make similar evaluations for other projects in the future.

37. The Agency cannot, of course, assume responsibility for the operation of reactors in member states. Nevertheless we urge that member states use this advisory reactor hazards evaluation service because it is an important part of the vital health and safety functions of this organization.

38. At last year's General Conference the United States sought to emphasize the importance it attached to the prompt initiation by the Agency of a concerted program to resolve some

of the major problems of international consequence in the field of waste disposal. The solution of these problems remains as one of the most challenging tasks facing the Agency.

39. Good preparatory work has been done. The conference in Monaco was successful; a significant technical report has been issued on sea disposal and studies are planned on problems of disposal into fresh waters, including international rivers.

40. The United States strongly endorses the proposal for Agency registration of sea disposal operations and looks forward with interest to the results of the discussions regarding the establishment of an Agency-sponsored waste disposal laboratory at Monaco. We also urge that in the coming year, stronger emphasis be placed on probing the feasibility of establishing international burial grounds for packaged and solid wastes.

41. We believe the Agency should develop a comprehensive long term program in the field of waste disposal and take a decisive hand in planning and coordinating investigations that would be jointly sponsored and financed by various member states.

42. The U.S. will be pleased to fully participate in such a coordinated program. Some of the possible joint investigations that could lend themselves to this type of concerted approach are studies on the movement of wastes through soils and river systems, studies on the diffusion of waste in the atmosphere, studies designed to establish international land burial and sea disposal sites, the development of plants for converting highly radioactive liquid wastes to solids, studies on the disposal of highly active waste into various geologic formations and the compilation of handbooks covering various problems of waste disposal.

43. Sixth, at the last General Conference there was a general recognition that the Agency's function as a distributor of nuclear materials necessarily had changed because of the increased world-availability of such materials. Nevertheless, we emphasized then, and we believe events of the current year confirm, the importance of Agency resources as an alternative source of supply.

44. We have been urging nations with whom we have bilaterals to avail themselves of the Agency's existing stock of more than 5,000 kilograms of U-235 in meeting their future requirements. Good progress has been made in defining with greater clarity the terms and conditions under which the Agency will distribute special nuclear materials to member states.

45. We are gratified that, as of this date, _____ member states have indicated that they wish either to obtain special nuclear materials from the Agency or place their bilateral cooperative activities under Agency safeguards.

46. The United States is prepared to donate during the coming year an additional $50,000 of enriched uranium for use in Agency-sponsored projects, including research reactors.

47. Seventh, in the field of radioisotopes and nuclear power, we believe the Agency is evolving a sound and realistic conception of its responsibilities. Several good study projects have been sponsored. More are in the offing. These include the Copenhagen Conference on uses of radioisotopes, the power survey under way in Finland, the recently concluded conference on small and medium power reactors, and the significant studies on uniform costing practices.

48. We are pleased that the suggestion made by my Government last year for a cooperative program with the Agency staff in the small and medium power reactor field was accepted. Close liaison has been established between our reactor specialists.

49. We wish to expand this offer.

50. Specifically, the United States is prepared to receive a limited number of Agency-chosen candidates from qualified member states for short-or long-term assignments at selected U.S. facilities. This offer is addressed particularly to the less developed states or countries that have requested comprehensive Agency surveys of their nuclear power potential.

51. Eighth, in the field of technical information, we urge that all member states cooperate in making the Agency library the most important single depository of information in the world on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Significant contributions have been made to the Agency catalogue by several countries.

52. The long-term success of the Agency information program will depend on the willingness of <u>all</u> the member states, including the major atomic powers, to make their reports and publications freely available to this organization.

53. There is another pressing information problem that the Agency can assist in resolving. Many of the smaller countries cannot afford large distribution systems or disseminate adequately the reports which they originate. In some cases, they cannot afford to maintain adequate periodical libraries.

54. Accordingly, we urge the Agency to undertake the prime responsibility for assuring that the research and development

reports developed by countries with modest distribution systems are effectively distributed, so that the smaller countries which cannot afford large dissemination systems get the reports they need and are assisted in disseminating the reports that they have originated. The Agency could serve as a central documentation point to which all other countries would send reports. The Agency in turn would serve as the distribution center to those countries not able to afford a center of their own. Insofar as publications are concerned, the Agency should undertake a program of reproducing and providing preprints and reprints on request since these generally are not available to any member states.

VI. (Safeguards)

55. We come now to a major problem before this Fourth Conference-the matter of an Agency safeguard program for assuring that nuclear assistance is employed only for peaceful uses.

56. (Development of this concluding section is dependent on further study and Commission action.)

57. In conclusion, Mr. President, I would like to summarize those recommendations which my government believes merit the most serious consideration by this body. As I have said earlier I believe we should all undertake a serious and concerted study in the years ahead to strengthening this organization and its resources.

58. First, we believe the Agency should develop a series of programs designed to assure that emerging facilities in many countries will be employed effectively.

59. Second, continued emphasis should be given to the Agency's technical assistance program bearing in mind the need

to keep this program in proper balance with its other programs including those of applicability to all of the member states.

60. Third the Agency should expand its program for exchanging mature scientists and engineers and undertake the sponsorship of various specialized courses for training technicians and health physicists.

61. Fourth we believe Agency's program for awarding research contracts should be used to a greater extent for assisting programs that are either located in the lesser developed countries or that are of interest to these countries. As an associated point the Agency should coordinate research efforts or studies in several specific fields that have been enumerated.

62. Fifth we believe the Agency has a paramount responsibility in the area of health and safety and should sponsor a series of studies designed to solve some of the more pressing international problems in the field of waste disposal.

63. Sixth, it is recommended that an increasing number of states should be encouraged to draw upon the Agency's supply of fissionable material to satisfy their future needs although it is recognized that the significance of this Agency responsibility has been deemphasized.

64. Seventh, we suggest that the Agency continue its efforts in the field of nuclear power in the same realistic vein as has been adopted over the past year. We will be prepared to develop a program with the Agency under which Agency selected candidates from qualified member states will receive meaningful training at small or medium nuclear power sites in the United States.

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65. Eighth, we recommend that all of the member states including all of the major powers cooperate in making the Agency the most important single depository of nuclear information in the world.

66. Lastly, ninth, we recommend that the membership of this body strongly and wholeheartedly support the safeguard principles that have been developed by the Board of Governors and we believe the nations of the world should promptly initiate steps to place their peaceful international activities under the control of the Agency's safeguards system.

67. Mr. President, my government has been gratified with the progress that the Agency has made to date and we are even more impressed with the potential that we see in the years ahead. We see in the Agency a unique opportunity for the nations of the world to rise above their political differences and pool their technical resources for the benefit of mankind. A good start has been made. Future progress will depend on the full cooperation and statesmanship of all the members.

FORM AEC-204
(9-57)

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

DATE:

INDEX: IA 12 IAEA

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: AEC 337/25 - U.S. COOPERATION WITH INDIA IN THE FIELD OF ATOMIC POWER
The above subject will be discussed between Chairman McCone and Dr. Bhabha during the upcoming General Conference of the IAEA in Vienna.

FILED: IA 5 India

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REMARKS:

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BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

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SEP 7 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN McCONE

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: U.S. PARTICIPATION IN PANEL DISCUSSIONS AT THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

With reference to my memorandum of August 1, on this subject, I wish to inform you that Dr. Walter H. Zinn, Vice President, Combustion Engineering Incorporated, has accepted the invitation extended by Mr. Sterling Cole, Director General of the IAEA, to participate in the panel discussions on Nuclear Power Development planned for September 20, during the Fourth General Conference in Vienna.

As stated in our memo of August 1, a letter was forwarded to Dr. Abel Wolman, Johns Hopkins University, to ascertain whether or not he would accept an invitation from the Agency to participate in the discussion Panel on Waste Disposal scheduled for September 20. Unfortunately, Dr. Wolman's commitments in the latter part of September are exceedingly heavy and he is unable to accept an invitation.

We have, therefore, contacted Dr. Leslie Silverman, Chairman of the Committee in Reactor Safeguards, who has informed us that he is willing to accept an invitation from the Agency to participate in the waste disposal discussion panel. The Mission has been asked to inform the Director General of this and to recommend that he invite Dr. Silverman.

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U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
Office of the Secretary
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A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

cc: Commissioner Graham
Commissioner Williams
Commissioner Wilson
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Secretariat

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FOR USE IN MORNING PAPERS OF
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1960

Paper Prepared by Ulysses M. Staebler
Senior Assistant Director, Division of Reactor Development
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
For the Conference on Small and Medium Power Reactors
Sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna, Austria, September 5, 1960

A SUMMARY OF NUCLEAR POWER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

I. INTRODUCTION

Much of the work being carried out in the United States directed toward the achievement of economically attractive nuclear power systems is described in various papers prepared for this Conference on Small and Medium Power Reactors. These individual papers describe in some detail results of work done thus far, plans for future work, and judgments of the economics of various reactor systems.

The role of this paper is to attempt to provide better perspective of our over-all program status and plans than might be obtained from the more specialized reports.

The objectives of the United States program for the development of nuclear power for civilian uses have been stated many times. Basically, it is our intent to develop technology which will permit the production of nuclear power at low cost in

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order that it may provide economic benefits to wide areas of the world. We have estimated that in some situations even in the United States nuclear power may become competitive with power produced by fossil fueled plants within the present decade, and, in fact, that some large plants that could be built now might prove to be economically competitive over their useful plant lifetime. We have also recognized in the establishment of our program objectives and in the planning of our program that, in the long term, breeder type reactors should be developed in order to make full use of the nuclear energy latent in both uranium and thorium.

The philosophy of our program planning has emphasized the desirability of carrying out development on a broad technical base in order to give greater assurance of having most favorable plant designs for the wide variety of nuclear power applications and situations which are conceivable. It has also been our philosophy that the development program must include appropriate scheduling of actual design, construction, and operation of experimental and prototype reactors. It is only in these project efforts that the development groups take realistic note of all of the problems associated with a particular design concept. It is only by operation of reactors that one can achieve confidence in the technical and economic calculations which are necessary for sound evaluation of nuclear power plants.

A brief description of some of the arrangements used in the United States to carry out nuclear power development, including the construction and operation of experimental reactors, may aid in understanding various components of the program. The United States Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for the expenditure of government funds for nuclear power development. The Commission carries out much of its work in facilities owned by the Commission but operated for the Commission by contractors - including private companies and educational or non-profit institutions. Commission funds also are used to support work in privately-owned facilities. Specific reactor projects may be carried out under contracts with the Commission in which all costs are paid by the government; they may be carried out under cooperative arrangements in which costs are shared in well-defined ways between the Commission and the contractor; or they may be carried out with completely private

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financing in which case the only role of the Commission is to protect the health and safety of the public through its licensing and regulatory procedures.

Cooperative arrangements between industry and the Commission are carried out under what is called the Power Demonstration Reactor Program. While there have been some evolutionary changes in the provisions for these cooperative arrangements since the first invitation for proposals issued in January 1955, there are now two major categories: the first major type of cooperative arrangement is one in which the Commission pays for and owns the nuclear portion of the plant and a utility supplies the site and conventional turbo-generator portion of the plant. The Commission also pays for necessary research and development in connection with the project. This type arrangement often is referred to as a "second round" arrangement since the basic ground rules were established in the second invitation for proposals under the Power Demonstration Reactor Program.

The other major type of cooperative arrangement--often referred to as a "third round" arrangement--is one in which assistance from the Commission is limited to research and development and waiver of normal fuel or heavy water use charges for up to five years of operation with ceilings on both forms of assistance. In these arrangements the entire plant is paid for and is owned by the utility and it is operated under a Commission license.

The Atomic Energy Commission has an over-all responsibility for assuring that the development of nuclear power proceeds at a rate and in a manner consistent with the established national objectives. To this end, the Commission will build, with government funds, if necessary, those plants which it considers important to the development program. However, in general it is considered preferable to have prototype nuclear power plants built on utility systems under cooperative arrangements or with completely private financing.

The program objectives, philosophy, and working arrangements mentioned thus far apply to the over-all program for development of nuclear power for civilian uses. The special interest of

this Conference is small and medium power reactors. The boundary line between medium and large reactors is assumed to be of the order of 100,000 to 150,000 electrical kilowatts (KWE) and therefore particular attention will be given in this paper to aspects of the research and development program relevant to nuclear power plants with a net capacity of less than 150,000 KWE.

II. Role of Small and Medium Power Plants in Program

It would be very surprising, indeed, if a single reactor concept should emerge as offering the best performance for the wide range of sizes and for the wide range of applications and local situations for which nuclear power has potential value. This is one of the fundamental reasons why the United States has pursued and is continuing to pursue a development program with a broad technical base. While the average size power plant being installed by utilities is increasing with time, there are very large numbers of consumers who obtain their power from relatively small plants; that is, 20,000 to 50,000 KWE. The economics of power--whether from nuclear or fossil fuel--appear to be particularly sensitive to plant capacity for these smaller plants. The small plant problem was given special attention in the second invitation for proposals to cooperate with the Commission in the design, construction, and operation of nuclear power plants under the Power Demonstration Reactor Program. This invitation was issued September 21, 1955 and called for proposals involving plants in the range from 5,000 to 40,000 KWE. Two plants are now in advanced stages of construction as a result of that invitation: (a) An indirect cycle boiling water reactor of 22,000 KWE capacity at Elk River, Minnesota, and (b) an organic moderated and cooled reactor of 11,400 KWE capacity at Piqua, Ohio.

Our interest in small power reactors was given further specific recognition last year (1959) when we initiated what may be described as a formal development program for small power reactors. This program includes analysis of reactor concepts in terms of their applicability to plants in the range below 75,000 KWE. It represents an extension of previous work which considered plants in the range from 75,000 to 300,000 KWE or more. The status of this analysis is presented in a separate paper.*

*Small Size Nuclear Plants, a Survey of Status and Potential, by J. K. Kaufmann, M. Wiener, and J. Roberts.

The direction of research and development work to date has not been influenced primarily by interest in a particular range of plant capacities. Rather, the work has been directed toward a better understanding of reactor technology so that improved assessments can be made of the applicability and economic promise of various segments of that technology. Work to date has indicated that in the United States nuclear power is most likely to become economically competitive first in areas with relatively high fossil fuel costs which can use large plants; that is, plants with a capacity of about 300,000 KWE. Thus our work may be considered somewhat oriented toward that expectation. However, most of the work is equally applicable to much smaller plants. In fact, the emphasis on relatively small experimental reactors and prototype reactors for the larger plants results in operating experience which, in many cases, is perhaps even more directly applicable to the smaller plant evaluation. In general, plants identified as prototypes for large plants are designed with the larger plant in mind rather than optimized for the capacity of the prototype. However,design modifications appropriate to optimize the plant for its particular capacity generally should be less difficult than those required to extrapolate to a plant of several times the prototype capacity. Naturally, there are design variations which, at least for the present, appear to have size limitations and thus are appropriate for consideration now only if the desired single reactor capacity is within these limitations. A notable example is the natural circulation, direct cycle boiling water reactor which is now considered limited to plants of 100,000 KWE or less because of steam extraction difficulties. Experience to date indicates that design limits can be extended significantly as an improved understanding of the technology is achieved. As a result of these at least apparent limitations, however, and in view of economies which should be obtained in increased capacity - if large capacity plants can be used - some of our development effort is directed toward design features which do not impose capacity limitations. The pressure tube design variation of heavy water moderated reactors is one such feature.

Work during the past two years on evaluation of various reactor concepts as a function of power plant capacity represents an attempt to introduce a degree of sophistication that may not be warranted by the status of development of at least some of the concepts being considered. However, such evaluations, viewed

with a proper degree of skepticism and realization of the importance of assumptions - both technical and economic - provide useful background for program guidance. In particular they lead to indications of specific problems areas which are uniquely important to a given application so that specific attention can be directed to that problem in the development program. Certainly these evaluations have already demonstrated that intuition is not a good basis for concept evaluation.

The United States now has 13 operable reactors designed and constructed specifically for developing information directly applicable to the production of electricity in nuclear plants. Nineteen others are under construction and still more are planned. All but two of these plants have a capacity of less than 150,000 KWE. In addition, information of value to the electrical power program is being developed by the operation and construction of prototypes for propulsion applications and as auxiliary power sources for space craft. These reactors embrace a wide range of reactor technology, including, for example, water, organic, gas, and liquid metal coolants; homogeneous and heterogeneous configurations of moderator, coolant, and fuel; thermal and fast neutron energy spectra; and both uranium and thorium based fuel cycles. These reactors range from small reactor experiments built to test the technical feasibility of a concept, such as the molten plutonium reactor experiment, to prototype nuclear power plants operating on a utility system such as the Yankee Atomic Electric plant. All of these reactors, whether designed primarily for electrical generation or propulsion, provide information helpful in the solution of the problems of developing economic nuclear power.

Not included in these numbers are the research and test reactors which are a vital part of the development program on materials, or the critical facilities used to study the nuclear physics characteristics of various cores, or the transient power test facilities which have become so important to our study of reactor safety.

It would be impractical in a single report to attempt to review significant features of each of these projects. Most of them have been described in some detail in previous literature such as reports for the two International Conferences on the

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1955 and 1958. Some of the reactor projects will be described in other papers submitted to this Conference on Small and Medium Power Reactors. Some of special significance to this conference may be better appreciated if they are mentioned briefly in the context of current status and contribution to the total effort. An attempt to do this is made in the following paragraphs which are arranged according to reactor concept:

1. Pressurized Water Reactors

Operation of the Pressurized Water Reactor at Shippingport, Pennsylvania, continues to be the cornerstone of development for this concept. A second seed has been installed in the seed and blanket core and the reactor was returned to full power operation in May 1960. As of August 30, 1960 the blanket achieved an exposure of approximately 2600 MWD/ton of UO_2 average or 12,400 MWD/ton maximum. This is the highest exposure achieved in large batches of uranium oxide fuel. Developments in support of this project have led to plans for core modifications after either the second or third seed which will result in a second core with an expected capacity of 150,000 KWE equivalent gross (compared with 68,000 KWE gross for the present design), without increasing the diameter of the pressure vessel. PWR-2 will have about 5½ times the PWR-1 design energy output per unit of fuel flow. This is to be achieved with compartmented flat plate uranium oxide fuel clad in zirconium alloy.

The Yankee Atomic Electric plant achieved criticality in August, 1960. Its operation will greatly accelerate the rate at which valuable operating experience on pressurized water reactors is obtained. Some of its design features, such as stainless steel-clad fuel, are sufficiently different from the Shippingport design to provide valuable comparative information for evaluation purposes.

The pressurized water program also benefits from the operating experience from the Stationary Medium Power Plant No. 1 (SM-1) operated by the Army, and from various other projects involving construction and operation of reactors for the Department of Defense.

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2. Boiling Water Reactors

Many possible design variations for boiling water reactors are being explored or are to be explored in projects such as (a) the Experimental Boiling Water Reactor, which is in final stages of modification to increase the heat dump capacity from 20,000 to 100,000 kilowatts thermal (KWT); (b) the Vallecitos Boiling Water Reactor, which piloted design of the large 180,000 KWE Dresden plant recently placed in operation; (c) the Rural Cooperative Power Association plant, a prototype 22,000 KWE plant expected to be critical by the end of this year; (d) the 50,000 KWE Big Rock Point plant of Consumers Power Company, in Michigan, which will explore increasing power density in the core from 35 KWT/liter to 60 KWT/liter as a means toward lower power costs, and (e) the 48,500 KWE Humboldt Bay Plant of Pacific Gas and Electric Company, which will exploit natural circulation and which will take advantage of a new containment philosophy, known as pressure suppression, in which vapor from a reactor incident would be expelled through a water pool and pressure reduced by condensation.

3. Nuclear Superheat

It is expected that the production of superheated steam in reactors will have some economic advantage in comparison with water-cooled reactors which now produce saturated steam. Several projects are directed primarily toward demonstration of technology which will make this possible. These projects include, (a) the fifth BORAX project of Argonne National Laboratory, a flexible experiment to be placed in operation in 1961; (b) the Pathfinder Plant of Northern States Power Company, a 62,000 KWE plant with a central superheat region, scheduled for completion in mid-1962; and (c) the BONUS (Boiling Reactor Nuclear Superheat) project of the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority, a 16,300 KWE plant with a peripheral superheat region, scheduled for completion in 1963.

4. Organic Cooled Reactors

Operating experience with the Organic Moderated Reactor Experiment continues to be the principal source of data

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on organic material as reactor moderator and coolant. In order to broaden this experience and increase the rate of development of promising variants of this basic design, construction has been initiated on an Experimental Organic Cooled Reactor to be completed in 1962. Also, construction is proceeding on the 11,400 KWE organic moderated and cooled reactor plant at Piqua, Ohio, scheduled for completion in 1961. The Commission invited proposals for a "third round" cooperative project to build a 50,000 KWE organic moderated and cooled prototype power reactor. No proposals were received. We are now considering what further action should be taken in connection with this project.

5. Gas Cooled Reactors

The program for development of gas-cooled reactors in the United States covers materials and designs appropriate to a wide range of exit coolant temperatures, from 1000°F to over 2000°F. Reactor projects of this program, in operation or under construction, include the following: (a) the Experimental Gas Cooled Reactor with a capacity of 22,300 KWE under construction, and scheduled for completion at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in 1962, and designed to include special loop facilities for testing materials beyond its normal operating conditions; and (b) the Gas Cooled Reactor Experiment, a 2,000 KWT plant which achieved full power operation in July of this year and which is a step in the development of a direct and closed cycle gas cooled mobile nuclear power plant. In addition to these projects, development is proceeding and there is a firm commitment to build the High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactor, with a capacity of 40,000 KWE, with unclad fuel, on the system of the Philadelphia Electric Company.

6. Sodium Cooled Reactors

Sodium cooled reactors are of interest in a wide range of neutron energy spectra from thermal, through intermediate, to fast. Reactors exploiting the thermal neutron energy range include the Sodium Reactor Experiment which has been put back into operating condition following fuel failure last summer due to coolant channel plugging by carbonaceous material. The new core for this reactor consists of thorium-uranium alloy, and will provide information on the high temperature nuclear and physical

characteristics of this material. The 75,000 KWE Hallam Nuclear Power Facility includes design improvements based on experience with the SRE. Construction is proceeding, and it is expected to be completed in 1962.

The first Experimental Breeder Reactor, a fast reactor, continues to operate at the National Reactor Testing Station. Having essentially completed studies of transient behavior of the core with varying degrees of fuel rigidity, the reactor core now includes sample plutonium-bearing fuel materials and a full plutonium core is in preparation. Construction of the second Experimental Breeder Reactor is nearing completion, and start-up of this 16,500 KWE plant should take place early in 1961.

Construction of the 94,000 KWE Enrico Fermi fast reactor also is nearing completion. Scheduled start-up will depend upon resolution of licensing problems created by recent court decisions, but the plant will be ready for operation in 1961.

7. Heavy Water Moderated Reactors

The United States is working closely with Canada in the development of heavy water moderated power reactors. In addition, construction of a 17,000 KWE tube-type plant has been initiated by the Carolinas Virginia Nuclear Power Associates. This plant is to be completed in 1962. Also pertinent to the development of heavy water moderated power reactors is the fact that two such reactors, each of approximately 70,000 KWT capacity, are well along in construction. One of these is tube type - the other is tank type. They are known as the Plutonium Recycle Test Reactor and the Heavy Water Components Test Reactor, respectively.

8. Advanced Concepts

Research and development is continuing on a number of reactor concepts which appear to have certain advantages but which are not yet to a point where technical feasibility is assured, or reasonable evaluations can be made. This work includes continued study of aqueous homogeneous reactors with the second Homogeneous Reactor Experiment, and assembly of a reactor experiment using a molten plutonium alloy as fuel. Many reactor concepts are being evaluated as candidates for new reactor experiments. Notable

among these are: (a) the molten salt reactor, based on fused salts of uranium, thorium and beryllium; (b) the beryllium oxide moderated reactor, based on a fuel compact of uranium and beryllium oxide, with high temperature gas cooling; and (c) the pebble bed reactor, based on small balls of graphite impregnated with uranium carbide loaded into a hopper and cooled with gas - probably helium. Preliminary studies also are being carried out on direct conversion systems involving thermionic, thermoelectric, and magneto-hydrodynamic devices. Hopefully, such devices may make it possible in the long run to take better advantage of the unique ability of nuclear fuels to produce high temperatures.

In addition to the specific work that is carried on under individual power reactor projects, the development program of the United States includes an area of more broadly based nuclear technology development which is generally applicable to nuclear systems. The objectives of this effort are to provide data on reactor fuels and materials, reactor physics, reactor components and associated equipment, to carry out engineering development of a general and fundamental nature, to investigate the feasibility and potential of new methods for improving reactors, and to provide tools, such as test and research reactors and remote handling devices, for use in reactor research and development. Developments in this area help to lower the cost of nuclear power generation through improvements affecting many types of reactors and through reductions in the over-all cost of the reactor fuel cycle. This work includes development of fuel reprocessing techniques which will lower the cost of reprocessing current reactor fuels or which will permit reprocessing of advanced fuels not susceptible to existing processes. The work also includes environmental investigations and development of practical systems for the safe handling and disposal of the wide variety of radioactive wastes evolved from nuclear energy activities.

A broad program of both laboratory and field investigations is being carried out ranging from evaluation of the behavior and fate of radioactive materials that may be dispersed in specific environments to the development of techniques and systems for concentrating and fixing large quantities of radioactive materials in solid form suitable for ultimate, long-term disposal in specially selected locations.

(more)

An intensive experimental and theoretical program is in progress on reactor safety. This program includes six reactors specifically designed for transient tests. Four of these are water moderated reactors, including one using heavy water, known as the Special Power Excursion Reactor Tests (SPERT) 1, 2, 3, and 4. The fifth is graphite moderated and is specially designed to absorb large energy transients to study such things as fuel failure mechanisms and metal-water reactions. The sixth is a homogeneous reactor known as the Kinetic Experiment on Water Boilers (KEWB). All of these except SPERT-4 are operable. Results of this work so far indicate that real progress has been made in understanding self-shutdown characteristics of reactors and leads to a certain amount of optimism that further work can, in fact, provide a basis for designs which will have inherent self-protection characteristics which will minimize the need for complicated and ~~extensive~~ containment and emergency control systems. This work is of particular importance to small sized reactors since the economics of small plants is severely penalized by extra fixed charges, such as introduced by containment shell and other protective auxiliary systems.

V. Plans for the Future

The present status of nuclear power development may be described as a transition phase wherein some reactor concepts appear to be economically justified, or nearly so, in special situations. Thus a transition toward a normal commercial industry motivated by economic incentives is well along. It is moving ahead with an expanding background of technical results from research and development and experience with operation of prototype nuclear power plants in a range of sizes extending from a few kilowatts to nearly 200,000 kilowatts. The prototypes result from interest in applications ranging from small power sources for isolated areas including even space vehicles, through plants for propulsion of maritime vessels, to central station plants for production of heat and electricity. The program extends from well established technology being refined to exploration of fundamental properties of new materials and processes which may have promise in the long range.

Our plans for the future build upon this foundation. Within the general objective of reducing the cost of nuclear power and extending its applicability to wide areas - geographically and

industrially - we will continue to emphasize technology and experience through laboratory experiments, theoretical analysis, and experimental operation of a variety of facilities.

The nuclear process applications of primary interest to this conference - such as production of electricity, process heat, and maritime propulsion - are in strong competition with other processes for providing similar services rather than unique applications for nuclear energy. The nuclear processes will make important contributions to expanding energy requirements for these purposes commensurate with their ability to compete economically. Thus, the primary emphasis in the continuing development program must be toward technology and design improvements which will result in lower costs. The total effort must recognize the fact that costs can also be reduced by increased volume of production of various standardized components.

Cost reductions are needed in all three of the major components of cost; that is, capital cost, fuel cycle cost, and operating cost. Certain aspects of the cost reduction problem are particularly important as one considers plants of decreasing capacity. For example, as noted previously, the capital cost per unit of capacity increases rapidly with decreasing capacity because of auxiliary service or protection facilities which have minimum practical sizes and thus costs which do not decrease proportionately with plant capacity. These items include, fuel handling equipment, shielding, containment shells, facilities for decontamination and handling of radioactive wastes, and reactor control equipment. These problems may not be removed but they certainly can be eased by improved knowledge of reactor transient characteristics, simplified design, and improved techniques for handling radioactive materials. It still seems possible that some forms of reactors which permit flow of fuel in solid or liquid form and continuous removal of fission products may have advantages for small plants. Alternatively, small, inherently safe reactors designed for very long fuel lifetime, and serviced intermittently by a roving service group may lead the way to lower costs in small sizes.

Operating costs for small plants tend to be higher per unit of energy output than for large plants - again because of the need for a minimum number of operating personnel for a plant

regardless of size. The nuclear plant situation may be somewhat disadvantageous in this respect at the present time because of the need for special services such as radiation monitoring. In time, it seems reasonable to expect this handicap to vanish as knowledge of radiation becomes more widespread, as plant operation is made more nearly automatic, and as fuel handling for nuclear plants becomes more routine and less frequent.

Fuel cycle costs for nuclear plants increase with decreasing size primarily because increased neutron leakage increases the required fuel enrichment and shortens lifetime permitted by reactivity. The size range at which these effects become important varies from one design to another. Thus, the effect may be minimized by design choice and by various schemes of zone loading and fuel management.

Since our research and development program is to emphasize cost reduction, it is clear that its general direction in all cases will have the same specific technical objectives. For example, the program will seek (a) high specific power in terms of heat generation per unit mass of fuel inventory, and high power density, in terms of heat generation per unit volume of the reactor; (b) high thermal efficiency - implying high coolant temperature, (c) low cost fuel cycle, requiring a high irradiation level for the fuel and low fabrication and reprocessing costs; (d) favorably neutron economy, and (e) simplicity, reliability, and safety of plant design.

Obviously, these technical objectives, each of which individually is desirable, interact in a complex way so that an over-all system optimization must accept compromises. The nature of the compromises which result in the most favorable system will depend upon the nature of the application, the size of the plant, local geographical and economic ground rules, and the status of pertinent technology at the time of the optimization.

(more)

Of the many areas of technology which must be considered in assessing the status and potential of nuclear power and in planning development effort, perhaps the most important single item for attention is the fuel cycle. Fuel technology seems to permeate throughout the design problem. Physical and nuclear characteristics of the fuel generally determine the choice of coolant, temperature of operation, geometry of fuel, specific power of the core, and frequency of reprocessing. Thus it is natural that the largest fraction of our continuing research and development effort will be related directly or indirectly to the improvement of nuclear fuels and nuclear fuel processing cycles. In the water cooled reactor systems uranium dioxide has become favored because of its radiation stability and compatibility with water. Continuing effort will emphasize new, cheaper, fabrication techniques; new shapes for higher power density; alternate cladding materials and techniques; long life tests of the consequences of fission product build up, and techniques for using burnable poisons to flatten power distribution, reduce control problems and extend fuel reactivity lifetime.

Alloys of uranium and up to 10% molybdenum are now being used in organic and sodium cooled reactors but alternative fuels are being developed. In the case of organic cooled systems uranium carbide or uranium oxide fuel clad in a powder compact of aluminum and aluminum oxide is of principal interest. The usual uranium oxide fuel clad in zircalloy or stainless steel is not satisfactory in organic cooled systems because of hydriding in the former and poor thermal conductivity of the latter. Fuels being developed for the sodium cooled systems attempt to take full advantage of the excellent heat transfer characteristics of sodium. Tests indicate that uranium carbide has good radiation damage characteristics at elevated temperatures. It also has much improved thermal conductivity compared with the oxide, thus it is considered to be most promising for sodium cooled systems at the present time. Work on a thorium-uranium alloy also is being carried on but on a much lower scale. Sodium cooled fast reactor fuels now being used include both the uranium-molybdenum alloy and a uranium-fission alloy containing a mixture of fissium products at equilibrium levels expected with the present pyrometallurgical reprocessing scheme. Future cores are expected to use ceramic and cermet fuel blanket materials involving plutonium and uranium carbides or oxides either separately or in metallic matrices such as niobium or stainless steel.

fissium

(more)

Gas cooled reactors currently under construction or in advanced stages of planning will use fuels of uranium oxide clad in stainless steel, uranium oxide clad in finned beryllium, and uranium and thorium carbides dispersed in a graphite matrix with no cladding other than low permeability graphite. The development trend is toward high temperature systems of the latter type. In this case one of the major problems is the design of systems to trap or control fission product contamination in the primary system for operability and maintenance.

These examples of fuel development problems and directions represent only some of the items in this limited though very important development area. The program includes numerous measurements of physical and nuclear properties of potential fuel materials, compatibility tests of these fuels with structural and coolant materials, and experiments to determine fabricability of solid systems or dynamic characteristics of fluid systems. The work on nuclear fuel systems will be supplemented by work on nuclear physics in many different configurations, heat transfer with a variety of coolants, reactor components unique to needs of specific concepts, reactor safety, and other areas of technology. This work is expected to lead to initiation of construction of approximately 10 new prototype reactors in the range of 20,000 to 100,000 KWE during the next 5 years in addition to several reactor experiments to explore advanced concepts. Studies now in progress will provide a basis for sharper focus of our development program in terms of the special needs of small and medium size nuclear power plants.

It is perhaps significant to note that our first decision to build nuclear power plants on the basis of favorable economics involves the construction of small plants. The first of these, a pressurized water reactor, designed for production of only 1,500 KWE, is to be located at McMurdo Sound in Antarctica and is scheduled for operation early in 1962. It is expected that additional plants for Antarctica will follow this one.

The entire nuclear power development program of the United States is directed toward providing results which will make it possible to make more realistic evaluation of alternative nuclear and non-nuclear systems for a particular application and, once selected, to build more nearly optimum nuclear plants for that particular application.

(more)

The most realistic evaluations are those based upon established technology interpreted or optimized in terms of a specific need. We are pleased to work with others in sharing technical results and in exchanging ideas on future developments. Such exchanges generally are stimulating and beneficial to all concerned. The International Atomic Energy Agency is playing an important role in fostering this exchange of technical information and ideas and in assisting in the application of technical results to real situations and real needs.

It is through this kind of dissemination of technical data, stimulation of ideas, encouragement of further development, and enlightened specific analyses that nuclear power will begin to assume its expected role as a major contributor to the world's peaceful energy requirements.

FORM AEC-204
(9-47)

DATE:

INDEX: IA 12 IAEA

~~PFC 1-1 SNM Dist. Reg.~~

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: AEC 986/5 - GIFTS OF PSECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL TO THE IAEA
To consider the terms under which $50,000 of special nuclear material offered to the IAEA without charge may be made available to that Agency in 1960 and subsequent years.

FILED: IA 12-8 - IAEA

INDEXER: date of paper: 8-25-60

REMARKS:

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BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

8-25-60

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

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IA-6-IAEA

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Summary Notes IAEA
8-25-60
OUO

Mr. McCone said he expected to head the U.S. delegation to the IAEA General Conference beginning September 20. He discussed the enigma of Molotov's appointment as the Soviet representative at the IAEA, and said there was some feeling in the Department of State that it was a step to give Molotov better living conditions in his declining years, in a position in which he would be a figurehead.

Mr. McCone said the Agency was operating fairly well, although it had not been able to assume the role of distributor of special nuclear materials. There are, however, other wide areas of activities for the Agency to engage in which justify continued strong U.S. support.

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8-25-60

IA-12-IAEA

B-421

AUG 24 1960

A. R. Luedecke, General Manager
(THRU) John A. Hall, AGMIA

M. B. Kratzer, Acting Director
Division of International Affairs

PROPOSED PRESENTATION FOR THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE IAEA

Following the discussion of AEC 973/35 at meeting 1641 on August 11, 1960, the Division of International Affairs has prepared a draft of the Chairman's proposed remarks before the IAEA General Conference. Attached you will find copies of the proposed speech as well as an outline of its contents. It is recommended that you circulate the draft presentation to the Commission for its consideration.

The recommendations contained in AEC 973/35 previously had received staff concurrence as well as the approval of the State Department. We are concurrently circulating copies of the proposed speech to the interested divisions as well as to the Department of State. The concluding section of the speech, relating to the matter of safeguards has been omitted pending a clarification of the Commission's position regarding the line we should take in September. Specific language designed to reflect the Chairman's latest proposal has been separately transmitted to him for his consideration and could be inserted readily in the attached draft.

Attachment:
Draft Speech

cc: AGMIA
W. B. McCool, Secretariat

RECEIVED
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Office of the Secretary
AUG 25 1960
A.M.
P.M.

D-22-60

IA-12-IAEA

B-421

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AUG 23 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN McCONE

THROUGH: GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: U.S. PARTICIPATION IN PANEL DISCUSSIONS AT THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

With reference to Mr. Wells' memorandum of August 1, on this subject, I wish to inform you that Dr. Walter H. Zinn, Vice President, Combustion Engineering Incorporated, has accepted the invitation extended by Mr. Sterling Cole, Director General of the IAEA, to participate in the panel discussions on Nuclear Power Development planned for September 23, during the Fourth General Conference in Vienna.

As stated in our memo of August 1, a letter was forwarded to Dr. Abel Wolman, Johns Hopkins University, to ascertain whether or not he would accept an invitation from the Agency to participate in the discussion Panel on Waste Disposal scheduled for September 20. Unfortunately, Dr. Wolman's commitments in the latter part of September are exceedingly heavy and he is unable to accept an invitation.

We have, therefore, sent a letter to Dr. Leslie Silverman, Chairman of the Committee in Reactor Safeguards, to determine whether he would accept an invitation from the Agency to participate in the waste disposal discussion panel.

Byron B. Kratzer, Acting Director
Division of International Affairs

Attachment:
As stated

cc: Commissioner Graham
Commissioner Williams
Commissioner Wilson
GM
AGMIA
Secretariat

P-23-60

A-M-12-IAEA

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August 16, 1960

AEC 973/40

COPY NO. 20

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

BILATERAL AGREEMENT POLICY

Note by the Secretary

1. At Meeting 1615 on May 3, 1960, during a report on the status of certain bilateral agreements, the Chairman requested the staff explore the possibility of the U.K., Soviet Union and France joining the U.S. in shifting from their policy of bilateral agreements with individual countries to one in which the four nations would support agreements made directly with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

2. Attached for the information of the Commission are notes which the Department of State has transmitted to Canada and the United Kingdom. The Division of International Affairs reports that the Department of State plans to send a similar note to France when they agree to support IAEA safeguards and the Department of State has been requested to send a comparable note to the USSR.

W. B. McCool

Secretary

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Draft Copies filed: Re D-1-Britain
Re D-1-Soviet Union

AEC 973/40

8-16-60

X-Re D-1-France
Re D-1-1-Res Reactor, Bil. Agrs.

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The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the British Ambassador and has the honor to refer to the informal notification given by the United States representative to the representatives of Canada and the United Kingdom at the informal discussions on safeguards held at Ottawa on June 14, concerning recent actions taken by the Government of the United States of America in preparation for the Fourth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Among actions mentioned at that time, was the concerted effort of the United States in recent months to invite the attention of an increasing number of countries, with which the United States cooperates in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, to the availability of special nuclear materials from the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as other services offered by the Agency, with the hope that some of these countries might be induced to draw upon the Agency's resources to satisfy their future requirements. The United States representatives also referred to plans of the United States to consult with certain countries with which the United States has bilateral agreements seeking their agreement to join with the United States in a statement at the Fourth General Conference of the intent of the two countries to transfer to the Agency the administration of safeguards under existing bilateral agreements as soon as satisfactory arrangements for such transfer could be made.

The Government of the United States continues to believe that the development of a clientele for Agency materials and services would enhance the Agency's prestige, strengthen its role as an alternate supplier of special nuclear materials, and contribute to the extension and adoption of Agency safeguards.

As a result of the above-mentioned activities, it is expected that a number of countries with which the United States now cooperates will be prepared in the future to turn increasingly to the

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Agency for various types of assistance which they are now receiving under a bilateral agreement with this country. The United States anticipates that in some cases the consultations with countries with which the United States already has bilateral agreements could result in the expiration of the current bilateral agreements with the countries involved.

In the United States view, it would be extremely desirable if other countries having bilateral arrangements in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy would adopt similar policies designed to underscore the Agency's role as a distributor of materials and services. The United States is convinced that the modest but steady progress achieved by the Agency to date may be attributed in large measure to a sustained support and encouragement given to the Agency by the British Government. The United States is confident that the United Kingdom continues to share a common desire to strengthen the Agency and build on this progress.

Accordingly, the Government of the United States would welcome the views of the British Government concerning the course of action described above and would hope that the British Government might find it appropriate to adopt a course of action with some of its cooperating partners similar to that undertaken by the United States.

The Government of the United States will be pleased to discuss this question in further detail at any time with the British Government.

Department of State,
Washington, August 5, 1960

Cleared: EUR - Mr. Nunley
UNP - Mr. Stanger
AEC - Mr. Vinciguerra
AEC - Mr. Bengelsdorf
} In draft

cc: EUR
UNP
AEC

IAEA Mission

S/AE:MLManfull:njf (8/4/60)

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The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Canada and refers to the informal notification given by the United States representative to the representatives of Canada and the United Kingdom at the informal discussions on safeguards held at Ottawa on June 14, concerning recent actions taken by the Government of the United States of America in preparation for the Fourth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Among nations mentioned at that time, was the concerted effort of the United States in recent months to invite the attention of an increasing number of countries, with which the United States cooperates in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, to the availability of special nuclear materials from the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as other services offered by the Agency, with the hope that some of these countries might be induced to draw upon the Agency's resources to satisfy their future requirements. The United States representatives also referred to plans of the United States to consult with certain countries with which the United States has bilateral agreements seeking their agreement to join with the United States in a statement at the Fourth General Conference of the intent of the two countries to transfer to the Agency the administration of safeguards under existing bilateral agreements as soon as satisfactory arrangements for such transfer could be made.

The Government of the United States continues to believe that the development of a clientele for Agency materials and services would enhance the Agency's prestige, strengthen its role as an alternate supplier of special nuclear materials, and contribute to the extension and adoption of Agency safeguards.

As a result of the above-mentioned activities, it is expected that a number of countries with which the United States now cooperates

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will be prepared in the future to turn increasingly to the Agency for various types of assistance which they are now receiving under a bilateral agreement with this country. The United States anticipates that in some cases the consultations with countries with which the United States already has bilateral agreements could result in the expiration of the current bilateral agreements with the countries involved.

In the United States view, it would be extremely desirable if other countries having bilateral arrangements in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy would adopt similar policies designed to underscore the Agency's role as a distributor of materials and services. The United States is convinced that the modest but steady progress achieved by the Agency to date may be attributed in large measure to a sustained support and encouragement given to the Agency by Canada. The United States is confident that Canada continues to share a common desire to strengthen the Agency and build on this progress.

Accordingly, the Government of the United States would welcome the views of the Government of Canada concerning the course of action described above and would hope that Canada might find it appropriate to adopt a course of action with some of its cooperating partners similar to that undertaken by the United States.

The Government of the United States will be pleased to discuss this question in further detail at any time with the Government of Canada.

Department of State,

Washington, August 5, 1960

Cleared: EUR - Mr. Nunley (in draft)
UNP - Mr. Stanger (in draft)
AEC - Mr. Vinciguerra (in draft)
AEC - Mr. Bengelsdorf (in draft)

S/AE:MLManfull:njf (8/4/60)

CC: EUR, UNP, AEC, IAEA Mission

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Algie A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

DATE: August 12, 1960

FROM W. B. McCool, Secretary

SUBJECT COMMISSION DISCUSSION OF AEC 997/36 - OFFER OF UNITED STATES FACILITIES TO IAEA SAFEGUARDS

SYMBOL:SECY:AHE

1. At Meeting 1641 on August 10, 1960, during consideration of AEC 997/36, the Commission requested development, in coordination with the Department of State, of a U.S. position on International Safeguards which would call for universal acceptance of Agency Safeguards on power producing facilities and a proposal for limited first step implementation.

2. The General Manager has directed you to take the action required by the above request. Copies of pertinent correspondence should be provided the Office of the Secretary.

cc: General Manager
Deputy General Manager
Asst. General Manager
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for Mfg.
General Counsel

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8-12-60

cy filed: PJC-9-Inspection

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Ot M-12-IAEA Reference See

TO Algie A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

DATE: August 12, 1960

FROM W. B. McCool, Secretary

SUBJECT: COMMISSION DISCUSSION ON AEC 973/35 - PROPOSED PRESENTATION FOR THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE IAEA

SYMBOL:SECY:AHE

1. We informed your office on August 11, 1960, that at Meeting 1641 on August 10 during discussion of AEC 973/35 the Commission requested the proposed presentation for the Fourth General Conference of the IAEA be revised in accordance with guidance provided at the meeting and submitted for future consideration.

2. The General Manager has directed you to prepare the revised presentation. We will assist you in circulating it to the Commission for consideration.

cc: General Manager
Deputy General Manager
Asst. General Manager
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA
General Counsel

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8-24-60

IA-12-IAEA

DISTRIBUTION

August 11, 1960

Dear Roger:

I have your letter of August 5,* and am delighted to hear that you will attend the General Conference of the IAEA in September. I do plan to attend and will chair the U. S. Delegation. I expect to arrive in Vienna on September 19.

As you know, the staff of our Division of International Affairs is working closely with the counterparts of your organization both in London and in Washington in preparation of the forthcoming Conference.

I look forward with a great deal of anticipation to seeing you there.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

(Signed) John A. McCone

John A. McCone

Sir Roger Makins
Chairman
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority
11, Charles II Street
London, S.W. 1, England

MBrown:mc

* filed in date order

IA-11-64

JA-12-A IAEA

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1641 AEC Meeting 8-10-60

5. AEC 973/35 - Proposed Presentation for the Fourth General Conference of the IAEA

Mr. Hall introduced for Commission consideration the proposed presentation for the Fourth General Conference of the IAEA. He outlined the major points to be included in the United States presentation and summarized the general theme of the proposed address. Mr. Hall said this speech was not intended to be startling or to gain headlines but to state the history of solid U.S. support of the IAEA. Mr. Hall then pointed out that State Department advisors anticipate strong Soviet and Satellite attacks on the U.S. policy related to IAEA and propaganda attacks on all world issues prior to and during the September Conference. In anticipation of such action by the Soviets there is now under preparation an alternate speech which indicts the USSR as a non-supporter of the IAEA and a passive member. The speech, he said, intends to refute in advance the anticipated criticisms of the U.S.

The Chairman noted few headlines are gained by those refuting accusations and that if the United States is to gain the advantage in IAEA Conference publicity it will be necessary to take an active and dynamic initiative. He wished the address to be a positive and straightforward statement of the strong support the U.S. has given the International Agency in comparison with the lack of support from the Soviet Union even to the point of ridicule. Mr. Wilson said he would favor this approach as he sees no hope for Soviet cooperation at the Conference.

The Chairman also suggested for inclusion in the U.S. initial address an expression of regret over the world situation and an admonishment of the President of the Conference not to permit matters unrelated to the responsibilities of the IAEA to be introduced for propaganda or political reasons.

After further review the Commission requested the proposed address be revised in accordance with the above Commission guidance and resubmitted for consideration.

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C 9-01-8

DATE:

[redacted]

INDEX: Isotopes Heavy Water

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: Ltr. to the JCAE informing them that the AEC has informed Yugoslavia that the requested heavy water is available under suitable arrangements established under IAEA procedures.

FILED: Isotopes 3-2 Applications & Requests

INDEXER: date of ltr: 8-9-60

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8-9-60

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY

CHARLES II STREET,

LONDON, S.W.1

5th August, 1960.

Dear John,

Thank you so much for writing about Dr. John Gaunt.

I am glad to know that the Commission found him helpful during his time in Washington. I myself was impressed by the excellent relationship which prevailed between him and the A.E.C. He is coming to assist at Headquarters here, and his experience in Washington will be of great value to us.

I am sure you will find Dr. Avery, who is succeeding Dr. Gaunt, equally helpful.

On another subject, I intend to be in Vienna from the 19th-23rd September during the I.A.E.A. Conference. Have you yet decided whether you will come yourself this year?

With warmest good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Roger Makins

[illegible],
United States Atomic Energy Commission,
Washington.

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See ltr. to Sir Roger Makins from McCone dtd 8-11-60

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August 2, 1960

AEC 973/39

COPY NO. 51

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

PREPARATION FOR THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE IAEA

Note by the Secretary

The attached memorandum to the Chairman from the General Manager is circulated for the information of the Commission.

W. B. McCool

Secretary

AEC 973/39

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UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 19, 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN McCONE

SUBJECT: PREPARATION FOR THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE IAEA

As you will recall, in February 1959 you requested that the Staff should promptly initiate the development of plans for the forthcoming General Conference of the IAEA and should consider these preparations a major staff effort. You also asked that a review be conducted to assure that commitments made at past conferences by the United States were being implemented. This memorandum is designed to briefly summarize the major actions that have been taken to date on these matters:

1. The Staff has been conducting a continuous review of any commitments that were made by the United States in September 1958 and 1959 and the actions that have been taken to implement these statements. Specific status reports on the steps that have been taken to implement Mr. Floberg's speech of last year were circulated to the Commission in February, April, and on July 6, 1960, as AEC 973/28, 29, and 30. In general, it now appears that the progress in implementing past recommendations is going on quite satisfactorily.

2. Following your request of last February, the Division of International Affairs called together and assembled a special task force of interested Divisions to formulate and consider recommended points for incorporation and U.S. presentation before the General Conference. In addition, during the month of May, discussions on the subject were held in Washington with Mr. Cole, and in June representatives of DIA visited Vienna to discuss with Admiral Foster the points under consideration and to informally solicit his views and those of the senior staff members of the IAEA.

3. As a result of the foregoing actions, a special staff study reflecting the views of the task force has been prepared and will be submitted to the Commission shortly. This study is now being reviewed informally by the Department of State and the views of the Department will be presented to the Commission as soon as they are received. It also is quite likely that we will receive additional suggestions over the next six weeks from Admiral Foster.

4. As you are aware, the initial safeguards procedures approved by the Board of Governors in April will be up for appropriate action by the General Conference in September. It is anticipated that the matter of safeguards will be one of the major issues at the Conference and that the USSR and Indians will campaign against their adoption. In preparation for the Conference, the Staff is undertaking a careful plan of action to master strong support for the proposed safeguards procedures. Specifically, a uniform line of approach has already been agreed to with the United Kingdom, Canada, and several other friendly countries, efforts are being made to seek a maximum number of supporters for the U.S. position, and several countries have been approached with the objective of getting them to join with the U.S. in making a declaration that the safeguards provided for in our bilateral agreements will be turned over to the IAEA for administration as soon as the Agency's system comes into force.

5. The Department of State is coordinating the preparation of positions regarding the major political and procedural issues that are apt to develop at the Conference. Most significantly, the Department is sponsoring the nomination of a Latin-American for the post of Presidency of the General Conference in opposition to a Bulgarian candidate. A number of our allies have expressed reservations about the U.S. position on the grounds that the West could well afford to concede the Presidency (which is considered a relatively unimportant post) to the Soviet bloc without losing very much, and thus enhance its prospects of getting acceptable candidates for more important positions.

/s/

General Manager

FORM AEC-204
(9-57)

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

DATE:

INDEX: O&M-12-IAEA

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: AEC 997/36: OFFICE OF UNITED STATES FACILITIES TO IAEA SAFEGUARDS. To determine the feasibility of offering some United States nuclear facilities to demonstration the application of IAEA safeguards.

FILED:

INDEXER: PFC-9-Inspection

REMARKS: date of paper: 8-1-60

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

8-1-60

AEC

GC(Rev.)-IAEA

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
Washington 25, D. C.

No. C-141
Tel. HAzelwood 7-7831
Ext. 3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Monday, July 25, 1960)

U.S. SIGNS AMENDMENTS TO AGREEMENTS FOR COOPERATION IN CIVIL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY WITH 11 COUNTRIES

Amendments to Agreements for Cooperation in the civil uses of atomic energy have been signed by representatives of the United States and the governments of eleven countries -- Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Republic of China, Greece, Israel, New Zealand, the Philippines, Switzerland, Portugal and Thailand.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy waived the statutory waiting period and these 11 amendments will become effective after requirements of other nations have been fulfilled and notes exchanged.

Under the terms of the amended agreement with Canada it will be possible for the United States to lease or, subject to statutory authorization, to lend enriched uranium or heavy water to Canada for use in its power reactor program. Previously these materials could be made available only through a sales arrangement. The amendment also provides for revised patent provisions.

The amendments with those countries whose agreements are due to expire in 1960 or early 1961 provide, in general, for two-year extensions. Each extension is specifically related to a provision in the amendment under which the parties concerned affirm their intention of availing themselves, as soon as practicable, of the facilities and services of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(more)

Copy filed for each country listed

1-35-60

In some instances the individual amendments provide for clarification of responsibilities with respect to materials, information or data exchanged, for the transfer of limited quantities of special nuclear material (U-235, U-233, and plutonium) for defined research purposes, and an increase in the enrichment and the quantities of uranium enriched in the isotope U-235 for fueling research reactors, materials testing reactors, and reactor experiments.

72560

UNCLASSIFIED

July 25, 1960

AEC 973/38

COPY NO. 51

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

JOINT U. S. - IAEA RESEARCH PROGRAM

Note by the Secretary

The General Manager has requested that the attached memorandum from the Director of International Affairs be circulated for the information of the Commission.

W. B. McCool
Secretary

AEC 973/38

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UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 11, 1960

MEMORANDUM

TO : A. R. Luedecke
General Manager
(THRU) John A. Hall, AGMIA

FROM : A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

SUBJECT: JOINT U.S.-IAEA RESEARCH PROGRAM

This is to advise you of recent developments in implementation of the Chairman's offer on September 25, 1958, to fund research projects carried out abroad under the auspices of the IAEA.

Early in May, the Agency submitted a proposed Master Contract containing basic provisions similar to those contained in the contract concerning the production of Calcium-47, which had been carefully developed in order to suit the needs of both the Agency and the AEC. The draft Master Contract was accompanied by a draft Supplemental Agreement form to be used for each particular project.

By early June, agreement was reached between AEC and the Agency on the Master Contract and Supplemental Agreement. The Agency then forwarded signed copies of the Master Contract and thirteen proposed Supplemental Agreements to our New York Operations Office, which was subsequently authorized to execute and administer all of these except the agreement involving work by the Institute of Oncology, Warsaw, Poland.

The twelve agreements executed under the Master Contract were on the following projects:

Project title: Developing of selection methods for induced small mutations in higher plants with special regard to mutations of yielding capacity. $ 8,120

Project title: Studies on the induction for genetic mutations by irradiation in plant species of economic importance: maize, wheat and tomato. $ 3,650

Project title: Investigations on mutability of polygenes and on utilization of induced genetic variability.. $22,000

Project title: The ecology of acantharious (radiolaria) in relation to the circulation of Sr in the sea. $16,174

Project title: Phosphate Metabolism in Escherichia coli. $ 2,900

Project title: Investigation of complex lipid metabolism in the digestive tract of the sheep. $ 8,400

Project title: Basic Research in the Analytical Chemistry of Uranium and Thorium. $ 8,400

Project title: Radiobiological Study of the Lysogenic System of Staphylococcus Albus. $ 5,500

Project title: The digestion, absorption, transport and metabolism of fats in the ruminant. $15,550

Project title: Study and comparison between Necrolytic and Radiolytic Lesions at the Mitochondria Level (Lysozomes) in Aseptical Perfused Beef Heart Muscle. $13,700

Project title: To develop a Rice Research Center (using radiation treatment method) in South-eastern Asia. $ 6,000

Project title: Investigation of the decay schemes of TI^{210}(RaC"). $ 4,000

These agreements are all for a one-year term. It should be noted, however, that the research proposals on which the agreements have been based involve, in most cases, three years' work. Continuation of the work (if warranted by the results of the first year) and the award of any new contracts will depend upon the availability of FY 1961 funds. A separate memorandum is being forwarded to you on the subject of future financing.

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July 21, 1960

AEC 973/36

COPY NO. 50

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED STATES STATEMENT AT IAEA 1959 GENERAL CONFERENCE AND PREPARATIONS FOR 1960 GENERAL CONFERENCE

AEC 973/36

Note by the Acting Secretary

The General Manager has requested that the attached memorandum from the Director of International Affairs be circulated for the information of the Commission.

Harold D. Anamosa
Acting Secretary

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7-21-60

IA-12 IAEA

THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

July 29, 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Official-Informal~~

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW
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6. CLASSIFIED INFO BRACKETED
7. OTHER (SPECIFY):

Dear Mr. McCone:

At the Second General Conference of the IAEA in September 1958, you announced that the United States would bear the cost - within financial limits fixed annually by AEC in the light of funds available - of IAEA research contracts placed throughout the world. In the language of the Agency, this offer now bears your name. Thirteen research contracts have been concluded to date under this "McCone Offer."

An offer made to the IAEA must be an offer open to all its 70 Member States. We were authorized in 1959 to assure the Agency that the McCone Offer was open to all Member States, specifically including the Soviet Bloc. We did so. In the first test of this point recently, a Polish research proposal forwarded by the Agency was rejected although the AEC technical review was favorable.

One of our avowed objectives in this Agency is improved contact between East and West. I realize that the present East-West tension makes cooperation with the Soviet Bloc difficult, but I note that our Government found it expedient recently to conclude an agreement with Poland for the sale of surplus food for $130,000,000 in zlotys. The rejected Polish research proposal involved only $2250 of U. S. funds.

Improved East-West contacts on a technical level certainly have some advantages, both tangible and intangible. For example, the Master Contract for the McCone Offer provides that the United States may observe research in progress under the contract. We thus could gain an otherwise unavailable entree to Soviet Bloc laboratories which might prove both interesting and useful. Your staff may wish to give particular attention to this point.

I

The Honorable
John A. McCone,
Chairman,
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission,
Washington 25, D. C.

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

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State Dept Declassification Review
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Date 6-21-00

7-29-60

I believe that our long-term objectives in the IAEA are endangered by decisions which cast doubt on the sincerity of our cooperation with this Agency or which raise the issue of discrimination between Member States. I hope, therefore, that you will find it possible to re-examine this question.

Sincerely,

Paul F. Foster

Paul F. Foster

cc: Mr. Francis O. Wilcox
Mr. Philip J. Farley

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UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 11, 1960

MEMORANDUM

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager
(THRU) Dwight Ink, Acting Assistant Manager
for International Activities

FROM : A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

SUBJECT: PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED STATES STATEMENT AT IAEA 1959 GENERAL CONFERENCE AND PREPARATIONS FOR 1960 GENERAL CONFERENCE

There follows a report on progress during the month of June, 1960, on the implementation of the proposals made by Commissioner Floberg on September 24, 1959, at the Third General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and on preparations for the 4th General Conference.

1. Increased Technical Assistance

The Board of Governors allocated the remaining resources available for technical assistance during 1960. The Board approved the expenditure of $320,000 for assistance in eleven countries. Of this amount, approximately $192,000 represents gifts of equipment from the United States for Agency programs in Afghanistan, Argentina, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Philippines, Turkey and the United Arab Republic.

The Board approved an 8.5 percent increase in the 1961 Budget over that of the current year and provided that the increase would be used for expansion of the Agency's operational activities, such as technical assistance, training, research assistance, and scientific services to member states. A sum of $600,000 was allocated for technical and research assistance, and in addition the Agency expects to have at its disposal approximately $785,000 as its estimated share of the funds of the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance.

2. Training

The budget for 1961 provides $800,000 for the program of fellowships and training, thus maintaining the 1960 level.

The development of an independent training capacity in its member states has been encouraged by the Agency through both its training and technical assistance programs. Other activities that contribute to this objective include the organization, in cooperation with UNESCO, of an international training course in the use of radioisotopes in

agriculture held in New Delhi (January 20 - February 17, 1960), and a regional symposium on "Education and Nuclear Energy", also cosponsored with UNESCO, to be held in Argentina (November 7-11, 1960).

3. Radioisotope Program

The Board endorsed a request from the United Arab Republic for the establishment in Cairo of a Middle Eastern regional radioisotope center for the Arab states, subject to the holding beforehand of a series of training courses in Cairo. In the light of the results of these courses, a report on a proposed agreement for the establishment of the center will be submitted to the Board.

The development of a radioactivity standardization program for the Agency's laboratory has continued with the extension of this program to include iodine-131, gold-198, cobalt-60 and strontium-90.

To assist member states in the analysis of environmental samples, the Agency's laboratory is prepared to determine strontium-89, strontium-90 and cesium-137. The Agency collects and measures local samples, including daily measurements of Vienna milk, in order to gain experience.

4. Research Activities

The joint IAEA-US research contract program was implemented prior to the end of the fiscal year by the execution of a master contract and twelve supplemental agreements. A separate memorandum on this subject is being forwarded to you. In addition, several research proposals have been submitted by the Agency for the current year.

Progress was made toward assisting the Agency's program for the development of useful reactor measurement information in cooperation with the Norwegian Institute of Atomic Energy. The Agency was advised that the Commission is willing to lease fuel elements from the N.S. Savannah project to the Agency for use in the Norwegian heavy water critical assembly, and to negotiate a separate research contract with the Agency providing for US financing of a portion of the project.

Tritium research is one of the areas in which Agency activity is achieving coordination among research activities of member states. As a result of the recommendations of an Agency-sponsored panel on this subject, scientists in several countries are collecting rainwater samples for analysis by the Agency. The object of this program is to determine the present pattern of tritium distribution throughout the world and, with the aid of this knowledge, to study the flow of ground waters over and through the surface of the earth.

5. Distribution of Technical Information

The Agency now publishes proceedings of all its technical meetings. A recent example is Education and Nuclear Energy, a report on the seminar cosponsored with UNESCO and held at Saclay, France, July 6-10, 1959.

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The first volume in the Agency's Bibliographical Series was distributed. The subject of this volume is Application of High Energy Radiations in Therapy.

6. Reactor Development and Nuclear Power

Director General Cole reported to the Board that two Agency specialists would visit the Philippines by the end of this year to assist in a study of the potential role of nuclear power in that country over the next decade. It was also stated that the nuclear power study undertaken in Finland was progressing satisfactorily.

The Board decided to transmit to the General Conference two documents about nuclear power -- one on the Agency's activities in the field and one on the economics of nuclear power generation. A tentative conclusion is that the principal competition for nuclear power in the less developed countries comes from hydroelectric systems rather than from conventional thermal power. The primary reason for this situation is the scarcity of foreign exchange. For a hydroelectric installation, the largest portion of the cost is for civil engineering work, and there are no continuing demands for foreign exchange for the purchase of fuel.

Two members of the Agency's Division of Reactors visited AEC Headquarters and four of the Commission's small power reactor projects for tours of the sites and briefings on the reactor designs and associated research and development programs. Before returning to Vienna, they reported that the trip was an outstanding success. Material was gathered for a report and for further study by several divisions of the Agency. Plans were made for a constant flow of material and for future visits of a similar nature at semi-annual intervals.

7. Health and Safety

The Board considered a draft set of regulations for the transportation of radioactive materials which had been developed with the assistance of two panels of experts, both of which included U.S. scientists. Comments from US government and industry are being widely solicited, and final approval of the regulations is on the agenda of the Board of Governors' Meeting in September.

A Symposium on Selected Topics in Radiation Dosimetry was held by the Agency in Vienna June 7-11. Papers were presented and discussions held on the methods, procedures and instruments used for the measurement of radiation doses.

8. Fuel Distribution

A letter to the Agency was prepared concerning the terms under which $50,000 of special nuclear material offered to the Agency without charge may be made available. This letter is the subject of a staff paper which is in preparation.

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Agreement was reached at the Commission and Agency staff level on the provisions of a draft agreement for the sale of special nuclear material to the Agency for Finland's research and training reactor. In addition, alternative provisions were agreed upon for use in the event that the material can be provided under the $50,000 gift offer.

9. Safeguards

The Board decided to transmit to the General Conference, for its information in connection with its consideration of the proposals for Agency safeguards, a document concerning the Agency's inspectors. The specific subjects covered include procedures concerning the assignment of Agency inspectors and their inspection visits, rights of access and inspection, and privileges and immunities.

10. Preparations for the Fourth General Conference

Representatives of DIA visited Vienna during the week of June 6 and consulted members of the U.S. Mission to the IAEA and the IAEA Secretariat on the development of program recommendations for incorporation in the U.S. statement for the Fourth General Conference.

A staff paper incorporating our recommendations, including some suggestions from the Mission, is in preparation and will be submitted to the Commission in the near future.

The Mission anticipates that the debate on the principles and procedures for Agency safeguards will be the most significant item at the Conference.

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July 20, 1960

AEC 973/35

COPY NO. 68

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

PROPOSED PRESENTATION FOR THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE IAEA

Note by the Acting Secretary

1. The General Manager has requested that the attached report by the Acting Director of International Affairs be circulated for discussion by the Commission at an early date.

2. The Acting Director of International Affairs has advised that the views of the Department of State have been solicited and that, depending on the comments received, a supplementary or revised paper may be submitted shortly for Commission consideration.

Harold D. Anamosa

Acting Secretary

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ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

PROPOSED PRESENTATION FOR THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE IAEA

Report to the General Manager by the
Acting Director of International Affairs

THE PROBLEM

1. To consider the major points to be included in the United States presentation before the Fourth General Conference of the IAEA.

SUMMARY

2. Following consultation with the State Department and the U.S. Mission in Vienna, the Staff has formulated an outline of suggested points to be included in the U.S. general statement at the forthcoming General Conference of the IAEA. In addition, a draft speech is in preparation and will be circulated for Commission comment following consideration of this paper. The major points being recommended are outlined in the following paragraphs. These points, as well as some general informal observations that have been made by the U.S. Mission to the IAEA are more fully described in the Appendix.

3. GENERAL THEME. First, it is believed that the U.S. should reassert its support of the Agency at the highest level in the Government. Specifically, it is recommended that the President be requested to make a public statement or transmit a message to the General Conference. This message would note the progress the Agency has made to date and would underscore the continued importance the U.S. attaches to the Agency's role in fostering nuclear energy.

4. Second, it is believed the speech should foreshadow any basic changes in the Agency's structure we believe may be indicated in time. (Under the terms of the Agency's Statute the question of a general review of the provisions of the Statute shall be placed on the Agenda at the Fifth General Conference. On approval by the membership, the review will take place at the Sixth General Conference.)

5. Specifically, it is suggested that major emphasis should be given in the U.S. presentation at the Conference to the need over the next several years to strengthen the Agency's financial resources, improve its administrative machinery, and enhance the status and power of its Secretariat. It should be stressed that we have come a long way in defining what the Agency should do, and that, accordingly, increased attention should be devoted in future years to assure that the Agency has the types of resources as well as the appropriate machinery required to carry out the jobs already assigned. Specifically, the U.S. should suggest that serious attention be given to:

a. amplifying the funds available to the Agency for program purposes

b. obtaining increased and more equitable financial contributions from the participating member states

c. modifying and improving the Agency's financial structure to minimize the uncertainties now associated with its yearly voluntary budget (so as to permit coherent long-term fiscal planning)

d. delegating greater responsibility to the Director General and the Secretariat (the U.S. should suggest that there might be substantial merit in reducing the number of meetings of the Board of Governors, provided this was accompanied by a greater delegation to the Director General to approve technical assistance projects)

e. identifying ways in which the Agency's structure can be strengthened, taking into account the fact that the Statute will be open for amendment in the 5th and 6th General Conferences.

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6. Third, the Agency should be encouraged to undertake a thoughtful and comprehensive census of the nuclear capabilities and needs throughout the world, with the objective of identifying those needs that can be met through concerted international cooperation. This study should be an indispensible basis for evaluating the Agency's future role.

7. Fourth, and as a major theme, it is suggested that the Agency be encouraged to orient its program in future years so that it contributes to the effective utilization of new atomic facilities coming into existence in many less developed countries (see below).

8. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. As in the past, it is recommended that the U.S. should strongly endorse the Agency's program of technical assistance to less developed members. In addition, and subject to the availability of funds, it is recommended that the U.S. should announce its (a) intention to continue to use the Agency's services in placing a limited number of U.S.-financed equipment grants in member states, and (b) willingness to make 10 additional cost-free consultants available for IAEA projects. (At the present time there is a likelihood that funds for extending these offers may not be available due to severe cuts by the House in the MSP appropriation. These offers could not be extended unless funds are restored by the Senate.

9. RESEARCH SUPPORT AND COORDINATION. It is suggested that the U.S. should make a strong recommendation that the Agency's program for the contract support of research should be reoriented and increased in future years so as (a) to give particular attention to the needs of less developed member states and (b) to help assure that emerging new nuclear research facilities (research reactors) in less developed countries are

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8. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. As in the past, it is recommended that the U.S. should strongly endorse the Agency's program of technical assistance to less developed members. In addition, and subject to the availability of funds, it is recommended that the U.S. should announce its (a) intention to continue to use the Agency's services in placing a limited number of U.S.-financed equipment grants in member states, and (b) willingness to make 10 additional cost-free consultants available for IAEA projects. (At the present time there is a likelihood that funds for extending these offers may not be available due to severe cuts by the House in the MSP appropriation. These offers could not be extended unless funds are restored by the Senate.

9. RESEARCH SUPPORT AND COORDINATION. It is suggested that the U.S. should make a strong recommendation that the Agency's program for the contract support of research should be reoriented and increased in future years so as (a) to give particular attention to the needs of less developed member states and (b) to help assure that emerging new nuclear research facilities (research reactors) in less developed countries are

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being utilized effectively. It also should be suggested that the Agency's research contract program should be made more flexible to include the support of work in additional fields. At the present time the Agency's research program is very modest in size ($325,000 for 1960 and $575,000 for 1961) and largely restricted to the fields of health, safety, waste disposal, and safeguards. In the staff's judgment the IAEA could support worthwhile research in a number of additional fields including reactor physics, radiation damage to materials, and cross sections. Third, the U.S. should suggest that the Agency (1) establish an international panel (in which all major powers would participate) to survey the question of whether any additional high energy accelerators are required from a world-wide standpoint,* (2) establish an international nuclear cross-sections committee, (3) undertake a program to facilitate the use of computer services by member states, (4) establish a library of reactor codes, (5) coordinate the activities of the principal nuclear data compilation groups in the world, as well as take over the responsibility for publishing the Nuclear Data Tables now put out by the U.S. National Research Council, and (6) coordinate a major program designed to elicit important, basic, nuclear data from the many research reactors already built or planned for the future. (Some of these ideas are more fully described in the Appendix) Lastly, the U.S. should indicate that it will continue to place selected research contracts overseas when it is clear that the work is of programmatic interest to the Commission.

10. TRAINING AND FELLOWSHIPS. The U.S. should (a) announce it will make the same number (80 to 100) of cost-free fellowships

*It will be recalled that in his letter of April 18, 1960, Chairman McCone made a similar suggestion to Professor Emelyanov with the objective that such a panel would constitute part of the "joint enterprise" phase of the U.S.-USSR exchange without implying that such additional accelerators are necessary at this time. The proposed speech would relate this proposal to the U.S.-USSR exchange.

available to the Agency in 1961 as it did in 1960, (b) recommend that the Agency's program for sponsoring the exchange of mature scientists be expanded, and (c) announce its willingness to receive up to six highly qualified Agency candidates from less developed member states (or from states that have requested the Agency to do a comprehensive survey of their potential needs for nuclear power) for mutually agreed upon assignments at selected U.S. small and medium reactor projects. (A similar offer was made last year, but limited to employees of the Agency's Secretariat.)

11. HEALTH, SAFETY AND WASTE DISPOSAL. Inasmuch as this is one of the Agency's most promising areas of accomplishment it is suggested that the U.S. should (a) underscore the continued importance it attaches to the Agency's program in this area, (b) reiterate the opportunities seen for Agency accomplishment in the field of waste disposal, (c) endorse, as a matter for further study by the Director General, the concept of establishing an Agency-sponsored laboratory on waste disposal at Monaco, and (d) announce in more specific terms our willingness to participate with other member states in a series of joint waste disposal studies (see the Appendix for examples) that would be coordinated through the IAEA. The idea of such joint studies is an outgrowth of the concept of "joint enterprises" in the field of waste disposal first formulated in the McCone-Emelyanov memorandum. Under this proposal, those countries having the most advanced programs in the field of waste disposal (including the USSR, if the Soviets were willing to participate) would participate in a series of studies coordinated by the IAEA. Any exchanges of information and visits between the US and the USSR that might result from such a coordinated program would be conducted in a fashion consistent with the McCone-Emelyanov memorandum as well as a general East-West policy.

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12. DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIALS. The Staff continues to believe (see AEC 973/21) that the Agency's responsibility for distributing materials is not apt to be as significant as was originally contemplated when the Statute was signed. Although it is believed that continued efforts should be made to invite the attention of cooperating countries to the Agency's existing availability of materials, it is suggested that this effort should not be overdone, particularly inasmuch as it is not necessary to have member states receive their materials through the Agency in order to have Agency safeguards apply. It is recommended that the treatment of this subject at the forthcoming Conference should be similar in tone to last year's speech. In addition, the State Department has been requested to approach several cooperating countries with which we have recently negotiated two-year extensions to our bilateral agreements with the objective of encouraging them to make declarations at the Conference of their interest in acquiring special nuclear materials from the IAEA. Note also would be made of the efforts being made by the U.S. to encourage but not require cooperating countries to draw upon the Agency's pool of materials.

13. SAFEGUARDS. During its April meeting the Board of Governors provisionally approved the initial safeguard procedures to be applied to Agency projects with the understanding that these procedures should receive "appropriate" consideration by the 4th Conference. Inasmuch as the handling of this issue in September may have far-reaching significance, a careful plan of action (outlined in the Appendix) is being developed to muster maximum support for the procedures approved by the Board. The U.S. Mission to the IAEA has suggested that the safeguards issue

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is likely to be the most important matter considered at the General Conference. It is suggested that the U.S. statement include (a) a strong and vigorous reaffirmation of the importance of Agency safeguards and the procedures approved by the Board, and (b) a declaration of willingness to place a few selected U.S. facilities under Agency safeguards (a separate staff study on this proposal will be circulated). In addition, efforts will be made to get selected cooperating countries to join with the U.S. in a joint declaration of our willingness to have the Agency assume responsibility for the safeguard rights now contained in our bilateral agreements.

14. INFORMATION. It is suggested that the U.S. should strongly urge the nations participating in the IAEA to undertake steps to make the Agency library the most important single depository of information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy in the world. The U.S. would note the significant contributions it already has made to the Agency's catalog and would stress that the long-term success of the Agency's information program will depend on the willingness of all states to make their reports freely available to the Agency. We would also suggest that the Agency undertake a specific program (outlined in the Appendix) to assure the effective dissemination of information both to and from the less developed countries.

STAFF JUDGMENTS

15. The points developed in this paper were formulated following consultation with a special inter-divisional task force convened for this purpose. The Divisions of Research, Biology and Medicine, Intelligence, Reactor Development, Finance, and International Affairs as well as the Offices of Isotopes Development, Technical Information, Plans, and the General Counsel, concur in this paper. The Department of State has been requested to furnish the Commission with its comments.

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RECOMMENDATION

16. The General Manager recommends that the Atomic Energy Commission:

a. Approve the points proposed in this paper as a basis for further staff development including the preparation of the principal address by the U.S. representative to the Fourth General Conference of the IAEA.

b. Note a draft of the proposed address will be presented to the Commission for consideration at a later date.

c. Note that in preparing the draft of the address, the staff will take into account pertinent later developments.

d. Note that notification of the JCAE of this action is not appropriate at this time.

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LIST OF ENCLOSURES

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APPENDIX - Background. 9

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APPENDIX

BACKGROUND

1. General The Staff has been in consultation with the Department of State and the U.S. Mission in Vienna on the major points that should be included in the U.S. statement before the September General Conference of the IAEA. As in the past, the preparations for the Conference have prompted a general review of the progress the IAEA has made to date. Although certain additional problems or ideas have been identified over the past year, it is believed that the reevaluation made by the Staff in 1959 (AEC 973/21) is still basically sound.

2. The following paragraphs summarize the major points recommended for incorporation in the U.S. speech, report on certain preparations under way to assure that the Conference is a success from the standpoint of U.S. policy interests, and report on certain candid observations made by Admiral Foster on the Agency and U.S. participation in its activities.

3. Views of U.S. Mission The U.S. Mission had made the following informal observations which have general relevance to the over-all position the U.S. should take toward the Agency at this time.

a. First, despite the very strong support that the U.S. in comparison to other nations has furnished to the IAEA, the Mission has suggested that there is still a belief that the U.S., from a foreign policy standpoint, is only lukewarm in its support of the Agency and its objectives. As part of an effort to offset this impression, it has been suggested that around the time of the General Conference President Eisenhower should make a public statement underscoring the importance that the United States continues to attach to the IAEA. Such a statement would be particularly fitting on the eve of the President's departure from the White House, since the Agency was largely established on his own initiative.

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b. Second, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the Agency is handicapped by a poor fiscal structure and the lack of enough financial resources to carry on anything but relatively modest programs in certain important areas. This is due to the fact that (1) a significant portion of the budget is on a yearly voluntary basis, (2) most nations only have made token contributions to this fund, and (3) certain nations, notably the USSR, have strongly resisted an expansion in the Agency's program. Basically, because of its financial structure, the Agency has money for "staff" but relatively little for "program".

c. Third, over the past few years, the Agency's program has been kept at a relatively stable level without opportunity for growth. The U.S. Mission believes that the U.S. should be more agressive, in the future, in encouraging legitimate expansions in the Agency's program, in encouraging (at a high diplomatic level) certain other nations to increase their financial support of the Agency, and in striving for a correction of the Agency's inadequate structure. Unless such steps are taken, it has been suggested that there will be a continued and obvious contrast between the pious expressions of hope that are made each September and what the Agency is able to accomplish in concrete terms during each ensuing year. At the same time, the Mission has suggested that the U.S. should avoid urging the IAEA to undertake any sizeable expansion in its program unless it is clear that we will be forthcoming in paying our share of the increase. In this regard, it has been noted that the recent policy of the Bureau of the Budget regarding FY 1961, which limited increases of U.S. Agency budgets (including those relating to participation in international organizations) to built-in "uncontrollable items" and items serving an urgent national need could serve as a substantial impediment to future increases in the IAEA budget (no matter how legitimate from an international standpoint).

d. Fourth, there is a growing recognition that the Agency is not apt to have as significant a role in the distribution of materials as was contemplated for it when the Statute was formulated. This makes it even more important to search for alternative ways in which the Agency can make a significant contribution to the nuclear field. Although the U.S. is agressively encouraging its bilateral partners to go to the Agency for their future requirements for special nuclear materials, it is assumed that many states ultimately will refuse to go unless they have some financial or political incentive for working through the Agency. In the Mission's view, the Agency can make (or is making) a significant contribution in the fields of training, technical assistance, health, safety, waste disposal, dissemination of information, East-West exchange, and scientific conferences.

e. Fifth, sound management argues for a greater delegation of responsibility by the Board of Governors to the Secretariat.

4. The Staff generally concurs in the foregoing observations and has strongly suggested to the Department of State that a series of high-level diplomatic representations be made to a select number of Scandinavian and West European countries in an effort to get these countries to increase their contributions to the Agency's voluntary fund for 1960, 1961, and subsequent years.

5. Major Points Recommended for Incorporation in U.S. Presentation. It is suggested that the U.S. presentation at the Fourth General Conference should be similar in tone to last year's speech. As in the past, the speech would note past Agency accomplishments with pride and make a series of specific recommendations on ways in which the Agency's program should be strengthened in future years.

6. The Fourth General Conference probably will present the U.S. with certain unique opportunities and problems. First, the initial Agency safeguard procedures provisionally approved by the Board of Governors last April will be up for "appropriate action" by the Conference. Second, there is a possibility that the USSR will seek to introduce a series of acrimonious political issues in the proceedings. Third, inasmuch as the IAEA Statute is open for review in the 5th and 6th General Conferences, the U.S. will have the opportunity to foreshadow any recommendations it may wish to make as to basic ways in which the Agency's structure needs to be strengthened. The following subparagraphs, dealing with the Agency's principal programs, recommend the major points that should be suggested by the U.S. in its presentation:

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7. Improving the Fiscal and Administrative Machinery. First, the U.S. presentation should stress that we have come a long way in defining what the Agency should do. Accordingly, it should be suggested the major emphasis in the years ahead should be to assure that the Agency has the types of resources (funds and manpower) as well as the appropriate machinery it needs to do the jobs already assigned. Specifically, we should suggest that serious attention should be given, in the years ahead, to amplifying the Agency's resources, obtaining increased financial contributions from more member states and, over the long term, modifying and improving the Agency's financial structure to minimize uncertainties and permit coherent, long-term, financial planning. Coherent long-term planning has not been feasible to date because of the substantial uncertainties associated with the Agency's voluntary budget. It also is recommended that the U.S. should note that there are matters that deserve the most serious consideration in the years ahead and should recommend that a series of relevant studies on these subjects be prepared by the Director General and the Board in time for the 5th and 6th General Conferences. These studies should include (a) a recommended detailed plan and budget prepared by the Director General and the Secretariat for Agency operations over the next five years (this would serve as a useful framework in which to review the Statute); (b) a special analysis on the Agency's fiscal structure, including alternate recommendations on how it should be strengthened, and (c) an over-all report on ways in which the Agency's organization and administrative machinery might be strengthened.

8. Second, it is believed that steps need to be taken to reduce the detailed control that the Board of Governors maintains over the Secretariat. The U.S. should suggest that serious consideration needs to be given to strengthening the Secretariat's

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responsibility and also should suggest that it might be desirable to further reduce the number of Board meetings, provided this step is accompanied by an adequate delegation to the Director General to approve technical assistance projects.

9. Utilization of Facilities. We are now entering a phase in the international program where substantially greater attention will have to be paid to the problem assuring that emerging nuclear facilities in several countries are effectively utilized. This is a point that has been emphasized by Mr. McKinney and, although he has focused his attention on Western Europe, the same problem is apt to arise in other areas where numerous research reactors are being built. Accordingly, it is suggested that the U.S. presentation at the General Conference should place heavy emphasis on the need for the Agency to undertake a major, concerted program, to assure (through the various means at its disposal) that the nuclear facilities being built or started in many of its less-advanced member states have the assistance they require to assure effective utilization. Such a program would provide services to member states which would be designed to permit their facilities and personnel to be employed in a manner contributing to the advancement of knowledge and to the enhancement of their stature within the scientific community. Some of the techniques that might be employed to this end are described in the following sections.

10. Research Support and Coordination. It is believed that the U.S. should make the following recommendations relating to the Agency's reponsibilities for fostering research and development. First, it is believed that the Agency's program for the contract support of research could be a useful element in a broader program designed to assure that facilities in less developed states are

being effectively utilized. At the present time, however, the IAEA only has comparatively modest sums ($350,000 for 1960 and an estimated $575,000 for 1961) to spend on the contract support of research, and the funds it has distributed have been limited (because of the backgrounds of its technical personnel and limitations imposed by its fiscal structure) largely to the support of work in the fields of health, safety, waste disposal and safeguards. The program also has been criticized by less developed countries because few contracts have been awarded outside of Western Europe. Accordingly, it is recommended that the U.S. at the forthcoming General Conference should strongly urge that increased attention be devoted in future years to reorienting and diversifying the Agency's program for the contract support of research so that particular attention is given to using the program to (a) develop talents in less developed countries and (b) as a device for assuring that emerging new facilities are being effectively utilized. In the judgment of the Staff, a substantial amount of modest yet worthwhile research could be performed in many nuclear facilities being built in less advanced countries, provided these countries have adequate program direction, suitably trained personnel, and sufficient financial support. If the IAEA had the resources to place a significant number of research contracts in such countries, it would have an increased amount of leverage in orienting their programs, would contribute significantly to the advancement of their programs, and would take an important additional step in basic obligation to pay particular attention to the needs of the less developed countries.

11. Second, it is suggested that the U.S. should make a number of specific suggestions as to ways in which the Agency might effectively undertake the coordinating of specified research programs in member states. These would include recommendations

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that the Agency (a) establish an international panel to survey the high-energy accelerators that are now in existence, under construction, or planned, so as to make recommendations on any future developments that appear to be indicated on a world-wide basis; (It will be recalled that this same proposal was made in Chairman McCone's letter of April 18 to Professor Emelyanov. The speech would relate this idea to the U.S.-USSR exchange and cite it as the type of East-West cooperation that is feasible under Agency auspices); (2) establish an international nuclear cross-sections committee; (3) undertake a program to coordinate the activities of the principal nuclear data compilation groups throughout the world; (4) undertake a series of activities to facilitate the use of computer services by member states. (It has been suggested that the Agency should establish a library of reactor codes for use by member states, sponsor a series of specialized courses on the value of computers to research reactor use, and participate in the existing program to establish a uniform international computer code.); and (5) establish an international advisory committee in the field of reactor physics to recommend programs of work which the Agency could seek to accomplish in various centers in member states (through the use of contracts).

12. The U.S. statement would also indicate that the USAEC will continue its program of awarding a limited number of research contracts through the IAEA when there is a clear programmatic benefit to be derived although it is to be noted that source from which such contracts should be funded in FY 1961 needs to be clarified.

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13. Technical Assistance. In the past, the U.S. has given heavy emphasis to the importance of the Agency's role as a distributor of technical assistance to the less atomically advanced powers. It is suggested that this importance should be reiterated at the next General Conference. Further, it is believed that it would be extremely desirable if the U.S. could reiterate its interest (first expressed at the Third General Conference) in using the services of the Agency in awarding equipment grants to selected member states. Specifically, it will be recalled that during FY 1960, the U.S. made equipment grants (in kind) totaling $200,000 in value available to the Agency for use in Agency projects. We have been requested to repeat the offer again this year since the Agency staff anticipates that the requests it will receive will exceed its anticipated budget for such purposes by more than $200,000.

14. Similarly, it is recommended that the United States should renew its offer of 1958 to make 20 to 30 cost-free consultants available for participation in Agency Projects,* by announcing its willingness to make 10 additional cost-free consultants available.

15. The foregoing offers would be subject to the availability of funds which, under normal circumstances, would come from the "Atoms for Peace" section of the Mutual Security Appropriation. It should be noted, however, that this fund for 1961 has been severely cut by the House of Representatives. It will be impossible to extend the foregoing offers unless there is a substantial restoration of funds by the Senate.

16. Training and Fellowships. This continues to be one of the Agency's most successful and well-administered programs. Although

* 14 grants have been made to date.

there is some possibility that the program might have to be reoriented or reduced in size in future years (as the needs of certain states are saturated) it is too premature to specify what these changes should be. Accordingly, it is suggested that the U.S. presentation should:

a. announce that, subject to the availability of funds, we will make the same number of cost-free fellowships available to the Agency in 1961 as we did in 1960,

b. strongly recommend that the Agency's program for the exchange of mature scientists and engineers (just beginning) should be expanded considerably to provide opportunities for technical men from both highly advanced and newly developed countries to spend extended periods of time in institutions of other countries,

c. announce the willingness of the U.S. to receive a limited number (half a dozen) of Agency-selected candidates from member states for short or long-term assignments at selected U.S. projects centered on the development of medium or small reactors. This offer would be restricted to nationals from less developed states or countries that have requested the IAEA to do a comprehensive survey of their needs for nuclear power.*

17. Health, Safety and Waste Disposal. This continues to be one of the most promising areas in which the Agency can make (or is already making) notable contributions. It is suggested that the U.S. should underscore the continued importance it attaches to the waste disposal program it recommended for IAEA adoption last year. In this connection it might be suggested that the Agency prepare a specific, documented, comprehensive technical program covering operational activities and research and development in this field for the next 3 - 5 years. Included would be estimates of manpower and funds required to carry out such a program. We should indicate our willingness to assist in the preparation of such

* It will be recalled that at the last General Conference the U.S. made a similar offer to permit selected personnel to participate in certain small and medium power reactor projects. This offer, however, was restricted only to Agency personnel on the grounds that the principle of reciprocity in East-West exchanges might be undermined if the offer were extended on a wide scale to all member states including the Soviet Bloc. Experience has demonstrated, however, that it would be more meaningful to extend this type of experience to individuals participating in the national programs of member states. Accordingly, it is recommended that the U.S. offer a limited number of training opportunities to candiates from less developed countries or states that have requested the Agency to perform a comprehensive survey of their requirements for nuclear power. In all probability, these conditions would exclude any participants from the Soviet Bloc.

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program plans as desired or required. Furthermore, it is suggested that we should indicate, in more specific terms, our willingness to fully participate with other member states (including the U.K., France, and the USSR) in a series of joint studies that would be financed by the participating States but coordinated through the IAEA. Any studies involving cooperation with the USSR would be conducted in a manner compatible with our over-all East-West exchange policy. Some of the projects that would commend themselves to such joint investigation and that could be cited as examples are:

a. studies of the movement of radioactive materials through soils or other earth formations (including laboratory and field studies of physical dispersion, chemical sorption, etc.);

b. field studies of the hydrology and limnology of river systems;

c. joint field studies of the diffusion and transport of airborne or gaseous radioactive materials;

d. joint field studies, including hydro-geology, directed toward establishment of one or more international land burial grounds for solid or packaged radioactive wastes;

e. studies related to the compilation, analysis and publication of available data, information and experience on handling, treatment, and disposal of "low-level" wastes, i. e., a "handbook" on "low-level" waste disposal;

f. joint oceanographic investigations leading to international sea disposal site or sites. (In view of the USSR position at Monaco, this may be out of the picture.)

g. joint investigations leading to the development of a demonstration plant for converting highly radioactive liquid wastes to a solid, preferably chemically inert state;

h. joint demonstrations of the disposal of highly radioactive wastes into salt formations (or other suitable geologic formations);

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i. studies related to compilation, analysis, and publication of available data, information, and experience on handling, treatment, and disposal of gaseous wastes and aerosols.*

18. Distribution of Materials. The Staff continues to believe (see AEC 973/21) that the Agency's responsibility for distributing materials is not apt to be as significant as was originally contemplated when the Statute was signed. It is suggested that the U.S. should bear this point in mind when it encourages cooperating countries to draw upon the Agency's existing "pool" of materials to satisfy their future requirements. Specifically although it is believed that continued efforts should be made to invite the attention of cooperating countries to the Agency's existing availability of materials it is suggested that this effort should not be overdone, particularly inasmuch as it is not necessary to have member states receive their materials through the Agency in order to have Agency safeguards apply. It is recommended that the treatment of this subject at the forthcoming Conference should be similar in tone to last year's speech. In addition, the State Department has been requested to approach several cooperating countries with whom we have recently negotiated two-year extensions to our bilateral agreements with the objective of encouraging them to make declarations at the Conference of their interests in acquiring special nuclear materials from the IAEA. Note also would be made of the efforts being made by the U.S. to encourage but not require cooperating countries to draw upon the Agency's pool of materials.

*The idea of such joint studies is an outgrowth of the concept of "joint enterprises" in the field of waste disposal first formulated in the McCone-Emelyanov memorandum. Under this proposal, those countries having the most advanced programs in the field of waste disposal (including the USSR, if the Soviets were willing to participate) would participate in a series of studies coordinated by the IAEA. Any exchanges of information and visits between the US and the USSR that might result from such a coordinated program would be conducted in a fashion consistent with the McCone-Emelyanov memorandum as well as a general East-West policy.

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19. Safeguards. During its April 1960 meeting the Board of Governors took significant action in provisionally approving the initial safeguard procedures to be applied to Agency projects with the understanding that these procedures would be submitted to the Fourth General Conference for consideration and "appropriate" action. Accordingly. it is generally conceded that the developments at the Conference may have a far-reaching effect on the future of Agency safeguards and that the U.S. should strongly support the emerging Agency system in its presentation. A careful plan of action is being developed with other member states to muster strong support for the initial safeguard procedures in time for the Conference.

20. The following are the proposed courses of action to be taken to secure definitive approval of the IAEA document by the General Conference:

a. A draft resolution to take action on the proposed procedures has been prepared by the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. It was agreed at a recent joint meeting in Ottawa that the resolution would be used as a basis for discussions among friendly Board members. The operational paragraphs of the resolution provide that the General Conference will:

(1) Take note of the principles and procedures provisionally approved by the Board of Governors;

(2) Invite the Board of Governors to take into account as appropriate the views expressed in the General Conference;

(3) Invite the Board of Governors to include in its future annual reports to the General Conference an account of the application for these principles and procedures; and

(4) Invite the Board of Governors to report to the sixth regular session of the Conference on the results of the general review to be undertaken of these principles and procedures after two years, in light of the actual experience gained by the Agency as well as technological developments.

b. The details of the United States position on the proposed procedures and the above draft resolution will be made known to United States Embassy personnel in the Agency member states to assist them in securing support.

c. An effort will be made to seek a maximum number of co-sponsors for the proposed draft resolution from the current Board members as well as co-sponsorship on a geographical basis including co-sponsorship from underdeveloped countries.

d. Attempts will be made to discourage votes on amendments or on any individual parts of the safeguards document, and, if necessary, oppose by procedural motions.

e. Similarly, it will be agreed that any motions calling for deferral of safeguards documents to future session of the General Conference will be opposed.

f. A circular instruction will be distributed to selected U.S. Embassies outlining specific actions that they should take in attempting to secure support of frienfly members for this document.

g. The State Department plans to approach several countries with which we have Agreements in an effort to encourage them to join with the U.S. in making a declaration that we will be prepared to turn our bilateral safeguard rights over to the IAEA as soon as its system comes into force.

h. The staff also is presently preparing a paper for Commission approval which proposes that the United States offer several facilities to be placed at the disposal of the IAEA for safeguards inspection.

21. Information. The U.S. Mission strongly believes that, potentially, the Agency could play an extraordinarily useful role in the dissemination of information and has suggested that our presentation at the next Conference should strongly recommend that the Agency library should become the most important single repository of documentary information in the world. It also has been suggested that we should urge the Agency to undertake the prime responsibility for assuring that research and development reports developed by countries other than the U.K., the U.S., Canada, and France, are effectively distributed, and that the smaller countries which cannot afford large dissemination systems get the reports they need or are assisted in disseminating the reports they have originated.

22. Specifically, it has been suggested that the Agency should develop a program which would involve encouraging every country to

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set up a central documentation point to which all other countries would send reports. The Agency in turn would serve as the distribution center for those countries not able to afford a center of their own.

23. Insofar as publications are concerned, the Agency would be encouraged to undertake a program of reproducing and providing preprints and reprints on request, since these generally are not available to many States.

24. Radioisotopes and Power. These are two areas that have received much emphasis in our past presentations. It is suggested that our treatment of these two subjects should be kept at a low key and largely limited in scope to noting the various related projects being undertake by the Agency in this field. These would include the (a) Agency-sponsored Copenhagen Conference on the uses of radioisotopes; (b) the survey being conducted by the IAEA on the prospects of nuclear power in Finland; (c) the Agency-sponsored Conference on small and medium power reactors being held in Vienna in early September; (d) the plans being made for a symposium on the use of radiation for pest control, and (e) the efforts being by the Agency to establish uniform costing practices in the field of nuclear power.

B-421

JUL 19 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN McCONE

SUBJECT: PREPARATION FOR THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE IAEA

As you will recall, in February 1959 you requested that the Staff should promptly initiate the development of plans for the forthcoming General Conference of the IAEA and should consider these preparations a major staff effort. You also asked that a review be conducted to assure that commitments made at past conferences by the United States were being implemented. This memorandum is designed to briefly summarize the major actions that have been taken to date on these matters:

1. The Staff has been conducting a continuous review of any commitments that were made by the United States in September 1958 and 1959 and the actions that have been taken to implement these statements. Specific status reports on the steps that have been taken to implement Mr. Fleberg's speech of last year were circulated to the Commission in February, April, and on July 6, 1960, as AEC 973/28, 29, and 30. In general, it now appears that the progress in implementing past recommendations is going on quite satisfactorily.

2. Following your request of last February, the Division of International Affairs called together and assembled a special task force of interested Divisions to formulate and consider recommended points for incorporation and U.S. presentation before the General Conference. In addition, during the month of May, discussions on the subject were held in Washington with Mr. Cole, and in June representatives of DIA visited Vienna to discuss with Admiral Foster the points under consideration and to informally solicit his views and those of the senior staff members of the IAEA.

3. As a result of the foregoing actions, a special staff study reflecting the views of the task force has been prepared and will be submitted to the Commission shortly. This study is now being reviewed informally by the Department of State and the views of the Department will be presented to the Commission as soon as

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they are resolved. It also is quite likely that we will receive additional suggestions over the next six weeks from Admiral Foster.

4. As you are aware, the initial safeguards procedures approved by the Board of Governors in April will be up for appropriate action by the General Conference in September. It is anticipated that the matter of safeguards will be one of the major issues at the Conference and that the USSR and Indians will campaign against their adoption. In preparation for the Conference, the Staff is undertaking a careful plan of action to muster strong support for the proposed safeguards procedures. Specifically, a uniform line of approach has already been agreed to with the United Kingdom, Canada, and several other friendly countries, efforts are being made to seek a maximum number of supporters for the U.S. position, and several countries have been approached with the objective of getting them to join with the U.S. in making a declaration that the safeguards provided for in our bilateral agreements will be turned over to the IAEA for administration as soon as the Agency's system comes into force.

5. The Department of State is coordinating the preparation of positions regarding the major political and procedural issues that are apt to develop at the Conference. Most significantly, the Department is sponsoring the nomination of a Latin-American for the post of Presidency of the General Conference in opposition to a Bulgarian candidate. A number of our allies have expressed reservations about the U.S. position on the grounds that the West could well afford to concede the Presidency (which is considered a relatively unimportant post) to the Soviet bloc without losing very much, and thus enhance its prospects of getting acceptable candidates for more important positions.

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/s/

General Manager

cc: GM
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IAEA Br./DIA
OGC
Secretariat

O.M.12-IAEA

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July 18, 1960

AEC 973/34

COPY NO. 62

AEC 973/34

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

SUMMARY OF IAEA BI-MONTHLY REPORT

Note by the Acting Secretary

The General Manager has requested that the attached summary, submitted by the Director of International Affairs, be circulated for the information of the Commission.

Harold D. Anamosa
Acting Secretary

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7-18-60

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SUMMARY OF BI-MONTHLY REPORT OF IAEA DIRECTOR GENERAL JANUARY THROUGH APRIL 1960

A. Technical Programs

1. Fellowships and Training

The Agency's fellowship program, from its inception in 1958 to the present, may be summarized as follows: 1443 nominations received, 973 recommended for placement 494 accepted by host countries, 249 studying at present, and 90 completed. Additional fellowships could be awarded to highly qualified candidates if funds were available.

Ten requests from eight countries for visiting professors and other teaching staff were received and filled.

2. Technical Assistance

Requests for experts, and in some cases equipment, were received from 15 countries. At the end of April, 7 experts were in the field and the appointments of 19 candidates were in various stages of completion.

The Agency's 5th preliminary assistance mission left in April for Greece, Ivory Coast, the Federation of Mali, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia.

3. Reactors and Nuclear Power

A Panel on Nuclear Power Costing held its first session in Vienna from March 14 through 18 and decided to prepare a document on present methods of nuclear power costing. A Seminar on Codes for Reactor Computations was held in Vienna from April 25 through 29.

A study concerning the potential role of nuclear power in Finland is in process, and plans are being made to initiate a similar study in the Philippines.

A safety report on the Swiss ENUSA reactor project, taking into account the Agency's recommendations, has been prepared for a panel of experts nominated by the Swiss on the basis of a list provided by the Agency, which is also providing the scientific secretary for the panel.

4. Research and Isotopes

The first US-donated mobile radioisotope laboratory, used in European training courses since late 1958, was transferred to Korea in April. On completion of 22 weeks of training courses, the laboratory will be shipped to the Republic of China. The second laboratory, delivered to the Agency in December, 1959, was used in Mexico in January through March and then transferred to Argentina, where it will be in use through November.

Twenty-seven new research contracts were awarded since November 1, 1959, under the Agency's program for supporting research on subjects of particular importance to the less developed countries.

5. Health, Safety and Waste Disposal

The Health Physics and Medical Addenda to the Agency's Manual on Safe Handling of Radioisotopes were prepared for publication.

The final report of the Panel on Radioactive Waste Disposal in the Sea was submitted to the Director General.

An important dosimetry experiment was carried out successfully at Vinca, Yugoslavia, in cooperation with the Governments of Yugoslavia, the United States, France, and the United Kingdom. A team of experts from ORNL conducted the dosimetry measurements and evaluated the radiation doses.

6. Legal Work

A Panel on Liability for Nuclear Propelled Ships met in Vienna from March 7 through 12. The panel discussed the problems involved in drafting an international convention and recommended that a scientific panel be constituted to report on a number of technical problems.

B. Administration of the Secretariat

1. Personnel

On April 30, the Agency staff consisted of 192 professional and 268 general service members, an increase since December 31, 1959, of 13 and 24 members, respectively.

FORM AEC-204
(9-47)

DATE:

INDEX: O&M-12-IAEA

[redacted]

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: AEC 997/35: THE BOMBAY REACTOR PROJECT AND SAFEGUARDS. The following items included in this memo to the GM from IA are developments concerning safeguards and and the Indian safeguards position which may lead to serious problems affecting the U.S. position at the Fourth General Conference of the IAEA.

FILED:

INDEXER: PFC-9-Inspection

REMARKS: date of paper: 7-15-60
date of memo: 7-8-60

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-523

7/13/60

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

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JUL 15 1960

A. R. Luedecke
General Manager
(THRU) Dwight A. Ink, Acting AGNIA
H. B. Kratzer, Acting Director
Division of International Affairs

RECOMMENDED POINTS FOR INCORPORATION IN THE U.S. ADDRESS BEFORE THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE IAEA

The attached preliminary Staff study on the foregoing subject has been formulated by the Division of International Affairs working in conjunction with a special task group of interested Divisions. The ideas incorporated in the paper also are based on discussions that representatives of this Division held with Admiral Foster and his Staff in Vienna.

The views of the Department of State have been solicited on the points recommended in this paper and it is also likely that we will receive shortly some additional suggestions from the U.S. Mission in Vienna. Accordingly, I would like to suggest that the attached report be circulated for initial study and review by the Commission with a note that the views of the Department of State have been solicited and that, depending on the comments received, a supplementary or revised paper may be submitted shortly for Commission consideration.

Enclosure:
Staff study paper.

cc: AGNIA
OGC
Secretariat
S/AE

RECEIVED
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
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July 15, 1960

AEC 973/37

COPY NO. 49

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

COMMENTS PERTAINING TO SUPPORT OF RESEARCH THROUGH THE IAEA

Note by the Acting Secretary

The General Manager has requested that the attached memorandum from the Directors of International Affairs and Biology and Medicine be circulated for the information of the Commission.

Harold D. Anamosa

Acting Secretary

AEC 973/37

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7-45-20

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. R. Luedecke
General Manager

DATE: JUL 6 1960

FROM : A. A. Wells, Director/DIA
C. D. Dunham, M. D., Director/DBM

SUBJECT: COMMENTS PERTAINING TO SUPPORT OF RESEARCH THROUGH THE IAEA

This is a joint reply to memoranda from Howard Brown to the General Manager dated June 7, 1960, and from Commissioner John H. Williams to the General Manager dated June 8, 1960, both of which related to the comments made by the Advisory Committee for Biology and Medicine on problems of support of research through the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The ACBM expressed concern over "an excess of zeal on the part of representatives of some agencies to place funds for research in foreign institutions" and observed that "the research supported frequently has had no demonstrable relation to the missions of the agencies concerned and the methods used, in some instances, may not have been helpful in fostering respect for the U. S. abroad."

We have been informed in subsequent conversations with members of the ACBM that these remarks were not intended to be critical of the AEC. Nevertheless we believe it appropriate to review briefly the basis on which the AEC has, to a limited extent, supported research in foreign institutions.

The AEC has proceeded on the basis that research which is in furtherance of specific programmatic interests of the AEC merits support wherever it may be undertaken, provided the specific projects are considered to be worthwhile in competition for available funds. Also taken into account are those situations in which unique conditions, abilities or facilities for desired research are available abroad providing an opportunity for the U. S. to benefit from free-world talents which are not being effectively utilized. These criteria have been particularly applicable when considering research in the life sciences. It has resulted in modest support of foreign research approximating $335,000 annually, exclusive of IAEA. No other AEC Division has contracted for foreign research.

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The U.S.' offer to support research through the IAEA, made in Mr. McCone's statement to the General Conference of the IAEA in September 1958 and repeated in Mr. Floberg's statement at the 1959 General Conference ~~is based~~ in part on factors in addition to the criteria outlined above. This offer was made in order to demonstrate U.S. dedication to promoting peaceful uses of atomic energy for the benefit of all mankind without regard to national barriers. It also was designed to be a tangible manifestation of U.S. support of the Agency in carrying out the first function mentioned in the Agency Statute -- "to encourage and assist research ---".

The funds provided for carrying out research through the Agency have, so far, been modest ($20,000 in FY 1959 and $200,000 in FY 1960, with the amounts to be available in FY 1961 and 1962 still unresolved). Projects totaling $144,619 have been approved to date. (See attached list). The list of projects approved so far has included projects which further the programmatic interest of the Divisions of Research, Reactor Development, and Biology and Medicine. Each such project, even though in most cases not in competition for funds with domestic research has, nevertheless, been approved only after the same careful scientific review accorded domestic projects which review is designed to assure that the proposed project is a worthwhile one, accords with AEC programmatic interest, and merits the anticipated expenditure.

Projects proposed by the Agency for U.S. support in the amount of $55,970 have been rejected by the AEC under the application of this criteria.

We believe that the criteria utilized in the past in considering proposed research to be carried out in foreign facilities is appropriate for continued application.

Another comment by the ACBM was "We are inclined to the opinion that good administration of AEC-supported research is made difficult through subcontracting through the IAEA." The ACBM report was based on information provided them during their March meeting, and, based on the circumstances prevailing at that time, their criticism has some justification. Although several proposals had been reviewed and approved on a scientific basis several months previously, no definitive contract had been consumated at that time. The problems were primarily associated

not with contract administration, but rather with the desire on our part to develop contractual framework for the program which would assure the AEC of satisfactory rights, and the difficulty of obtaining Agency agreement to this contract. Experience so far in the administration of such contracts has been confined to a single project concerned with development of a technique for producing Calcium-47 covered by letter contract since June 1959. No difficulties have arisen in the administration of this project or the letter contract covering it.

A definitive contract covering the Calcium-47 project has now been approved and signed by both parties. A master contract has also now been developed and agreed upon by both the AEC and the IAEA. This contract is expected to be executed before the end of June 1960. The contract, similar to domestic contracts for research, provides for the submission of reports and for observation of the work. Simple supplements to the master contracts will be executed to cover additional approved research projects. Twelve such supplements have been prepared and signed by the Agency in Vienna.

We believe that the major difficulties have now been overcome and we foresee no further serious problems in this regard or in the administration of the contracts.

Finally the recommendation was made by the ACMB that funds for IAEA-supported research be budgeted specifically therefor and be transferred outright. As we mentioned in our interim response to you in memorandum dated June 14, we, in consultation with the interested Divisions, are currently in the process of preparing a proposed procedure for budgeting and carrying out this program commencing in FY 1962 which will be forwarded to you for your consideration.

These comments have been reviewed and concurred in by the Divisions of Reactor Development and Research, and the Offices of the General Counsel and Isotope Development.

Attachment:
List as stated above

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JOINT U.S. - IAEA RESEARCH PROPOSALS APPROVED TO DATE

	PROJECT PROPOSAL	COST OF 1st YEAR	INTERESTED DIVISION
1.	Development of selection methods for induced small mutations higher plants with special regard to mutations of yielding capacity	$ 8,120	Biology & Medicine
2.	Investigations on the mutability of polygenes on utilization of induced genetic variability	22,000	"
3.	Studies on the induction of genetic mutations by irradiation in plant species of economic importance: maize, wheat, and tomato	3,650	"
4.	The ecology of acantharius in relation to the circulation of Sr in the sea	16,174	"
5.	Phosphate metabolism in Escherichia Coli	2,900	"
6.	Investigation of complex lipid metabolism in the digestive tract of sheep	8,400	"
7.	Analytical chemistry of Uranium and Thorium	8,400	Research
8.	Radiobiological study of the lysogenic system of Staphylococcus Albus	5,500	B & M
9.	Study of comparison between necrolytic and radiolytic lesions at the mitochondria level in aseptical perfused beef heart muscle	13,700	B & M
10.	The digestion, absorption, transport and metabolism of fats in the ruminant	15,550	B & M
11.	Improvement of rice in Southeast Asia by use of radiation treatment	6,000	B & M
12.	Medical & radiobiological applications of Calcium-47 (includes 7 separate research contracts -- Agency requested blanket contract to cover the entire 7)	14,225	B & M
13.	Norwegian proposal for joint reactor research to obtain basic nuclear data for power reactor design	20,000	Reactor Dev.
		$144,619	

OSM-12-IAEA

AEC 973/33

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July 6, 1960

COPY NO. 50

AEC 973/33

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF U. S. STATEMENT AT IAEA 1959 GENERAL CONFERENCE AND PREPARATIONS FOR 1960 GENERAL CONFERENCE

Note by the Secretary

The General Manager has requested that the attached memorandum from the Director of International Affairs be circulated for the information of the Commission.

W. B. McCool
Secretary

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7-6-60

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager
(THRU) John A. Hall, AGMIA

DATE: JUN 15 1960

FROM : A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

SUBJECT: PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED STATES STATEMENT AT IAEA 1959 GENERAL CONFERENCE AND PREPARATIONS FOR 1960 GENERAL CONFERENCE

There follows a report on progress during the month of May, 1960, on the implementation of the proposals made by Commissioner Floberg on September 24, 1959, at the Third General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and on preparations for the 4th General Conference.

1. Increased Technical Assistance

Requests for equipment to be furnished by IAEA to its member states were submitted to the AEC. Equipment items totalling approximately $192,000 were approved after review, and funds were obligated for this amount.

The US Mission to the IAEA reported that, in view of the IAEA Board's preliminary discussion of the Program and Budget for calendar year 1961, it appears that the Agency's funds for technical assistance will not be increased much beyond the 1960 figure. Consequently, expansion of the Agency's technical assistance program in 1961 in the field of equipment grants, as suggested by the United States at the Third General Conference, would appear to depend upon a renewal of the US equipment grant offer together with similar offers by other member states.

2. Training

The Agency expressed appreciation for the US offer to make available 80 cost-free fellowships for study in the US under Agency auspices. The Agency commented that the broadening of the terms of this offer, so that, for fellows from the less developed nations, the offer is not restricted to post-baccalaureate training, will permit the Agency to achieve a better balance between the US and the USSR in training opportunities for fellows from the less developed member states.

3. An Expanded Radioisotope Program

The use of isotopes against noxious insects, an application specifically mentioned in the US statement, will be covered in a Symposium on Pest Control by Radiation which the Agency

plans to hold in India, December 5-9, 1960.

Another US suggestion, a technical advisory service to assist member states in planning the production of radioisotopes in research reactors, has not been so well received. The Agency's program includes a number of activities designed to aid the use of research reactors and thus indirectly assist in their use as isotope producers. However, the Agency staff believes that, in general, research reactors are not economic producers of radioisotopes (except those of short half-life), thus no specific technical advisory service is being planned.

One specific program is pertinent to assistance in the production of radioisotopes. The Agency's research and survey of scientists working in the field of bone metabolism showed evidence of a definite need for calcium-47 and stimulated production of this isotope at Oak Ridge, Harwell and other places which has resulted in a drop in its price. This program is continuing with US financial assistance in the form of a research contract.

The development of a radioactivity standardization program by the Agency's laboratory has progressed. The laboratory has prepared standardized sources of phosphorus-32 which have been intercalibrated with the laboratories of the US Bureau of Standards and laboratories in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Sweden. The laboratory is now ready to prepare calibrated sources of phosphorus-32 upon request.

4. Research Activities

Negotiations continued on the proposed master contract to cover research projects under the joint IAEA-US research program. Each project would be the subject of a supplemental agreement under the master contract. Six research proposals submitted by the Agency have received AEC technical approval and it is expected that the necessary agreements for these will be concluded in the near future.

Another proposal, initiated by the Norwegian Institute for Atomic Energy calls for using its heavy water critical assembly in a joint program on reactor physics measurements to be coordinated by the Agency's Division of Reactors. The Commission has advised the Agency that it is prepared to support this project by leasing fuel elements from U.S. stockpiles and with a modest research contract.

Two US scientists visited the Agency headquarters to stimulate interest in developing a world-wide program to coordinate experimental work in the field of nuclear cross-section measurements and in other similar types of studies. The Agency indicated great interest in such activity and plans tentatively to convene a panel of experts later this year in order to obtain recommendations on the best procedure to follow.

5. Distribution of Technical Information

The publication of international directories is continuing, but it is not planned to issue a large number of such volumes. The Directory of Nuclear Reactors, the Directory of Radioisotope Teletherapy Equipment and the Directory of Radioisotopes have been published. Present plans call for two additional volumes which are to have the character of international directories: Equipment Sets for Radioisotope Application and Handbook on Equipment.

Plans for the Agency journal on plasma physics and thermonuclear fusion are rapidly reaching maturity. The journal is to appear quarterly, and it is expected that about 300 pages per year will be issued. It is planned to issue the first volume in September, 1960, with later issues to appear in January, 1961 and every three months thereafter. Over 500 scientists active in plasma physics and fusion research have been invited to submit papers.

6. Reactor Development and Nuclear Power

During his conversations at AEC Headquarters early in May, Director General Cole explained that he did not feel that the Agency would benefit sufficiently from direct participation in the Commission's small power reactor development program by long term assignments of personnel to justify the expense that would be involved. However, he accepted our offer to arrange short survey tours of the various projects in this program on a semi-annual or annual basis for appropriate Agency staff members. He also suggested that US scientists visit Vienna to brief the Agency on current developments. Accordingly, arrangements were made for Dr. Allan Vander Weyden to visit Agency headquarters upon completion of his mission to Yugoslavia and for a two-man Agency team to visit six US installations in June.

The US recommended at the Third General Conference that the Agency undertake a world-wide study of the economics of reactor systems using thorium, but up to the present time the Agency has considered such systems only very briefly. In the judgment of the Secretariat, the technical development of these reactors has not progressed sufficiently to warrant a detailed evaluation.

7. Health and Safety

An Agency panel has considered in detail the problems of disposal of radioactive materials into the sea. The report of this panel is not yet available, but information received from the US Mission indicates that the report will contain the

following recommendations:

(a) Sea disposal areas should be controlled at the national or international level but IAEA is not the appropriate controlling agency;

(b) An international registry for sea disposal operations should be established, and the Agency should be the registration authority; and

(c) The Agency should take responsibility for providing standard techniques for monitoring the disposal sites.

Mr. Cole advised at the time of his visit that the Agency plans to convene a panel to draft an International convention on disposal of radioactive waste in the sea.

The Agency plans to convene a technical panel September 26-30, 1960, to consider radioactive waste disposal into fresh water, including international rivers. The Secretariat is to prepare a draft report for this panel to consider. It is expected that the report will contain specific recommendations on experimental studies that might be undertaken.

8. Fuel Distribution

There is no present indication that Agency members will in the near future undertake power projects and seek fuel from the Agency, taking advantage of the US deferred payment plan offered at the Third General Conference.

Discussions with the Agency are continuing on the possibility of utilizing during calendar year 1960 the US offer of up to $50,000 worth of enriched uranium for research purposes.

Aside from the Austrian and Finnish requests regarding Agency-supplied fuel, tentative inquiries have been made by other member states, but no further firm requests have been made.

9. Preparations for the Fourth General Conference

The staff is preparing a series of recommendations relating to U.S. participation in the Fourth General Conference of the IAEA. These recommendations will incorporate the ideas of a number of the technical program divisions. In addition, representatives of DIA will visit Vienna during the week of June 6, to obtain the views of the U.S. Mission on ideas to be incorporated in the U.S. presentation. As of this writing it is believed that the U.S. presentation should include the following points:

(a) A strong endorsement of the Agency's technical assistance

program, including a statement that, subject to the availability of funds, we will be prepared to supplement the Agency's resources by providing equipment in kind to Agency projects and providing the IAEA with an additional, limited, number of cost free consultants.

(b) A suggestion that the Agency undertake a comprehensive follow-up survey on whether recipients of Agency fellowship are being effectively utilized.

(c) A strong recommendation that the Agency broaden its own research contract program (now largely limited to health and safety, waste disposal, and safeguards) to include the support of work in a number of additional fields.

(d) A recommendation, with some suggestions, that the Agency undertake a study on additional ways in which it might coordinate research activities in various member states and contribute to the effective utilization of existing facilities.

(e) An indication of U.S. willingness to participate in a series of joint studies (recommendation for coordination by the Agency) in the field of waste disposal.

(f) A recommended expansion in the Agency's information program, including an expression of U.S. willingness to donate an additional technical library to the Agency.

(g) A strong endorsement of the provisional safeguards procedures approved by the Board of Governors, which would be strengthened by a joint declaration with a few other member states of our willingness to transfer our safeguard responsibilities to the Agency and a declaration of U.S. willingness to submit a limited number of its facilities to Agency safeguards; and

(h) Some recommendations on those aspects of the Agency's statute that should be most carefully scrutinized by the membership, in the next year prior to the Fifth General Conference -- when the Statute is open to amendment.

It is recommended that this report be circulated for the information of the Commission.