

Vol III

IA 12 International Atomic Energy Agency

*For subsequent material
on Desalting Project (7-1-64 Section)
see R.D.-1. Desalting Program*

	Date	To	From	Class	Pgs.	No.	To	From	Class
1	7-12-62	AEC 973/61 Smyth Report		vee					
2	5-14-63	Heffner, Frank		vee					
3	10/21/63	AEC-973/62 IAEA Panel Saline Water Conversion		rk					
4	1-9-64	Mexico Gulf of Calif.		vee					
5	2-14-64	Libby, Dr.		vee					
6	6-10-64	Manila		vee					

IA-12-IAEA



CABLE ADDRESS "NOTA"

FILE NO.

ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED
150 KENT STREET

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OTTAWA 4, ONTARIO

23rd June, 1964

c/I
SM/R-om
DX 440.1

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg,
Chairman, United States Atomic Energy Commission,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Glenn,

I am writing to seek your support in the nomination of a Canadian for one of the senior posts on the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Through the years Canada has normally had one and sometimes two nationals as Directors of Divisions at the IAEA. At the moment, the only Canadian Division Head is Professor Leo Yaffe of the Division of Research and Laboratories. Professor Yaffe is scheduled to return to his normal employment in Canada in about a year's time and we are beginning to make plans for a Canadian to follow him on the Secretariat, preferably in another Division in order to avoid having a Division headed by nationals of the same country in succession.

We would like to nominate Dr. Donald G. Hurst to be Director of the Division of Reactors when your Dr. Miles has reached the end of his assignment. You may be familiar with Dr. Hurst's scientific reputation and, if so, I am sure you would agree that he would be a very satisfactory candidate. At the present time he is our Director of Reactor Research at the Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, but we would be prepared to release him for a two-year assignment at the IAEA. I attach a copy of his curriculum vitae.

.. page 2

6-23-64

Being conscious of the need to supply capable and experienced persons to the Agency, we are especially gratified at the prospect of being able to nominate a person of Dr. Hurst's calibre even though it involves some sacrifice on our part. It is for this reason that I am writing to ask whether the USAEC could see its way clear to support him when his name is put forward. I would be glad to supply any further information you might wish to have. I understand Mr. Wells has arranged an appointment for me to see you when I am in Washington on 16th July, and I look forward to discussing the matter with you then.

I am writing a similar letter to Professor H. D. Smyth in his capacity as U. S. Representative on the IAEA Board of Governors.

Yours sincerely,


J. L. Gray

IA 15 IAEA

JUN 19 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BRADEN
COMMISSIONER PALOMO
COMMISSIONER RABY
COMMISSIONER TAPP

PERSONAL GENERAL MANAGER

John V. Vinciguerra

SUBJECT: PROPOSED DESALINATION PROJECT WITH MEXICO

We have informally learned from the International Atomic Energy Agency that Dr. Ortiz-Tirado, President of the Mexican National Nuclear Energy Commission, recently visited IAEA Director General Elind in Vienna and gave him a letter indicating that the Mexican NEE is now prepared to have the IAEA organize a study to determine the feasibility of installing a large sea-water desalination nuclear power-generating plant near the Gulf of California. It is understood that the Mexicans indicated at the same time, however, their desire that arrangements for the study not be expedited until after national elections are held in Mexico this fall. We expect to receive an official communication from the Agency on this subject in the near future.

You will recall that Dr. Ortiz-Tirado, an official of the Mexican NEE, originally proposed such a study during an Agency sponsored desalting panel in September 1963. Dr. Elind subsequently formally proposed that such a study be made by Mexico and the United States, under the direction of the IAEA. We replied we believed the study had considerable merit and were ready to participate in it. We also suggested that it be carried out in two phases: First, an economic survey to obtain information on the water and power demands in the area to see if it would be feasible to seriously consider a large nuclear power-generating plant. Secondly, if the results of the survey warranted it, a detailed, pre-investment study of the proposed project be made. The Director General agreed with this approach. The Mexicans had not officially committed on the approach, however, until the recent, above-referenced meeting with Dr. Elind.

We shall keep you informed of further significant developments.

Signed by
Myron B. Kratzer

cc: GM
AOMIA
Secretariat (2)
Dalzell, DFD
Williams, DFD

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

DIA DIA DIA DIA DIA

Slawson:bb;jb Bengelindorf Kratzer Wells

6/19/64

9-19-64

IA-12-IAEA



INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
AGENCE INTERNATIONALE DE L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE
МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО АТОМНОЙ ЭНЕРГИИ
ORGANISMO INTERNACIONAL DE ENERGIA ATOMICA

VIENNA 1, KAERNTNERRING, AUSTRIA
TELEPHONE: 52 45 25, CABLE: INATOM

955 6/20/64

DR-433, 3
c/d
ym/a

16 June 1964

Dear Glenn,

I am referring to the discussions initiated by my letter of 26 September 1963 concerning a study to be made of a large nuclear electric power and water desalting plant to serve both the United States and Mexico, and to which a reply was sent on 8 November 1963, with suggestions for the studies on the matter.

I am now glad to inform you that I have received a letter from Mr. Ortiz Tirado, President of the Mexican Nuclear Energy Commission, communicating the approval of his Government to the establishment of a study group by the International Atomic Energy Agency to investigate the technical and economic possibilities of a large dual-purpose nuclear power plant.

I am enclosing a copy of the terms of reference proposed by the Agency on the basis of your suggestions. A copy has been transmitted through the Resident Representative of the United States and Mexico in Vienna for the comments and suggestions of their Governments.

At the forthcoming Geneva Conference, we are planning to hold a short meeting of the Agency's Desalination Panel on 8 September, and there will be a session on 7 September on the use of nuclear energy for process heat, including desalination. During the Conference, we also hope to arrange for a private meeting to reach agreement on the details of the work to be undertaken by the study group.

with enclosed reports.

Yours sincerely,

Sigvard Eklund
Director General

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1964 JUN 20 11 20 AM
MIL AGP

6-16-64

Dr. Glenn Seaborg
Chairman, USAEC

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE FIRST PHASE OF A STUDY OF A NUCLEAR POWER DUAL-PURPOSE PLANT PROPOSED FOR ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND WATER DESALINATION.

Sponsors:

The International Atomic Energy Agency and the Governments of the United States of America and Mexico.

Main Objectives:

To make a preliminary evaluation of the technical and economic feasibility of a dual-purpose nuclear power plant for electric power and fresh water production.

Related factors:

- 1) The study should be based on the potential electricity and fresh water demands in the geographical area covered by the study in order to establish the size and type of plant which would be required to meet the immediate and future needs for industrial power, irrigation and industrial and domestic water supplies.
- 2) The study should investigate thoroughly the various reactor types and systems for the desired power and heat energy production and the various available desalination processes with a view to recommending the most suitable combination of power and desalination plant for the required duty.
- 3) The general area for the study will be the States of Arizona and California in USA and of Baja California and Sonora in Mexico. The study group should reach tentative conclusions regarding the relative economic advantages of various locations of the power-desalination plant within the general area, taking into account relevant factors of types and sizes of plant and distribution arrangements.

Composition of the Study Group:

Two or more experts at an engineering working level to be seconded by each of the sponsors of the project, working under the direction of an engineer to be mutually agreed by the sponsors.

IA-12 IAEA
JUN 10 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SHABONE
COMMISSIONER FALLETTO
COMMISSIONER BANEY
COMMISSIONER TATE

for THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER: J. Vinciguerra

SUBJECT: IAEA BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING JUNE 9-12, 1964

This is to report on the following significant actions taken by the IAEA's Board of Governors during its meetings, June 9-12, in addition to those reported in my memorandum of June 15 taken in the field of safeguards. The United States Delegation encountered no significant problems in obtaining acceptance of U. S. positions on all major agenda items. The meetings were generally characterized by a continuation of the past year's spirit of cooperation among the governors.

1. Program and Budget

The Board adopted a program for calendar years 1965 and 1966 and a budget for 1965. The budget, as forecast in our memorandum of June 4, is in the amount of \$7,995,000 for the Regular Budget (which is assessed among the member states) and in the amount of \$2,493,000 for the Operational Budget (financed by voluntary contributions). These program and budget recommendations will be submitted to the Agency's General Conference in September for final approval.

2. Safeguards Application Under Bilateral Arrangements

In connection with the Board's approval of trilateral safeguards agreements involving Austria, Greece, Norway and the Philippines, the question of financing the costs of the application of safeguards under bilateral arrangements was raised by the USSR. This question was referred to the Board's Administrative and Budget Committee for study and report to the Board at the earliest practicable

6-15-64

time, after the USSR proposed that the parties reimburse the Agency for such expenses. The U. S. expressed its firm conviction that the Agency should bear the costs of these safeguard operations and was supported in debate by ten other governments.

3. Staff Appointments

In consultation with the Board, the Director General received approval of several important staff appointments. Mr. Alan McKnight, currently the governor from Australia, will be appointed Inspector General, a post which has responsibility for the safeguards program and is of the same rank as a Deputy Director General. Mr. Stokoch Makicewic, Secretary of the Nuclear Energy Commission of Yugoslavia, was approved for Director of the Division of Safeguards and Inspection under Mr. McKnight. Mr. Upendra Goswami of India, who has served as Director, Division of Technical Assistance for the past five years, is to be appointed Deputy Director General for Technical Assistance and his present post is to be filled by Mr. Florencio Medina of the Philippines, who has been serving as Director of the Division of Exchange and Training. This latter post will be filled by Mr. Josef Kuba of Czechoslovakia.

4. Other Major Actions

Other major actions by the Board include (a) approval in principle of the establishment at the Leuvenium University reactor center in Leopoldville of a regional radioisotope training center and authorization of the Director General to consult with governments in the region concerning financial support for the center, (b) approval of an agreement for a regional joint training and research program at the Philippine reactor center using a neutron crystal spectrometer supplied by India, and (c) approval of revised regulations for the transport of radioactive materials and a code of practice for providers of radiological protection services.

Signed by:
Myron B. Kratsen

A. A. Wallis, Director
Division of International Affairs

cc: CM

ACMIA

Secretariat (2)

DLA	DLA	DLA	DLA	DLA
WLB				
JWELifford: jwb	RNSLawson	HDBengelard	MBEratser	AAWells
6/18/64	6/ /64	6/ /64	6/ /64	6/ /64

IA 12 - IAEA
JUN 10 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR CONSIDERATION, BUREAU

fn
FOR THE CHIEF, MANDALA Signed
John V. Vinciguerra

SUBJECT: INQUIRY FROM MANILA ON DUALIZATION

You may be interested in knowing that Cebu City in the Philippines has expressed interest in having the Philippine AEC undertake, with the IAEA, a feasibility study for the establishment of a dual purpose reactor for desalination and electric power in the Cebu City area. Cebu City is a city of approximately 300,000 population, located on the small island of Cebu between the principal islands of Luzon and Mindanao. Its current installed electrical capacity is approximately 10 MW.

The Philippine AEC is generally familiar with IAEA services in desalination. In addition, the U.S. Embassy in Manila has been referred to appropriate AEC and IAEA publications on nuclear desalination which may be of interest to them and Philippine authorities in further consideration of this proposal.

We will keep you advised of any significant developments which occur in this matter.

Signed by
Myron B. Kratzer
S. A. Hall, Director
Division of International Affairs

cc: Chairman (2)
Commissioner, NRE
Commissioner, EPA

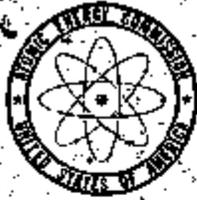
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cc: ON
ADRIA
Secretariat (2) ✓

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6-10-64



UNITED STATES
 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

JUN 9 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BOARD

for
 THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER Signed:
 John V. Vinciguerra

SUBJECT: GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY'S INTEREST IN POWER STATION IN
 FINLAND AND DUAL PURPOSE POWER AND DESALTING PLANT IN
 TUNISIA

A local representative of the General Electric Company has advised that the International General Electric Company is currently engaged in discussions with Sweden and Finland concerning the possibility of IGE building a nuclear power station in Finland in cooperation with the Swedish Government. The GE representative inquired as to whether the U.S. Government had a bilateral agreement covering power projects with Finland and was advised that we had no such agreement but that we do have a trilateral project agreement between Finland, the United States and the IAEA in connection with a research reactor in Finland; that Finland has indicated preference to receive materials through the IAEA and that we were not aware of any indications that they would not be prepared to make a similar arrangement for a power project in Finland which requires U.S. fuel. It was noted that in June 1963 an arrangement had been made by the IAEA for the Soviet Union to supply Finland with very small quantities of fissionable materials through the IAEA and it appeared that Finland would take the IAEA route for assistance in the nuclear energy field.

The GE representative also mentioned that GE is preparing a bid on a proposed dual purpose nuclear power and desalting plant in Tunisia.

Signed by:
 Myron B. Kratoch

A. A. Nells, Director
 Division of International Affairs

cc: Commissioner Feltrey
 Commissioner Henny
 Commissioner Tapp

D.C. OFFICE
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
 U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

cc: GM
 AGMIA (2)
 Secretary (2)

W. Fullerton, IA
 C. Capoen, IA
 W. Burke, IA

RECEIVED

6-9-64

DATE:

INDEX: IA- 12- ^{FAEA} JAE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: MEMO FOR AEC CHAIRMAN AND COMMISSIONERS

FROM: A.M.LABOWITZ

SUMMARY: DISCUSSION WITH JCAE STAFF ON JUNE 2, 1964. The major item of interest ~~is~~ to the JCAE staff was the offer to submit to International inspection one of the production ^{reactors} to be shut down.

FILED: O-M 7 JACE

INDEXER: 6-8-64

REMARKS:

THIS PAGE ONLY

CONFIRMED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED
DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE#N-523

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

6-8-64

JAN 17 1964



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

JUN 4 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BOARD
COMMISSIONER PALFREY
COMMISSIONER RANNEY
COMMISSIONER TAPPE

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER

Signed:
John V. Vinciguerra

SUBJECT: IAEA BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING COMMENCING JUNE 9

This is to inform you that the IAEA's Board of Governors is scheduled to meet commencing on June 9 to consider several items.

A principal item to be considered is the proposed Agency's budget for 1965. A total Regular Budget of \$7,828,000 and an Operational Budget of \$2,458,000 has been recommended to the Board for its approval by the Board's Administrative and Budgetary Committee. This represents a reduction of \$30,000 in the Regular Budget and \$25,000 in the Operational Budget of the amounts originally recommended by the Director General which were reported in my memorandum to you of May 4, 1964. (The proposed Regular Budget identified in the May 4 memorandum, i.e., \$7,858,000, was inadvertently expressed in terms of the amount Member States would actually have been assessed rather than the total amount of the Regular Budget, which would have been \$7,908,000, taking into account income from sources other than and in addition to assessment.)

It is probable that an additional \$110,000 (to cover a 10% increase in general service staff salaries) will be added to the proposed Regular Budget - resulting in a grand total of \$7,938,000 - following consideration of this item at a brief meeting of the Administrative and Budgetary Committee to be held on June 8, just prior to the Board meeting.

The U.S. Mission to the IAEA has recommended that the U.S. accept the budget levels recommended by the Committee and support them during the Board meeting. The Mission believes that the reductions will not impair the Agency's proposed work program, but that any further reduction would not be advisable and should be opposed. The Department of State concurs in this recommendation, and I propose to advise the Department that the ABC also concurs.

6-4-64

The Commission

- 2 -

The Board will also have before it proposed trilateral agreements with Norway, Greece, Austria and possibly other countries with which we have bilateral agreements, to turn administration of safeguards over to the Agency. The proposed agreement to cover application of Agency safeguards to four U.S. reactors, including the Yankee reactor, will also be considered by the Board.

The agenda also includes an item on waste disposal for which a document has not as yet been issued by the Agency's secretariat. Although it is not clear what the document, if issued, will encompass, the U.S. position will be consistent with that earlier approved by the Commission at Meeting 8001 following consideration of AEC 1143, "Report of TARA's Panel on Gas Disposal".

We shall keep the Commission informed of significant decisions by the Board.

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

cc: GM
ACMIA
Secretariat (2) 

DIA OFFICE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

DEC 2 1964

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RNSLawson/lan	HDBengelsdorf	MEKretzer	AAWells	
6/4/64	6/ /64	6/ /64	6/ /64	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File DATE: May 18, 1964

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary Original signed
W. B. McCool

SUBJECT: APPLICATION OF IAEA SAFEGUARDS TO YANKEE AND OTHER FACILITIES

SECY:JCH

1. At Information Meeting 381 on May 15, 1964, the Commissioners accepted the General Manager's recommendation that the agreement with IAEA covering safeguards of the Yankee and three smaller reactors should provide for continuing safeguards on material produced during the term of the agreement.
2. Copies of Mr. Wells' May 14, 1964 memorandum for the Commissioners describing the recommended course of action, are on file in the Office of the Secretary.

cc:

- Chairman
- General Manager
- Deputy General Manager
- Acting Asst. General Manager
- Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA
- General Counsel
- Director, IA
- Special Asst. for Disarmament

*copy filed
JCH*

5-18-64

IA-12-IAEA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: May 8, 1964

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary ^{Original signed}
W. B. McCool

SUBJECT: AEC 997/82 - APPLICATION OF IAEA SAFEGUARDS TO YANKEE NUCLEAR
POWER STATION AND OTHER FACILITIES

SECY: ICB

1. At Meeting 2015 on May 6, 1964, the Commission:
 - a. Approved the conclusion stated in paragraph 10 of AEC 997/82;
 - b. Noted that on the basis of this conclusion an agreement will be negotiated in collaboration with the Department of State and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency;
 - c. Noted that our offer to place Yankee under Agency safeguards was made in reliance upon consent by Yankee to the arrangement;
 - d. Noted that the term of the agreement is for five years for Yankee, the two Brookhaven reactors and the Piqua Power Reactor;
 - e. Noted that the safeguards principles and procedures to be applied by the Agency will be consistent with current IAEA procedures;
 - f. Noted that plutonium produced from the Yankee cores will be:
 - (1) processed or stored in facilities where it can be inspected by the Agency;
 - (2) used domestically or abroad under Agency safeguards; or
 - (3) substituted for in accordance with the Agency procedures;

copy filed:
PFC-9

5-8-64

Algie A. Wells
AEC 997/82

-2-

May 8, 1964

g. Noted that the staff will inform the JCAE staff by letter of the fact that these negotiations are in progress and of the principles involved, and that the Joint Committee will be informed upon the conclusion of the arrangements; and

h. Noted that a public announcement is not considered appropriate at this time.

2. The General Manager has directed you to take the action required by the above decision. It is our understanding that your office will prepare the correspondence to the JCAE. Copies of this letter together with other pertinent correspondence should be provided the Office of the Secretary.

cc:

Chairman
General Manager
Deputy General Manager
Acting Asst. General Manager
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA
General Counsel
Director, Nuclear Materials Management
Director, Reactor Development
Director, Intelligence
Director, Classification
Director, Production
Director, Security
Special Asst. for Disarmament
Congressional Liaison

IA-12-FA-6A

MAY 6 - 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BOARD
COMMISSIONER PALFREY
COMMISSIONER RABBY
COMMISSIONER TAPK

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER Original by ad by
A. A. Wells

SUBJECT: PROPOSED IASA PROGRAM FOR 1965-66 AND BUDGET FOR 1965

This is to inform you that the Administrative and Budget Committee of the IASA's Board of Governors will meet, commencing on May 5, to review the Agency's proposed program for 1965-66 and budget for 1965. The program and budget, together with the Committee's comments, will be further considered by the Board of Governors at its meetings, beginning on June 9, and the Board's recommendations, in turn, will be submitted to the General Conference in September for final approval.

The proposed program, which has been prepared for the first time on a biennial basis pursuant to a resolution approved at the last General Conference, follows the guidelines set forth in the long-term planning document, also approved at the last General Conference, and appears to be generally well-conceived.

The proposed budget, which pertains only to 1965, represents an increase of approximately 6.4 per cent in the regular, or assessed, portion of the program over 1964, which is quite conservative in comparison with proposed budget increases of other international organizations, e.g. WHO-13.5 per cent, FAO-25 per cent and UNESCO-20 per cent. At the time the long term plan was formulated, the Agency anticipated an annual budgetary increase of about 4.8 per cent, as was reported to the Committee in my memorandum of September 11, 1963. The proposed budget levels for 1965 are as follows:

5-4-64

Regular program (encompassed) - \$7,683,000
Operational program (voluntary contributions) - \$1,493,000

The proposed budget appears to be reasonable and necessary for the continuation and expected growth of the Agency's program. The staff and the Department of State have provided comments on the proposed program and budget to the U. S. Mission in Vienna for use in the Administrative and Budget Committee. As noted above, the Board will consider the program and budget in June, at which time the U. S. will have further opportunity to consider and vote on these items.

Original signed by
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

cc: ON
ADDA
Secretariat (2)

CONFIDENTIAL
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
U. S. MISSION VIENNA

MAY 2 1954

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Administrative and Budget Committee

5/4/54

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CROSS-REFERENCE <i>(Name, number, or subject under which this form is filed)</i>	➔	IA - 12-IAEA
		[REDACTED]
		[REDACTED]
IDENTIFICATION OF RECORD	DATE	4-29-64
	TO	SECT OF TREASURY
	FROM	H. F. J. JNDER
	BRIEF SUMMARY OF CONTENTS	Committee set up to prepare a statement of U.S. sales policies on U.S. enriched uranium for power reactors in friendly countries for meetings in Geneva and Vienna of the Third U.N.
FILED <i>(Name, number, or subject under which the document itself is filed)</i>		PFC 1-1 SNE

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APR 22 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BOARDING
COMMISSIONER PALMER
COMMISSIONER BANEY
COMMISSIONER TAPE

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGERS Signed by
E. A. Hall

SUBJECT: IAEA - CHAIRMANSHIP OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND PRESIDENCY
OF GENERAL CONFERENCE

The U. S. Mission to the IAEA has reported that the chairmanship of the Board of Governors for 1964-65, and the presidency of the September 1964 General Conference, have become active topics of conversation among resident delegates and the Agency's Secretariat in Vienna.

The Mission advises that there appears to be growing support for Miss Barbara Haugler, Canadian Ambassador to Austria and resident representative to the IAEA, for the Board chairmanship. This would be in accord with the rotation convention, which has been followed in the past, since North America has not as yet held this post. The UK has not held the post either.

With respect to the General Conference presidency, Secretariat officials have mentioned H. N. Thedy, US Ambassador to Austria and resident representative to the IAEA, and E. Babiker, Egyptian Governor on the Board of Governors, as possibilities. The Mission has advised, however, that the U. S. and U. K. delegates are taking a firm position that it is Western Europe's turn to provide a president this year and that H. P. Eckhardt, Netherlands Ambassador to Austria and resident representative to the IAEA, would be an outstanding choice. The French have indicated they have no objection to this course of action, and the U. K. Representative is seeking the support of other Western European delegates. Neither Western Europe nor North America have, as yet, held the presidency.

4-22-64

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

The Commission

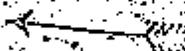
- 2 -

The Department of State, in response to the Mexican's request for comments, plans to indicate that it approves of the rotation convention for the posts, and that the selection of Ambassadors Mather and Macmaster would be welcomed by the United States, noting, however, that the selection of a Western European candidate is a matter primarily for decision by the countries in that zone. The Department also intends to express the hope that controversy will be avoided in the Americas regarding candidates.

Signed by
A. A. Wallis

A. A. Wallis, Director
Division of International Affairs

cc: AMCA
Secretariat (2)



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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1951 JUN 5 11 30 AM

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APR 23 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SCARBOROUGH
COMMISSIONER BALFOUR
COMMISSIONER BANEY
COMMISSIONER TAFE

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER SIGNED, A. E. LUEDECKE

SUBJECT: REGISTRATION OF BILATERALLY SUPPLIED NUCLEAR MATERIAL

For some time we have been seeking agreement among supplier nations to register with the International Atomic Energy Agency all nuclear material supplied under bilateral or other agreements. Registration of shipments, while not subjecting the material involved to safeguards, is an important step since it informs all suppliers of the cumulative quantities of materials supplied to a given nation, so that safeguards may be applied when the exempt quantities are exceeded.

This matter was discussed in the February 1964 meeting held in London with the principal Western supplier nations plus Japan. At that meeting the United States representatives stated that we are advising our bilateral partners that we plan to register with the IAEA all nuclear materials transferred after July 1, 1964.

The consensus of the London meeting was that while registration of nuclear materials was generally desirable most of the participants could not, for a variety of reasons, commit themselves to registration at least at this time. One of the points raised in this connection was that supplier nations should not distinguish between registration of materials as compared to equipment. The United States agreed that both should eventually be registered but decided to initiate the program by registering material only.

Office of the Secretary
Signed by
A. A. Wells

Dec: ON

SONIA

Secretary (2)

AD/S&E

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

IA:CPM

IA:AD/S&E

IA:ID

IA:DR

IA:AD/S&E

IA:ID

IA:DR

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Reference Section

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File DATE April 22, 1964

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary *WBM*

SUBJECT: U. S. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IAEA (APRIL 10 MEMORANDUM BY THE DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

SECY:McQ

1. At Information Meeting 368 on April 15, 1964, Chairman Seaborg said the State Department's position on the level of U. S. contributions to the IAEA as indicated in Mr. Wells' April 10 memorandum was not in accordance with his understanding during his conversations with Assistant Secretary Cleveland. He requested a check on the matter.

2. Subsequently at Information Meeting 369 on April 17 the matter was clarified. It is our understanding that Secretary Cleveland's position is as set forth in Mr. Wells' memorandum of April 10.

cc:
Chairman
General Manager
Deputy General Manager
Acting Asst. General Manager
Director, International Affairs
Controller

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

4-22-64

IA 13 PAGE

APR 14 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BEARD
COMMISSIONER PALFREY
COMMISSIONER HANEY
COMMISSIONER TAFT

Signed by:

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER A. A. Wells

SUBJECT: REASSIGNMENT OF USSR'S RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE IAEA

The U.S. Mission to the IAEA has recently reported that John Hall, IAEA Deputy Director General for Administration, informed them that Ambassador P. K. Ponomarev, Alternate Governor to the Agency from the USSR, has advised the IAEA that he has been recalled to Moscow for reassignment. Ambassador Ponomarev, who was the highest ranking USSR representative to the IAEA in Vienna, departed several days ago and his replacement has not yet been named.

Signed by:

A. A. Wells

cc: CIA
NSA
Secretariat (2) ✓

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

APR 14 1964

APR 15 1964

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DIA

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Clifford:blb Slawson Bengelsdorf Kratsch Wells

4/9/64

4-14-64

APR 10 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BEANER
 COMMISSIONER PALFREY
 COMMISSIONER RABBY
 COMMISSIONER TAPP

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER SIGNED: A. R. LUEDECKE

SUBJECT: U. S. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO IAEA FOR 1965 AND BEYOND

Reference is made to the Department of State's proposal to reduce the U. S.'s voluntary contributions to the IAEA in FY 1965 and future years. This subject was briefly discussed during Commission Meeting 2003 on March 31, and earlier outlined in my memorandum of January 31, 1964.

It is understood that on April 1, Assistant Secretary of State Cleveland informed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee along the following lines:

The U. S., in 1965, will match all cash contributions of other governments on the basis of 45% U. S. - 45% other countries (in lieu of the previous 50-50 matching formula), until the total of contributions received by the IAEA has reached \$1.5 million. In view of the failure to get Article XIV of the IAEA Statute amended (which would have put essentially all contributions by Member States to the IAEA on an assessed basis), the U. S. will, in future years, reduce its voluntary contributions by 5% per year until the total voluntary contributions in this category equal or is identical with what the U. S. assessment would otherwise have been, i.e., equivalent to the percentage applicable in the case of our contribution to the assessed budget, which, for example, was 11.9% in 1964.

In addition to a reduction in our cash contributions, it is expected there will be a modest reduction in our contributions of cost-free fellowships, experts and equipment to the Agency in 1965. It is

The Commission

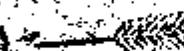
- 2 -

planned that the levels of U. S. contributions of these items beyond 1965 will be determined on a year to year basis.

The State Department, as reported in my memorandum of January 31, has requested a total of \$1.1 million to cover U. S. voluntary cash contributions and cash-free fellowships, experts and equipment for 1965, as compared to \$1.25 million requested in 1964.

Signed by
A. A. Walls

A. A. Walls, Director
Division of International Affairs

cc: G.M.
AMIA
Secretariat (2) 
Jones, DIA

DIA

DIA

DIA

DIA

Blawiech: jeh

Hibengeladort

MEKretzer

- AAWalls

4/8/64

4/ /64

4/ /64

4/ /64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Reference Section

Memorandum

TO : File

DATE: April 8, 1964

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary *WBM*

SUBJECT: CHAIRMAN SEABORG'S DISCUSSION WITH DIRECTOR GENERAL, IAEA,
SIGVARD EKLUND

SECY:McQ

1. At Information Meeting 365 on April 6, 1964, Chairman Seaborg said the following matters had been mentioned by Dr. Eklund:

- a. Attendance of Mr. Hammond, ORNL, at the April 27-28 Vienna meeting on desalination. (See also my April 3 memorandum to file.)
- b. Dr. Alvin Weinberg's attendance at the Third Geneva Conference.

2. It is our understanding that the Division of International Affairs will issue appropriate invitations.

cc:

Chairman
General Manager
Deputy General Manager
Asst. General Manager
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for R&D
Director, International Affairs
Director, Reactor Development
Director, Organization for International Conference

*Copy filed:
IA-12-3-Inter. Scien. Conference*

4-8-64

DAVID J. ARN

APR 8 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BRADEN
COMMISSIONER PALFREY
COMMISSIONER RABETZ
COMMISSIONER TAFE

(Signed) Dwight A. Ink

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: APPOINTMENT OF NEW SENIOR SCIENTIFIC ADVISER - U. S.
MISSION TO THE IAEA

I thought you would be interested to know that Ashton J. O'Donnell will be leaving the U. S. Mission to the IAEA as Senior Scientific Adviser this summer, and Dr. Smyth, after considering a number of individuals, has selected Dr. Lewis H. Gervanous as his replacement. Dr. Gervanous's appointment is subject to his release by the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory (NRDL) Washington, where he is serving as Head of the Chemistry Laboratory.

Dr. Gervanous, who is 42, earned his doctorate in physical chemistry at Notre Dame. He has been employed at NRDL since 1951. During the period 1943-45 Dr. Gervanous worked at Oak Ridge in the Manhattan Project. He is married and has two children.

Signed by
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director

Division of International Affairs
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

cc: (4)
ACITA
Secretariat (2) ✓ 13 02

DIA DIA DIA DIA

Slawson;hlh Bungeledorf Kratzer Wells
4/2/64

4-8-64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: April 6, 1964

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary *Original signed
W. B. McCool*

SUBJECT: AEC 986/9 - PROPOSALS FOR PROVIDING ENRICHED FUEL TO THE IAEA
SECY:GF

1. At Meeting 2003 on March 31, 1964, the Commission:

a. Approved, as revised, the conclusions set forth in AEC 986/9;

b. Noted that the Department of State will be informed of the Commission's conclusions by the Director of the Division of International Affairs;

c. Noted that the JCAE will be informed of the Commission's conclusions prior to any informal ad referendum discussions with the USSR on the revised arrangement taking place, by letter such as Appendix "E" to AEC 986/9, as revised; and

d. Noted that no public announcement is planned; however, DIA will inform interested countries of the decision not to add a safeguards surcharge, and the decision will be recorded in the Federal Register on the next appropriate occasion involving a Notice by the AEC. Meanwhile, DPI will respond to inquiries as required.

2. The Commission requested development for Commission review, of a revised approach with the possible participation of the Soviet Union, which would include material grants for demonstration purposes to the IAEA.

*Copy filed:
IA-12-8-JAEA-Materials*

12-9-64

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Algie A. Wells
AEC 986/9

-2-

April 6, 1964

3. The General Manager has directed you to take the action required by the above decision and request. It is our understanding that your office will prepare the correspondence to the State Department and the JCAE. Copies of these letters together with other pertinent correspondence should be provided the Office of the Secretary.

cc:
Chairman
General Manager
Deputy General Manager
Asst. General Manager
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA
General Counsel
Director, Reactor Development
Controller
Congressional Liaison

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

~~SECRET~~ ~~Very sensitive to American~~
OFFICIAL USE ONLY

IA 72-CAEA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File DATE: April 3, 1964

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary *Original signed W. B. McCool*

SUBJECT: COMMISSIONER RAMEY'S VISIT TO SHIPPINGPORT, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, WITH DR. SIGVARD EKLUND

SECY:McQ

1. At Information Meeting 364 on March 30, 1964, Commissioner Ramey said during his visit to Shippingport, Dr. Sigvard Eklund had discussed the following matters:

a. IAEA nuclear desalination project with the Government of Mexico. Dr. Eklund is anxious for this project to proceed, and Mr. Ramey said it would be helpful to obtain an appropriate formal letter from the Government of Mexico.

b. Attendance of Mr. Hammond, ORNL, at the April Vienna meetings of the Desalination Panel.

c. Desalination Panel meetings in the fall of 1964. Dr. Eklund had hoped to convene the meetings in October in Tunisia and Mr. Ramey said he suggested alternatively consideration of scheduling the meetings in Vienna just prior to the IAEA Conference or, in parallel, during the Conference.

2. It is our understanding that Dr. English and Messrs. Wells and Pittman are taking the required action.

- cc:
- Chairman
 - Commissioner Ramey
 - General Manager
 - Deputy General Manager
 - Asst. General Manager
 - Asst. Gen. Mgr., for R&D
 - Director, International Affairs
 - Director, Reactor Development

72 A 720

Co parts files:
Security - 4-6 - Visit to Shippingport
Security - 5-1 - Visit by Lamm + Stoff

4-3-64

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Reference Section

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File DATE: April 2, 1964

FROM : W. B. McCool, *W. B. McCool* Secretary

SUBJECT: CHAIRMAN'S TELEPHONE CALL FROM SECRETARY CLEVELAND RE FUNDING FOR THE IAEA

SECY:GF

At Meeting 2003 on March 31, 1964, the Commission noted that the schedule proposed by Secretary Cleveland for a gradual reduction of U. S. support to IAEA would result in reductions from the present 50 percent level of voluntary support to 45 percent in FY 1965, to 40 percent in FY 1966, to 35 percent in FY 1967, to 32 percent in FY 1968. The Commission expressed no objection to the suggested levels for FY 1965 and FY 1966.

cc:

Chairman
General Manager
Deputy General Manager
Asst. General Manager
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for R&D
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA
Director, Reactor Development
Director, International Affairs
Controller

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h 2 P. J

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

JA 12-JAEN

Reference Section

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

DATE: March 31, 1964

Original signed
W. B. McCool

SUBJECT: AEC 1148 - REPORT OF IAEA'S PANEL ON SEA DISPOSAL

SECY: ICB

1. At Meeting 2001 on March 23, 1964, the Commission:
 - a. Approved the conclusions set forth in paragraph 15 of AEC 1148;
 - b. Noted that the IAEA will be advised by a letter similar to that attached as Appendix "B" to AEC 1148;
 - c. Noted that the JCAE will be advised by letter such as Appendix "C" to AEC 1148;
 - d. Noted that no public announcement will be made at this time;
 - e. Noted that this matter will be referred back to the Commission as soon as there has been any significant progress made with respect to curie reporting levels or other standards related to the sea disposal problem; and
 - f. Noted that AEC 1148 is unclassified.

2. The Commission agreed the draft letter to the Director General should be amended to note the belief of AEC that it would be desirable to explore with the Soviets their recent proposal regarding the establishment of a technical committee, with the general understanding that the U.S. believes sufficient data already exists upon which international agreement might be reached on maximum permissible hazard levels for sea disposal of radioactive waste.

3. The General Manager has directed you to take the action required by the above decision. It is our understanding that your office will prepare the correspondence to the IAEA and the JCAE. Copies of these letters together with other pertinent correspondence should be provided the Office of the Secretary.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| cc: Chairman | General Counsel |
| General Manager | Director, Production |
| Deputy General Manager | Director, Reactor Development |
| Asst. General Manager | Director, L&R |
| Asst. Gen. Mgr. for Operations | Director, Operational Safety |
| Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA | Director, Biology & Medicine |
| | Congressional Liaison |

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Filed: JA 12-7-IAEA Waste Disposal

5-3464

A12-JAEM
IA-5-2000
1964

MAR 24 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR ORIGINAL REVISION

CRUCIAL ORIGINAL MESSAGE SIGNED, A. R. W. DECKE

SUBJECT: MATTERS TO DR. HUGHES AND GARDNER, UNITED NUCLEAR CENTER

Enclosed for your signature are letters to Dr. John Hughes, Director, and Dr. Ernie Gardner, Deputy Director, of the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center in response to letters received from them, dated February 17 and 19, 1964, respectively, suggesting that the FNU undertake activities in the field of desalination. The suggested letters have been prepared jointly with the Division of Reactor Development, in view of FNU's programmatic responsibilities in the nuclear-planting field.

The suggestions contained in Dr. Hughes's and Gardner's letters relate principally to desalting research and development (which is the responsibility of the Department of the Interior) and the potential use of the product water for agricultural purposes. It appears desirable to obtain further detailed information in order to determine what, if any, concrete steps, such as an economic feasibility study, should be undertaken.

Upon receipt of the enclosed letters, I understood that Dr. English plans to propose to Drs. Hughes and Gardner that detailed discussions be held during the week of April 6 in Washington.

Signed by:
A. A. Wells

Sent: GM
ACRKA
ACRSD
Secretariat (2)
DSD
Boyle, DIA

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

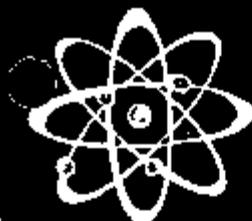
- Reference:
1. Ltr. to Dr. Hughes
2. Ltr. to Dr. Gardner

cc: Cominsec
Comintsec
Cominsec
Cominsec

Copies filed
IA-5-2000
IAS-Jacob
PLB-1-50-100
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Wells
Boyle
Wells

32448

AEC**UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION****WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545**

No. G-62
Tel. 973-3335 or
973-3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Monday, March 23, 1964)

IAEA HEAD IN U.S. STUDYING POSSIBILITIES OF COMBINING NUCLEAR POWER AND DESALTING PLANTS

Dr. A. Sigvard Eklund, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, is visiting the United States in connection with studies into the possibilities of combined nuclear fueled electric power and sea water desalting plants.

The invitation to inspect American facilities was extended to Dr. Eklund by Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and James K. Carr, Under Secretary of the Interior, who headed up an engineering and scientific panel of the IAEA at meetings in March and September 1963. At the September meeting Commissioner James T. Ramey of the AEC was joint chairman of the panel with Mr. Carr. This meeting was keynoted with a speech by Representative Chet Holifield, Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the Congress.

The combination of electric power and desalting plants has tremendous potential in the arid parts of the world, and is the subject of intense international interest. The IAEA has become a focal point for international cooperation in the development of combined nuclear power-desalting plants. Another IAEA panel meeting will be held by technical experts in Vienna in late April to discuss developments in the field.

Dr. Eklund, who arrived in Los Angeles last week, is visiting several facilities of the Department of the Interior and the AEC. At Department of the Interior installations at Point Loma, Calif. and Freeport, Tex., Dr. Eklund inspected two different types of demonstration desalting plants. Other types of desalting plants will be visited at the Department's research and development test station at Wrightsville Beach, N.C. At the AEC's Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., basic water research and feasibility evaluation studies of nuclear reactors for large combination plant applications will be discussed. A visit

(more)

5-23-64

also will be made to the Shippingport Atomic Power Station, Shippingport, Penn. Commissioner Ramey will accompany Dr. Eklund to both facilities.

Dr. Eklund will visit Washington on March 26 for discussions with the AEC, the Department of the Interior and the Department of State.

(NOTE TO EDITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS: Similar announcements are being issued by the Commission's Oak Ridge Operations Office, Oak Ridge, Tenn. and San Francisco Operations Office, Berkeley, Calif.)

3/23/64

J-12-JAEH

MAR 20 1964

**MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF BUREAU
COMMISSIONED PAFFEN
COMMISSIONED PAFFEN
COMMISSIONED PAFFEN**

SUBJECT: DR. KARL LUDWIG VON FERSS, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Attached for your information is an announcement that Dr. Ferss, AEC Director General, is in the U.S. studying the possibilities of combining nuclear electric power with domestic plants. The announcement has the approval of the General Manager. The Departments of State and Interior have concurred.

We plan to distribute this announcement to the public media on Monday p.m., March 23.

The JCS is being notified.

(signed) William S. Hughes
for
Chief Clerk, Director
Division of Public Information

Attachment
Announcement

- cc: A. R. Lindner, General Manager
- R. X. Donovan, OGI
- W. B. McCool, Secretary
- A. A. Wells, AECIA
- A. A. Wells, Dir., DIA (Attn: Robert Elamson)

PI PI PI PI

A. Harter/lh
3-20-64

3-20-64

**IAEA HEAD IN U.S. STUDYING POSSIBILITIES
OF COMBINING NUCLEAR POWER WITH DESALTING PLANTS**

Dr. A. Edward Ekland, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, is visiting the United States in connection with studies into the possibilities of combined nuclear fueled electric power and sea water desalting plants.

The invitation to inspect American facilities was extended to Dr. Ekland by Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and James E. Carr, Under Secretary of the Interior, who headed by an engineering and scientific panel of the IAEA at meetings in March and September 1963. At the September meeting Commissioner James V. Sweeney of the AEC was joint chairman of the panel with Mr. Carr. This meeting was inaugurated with a speech by Representative Carl Albert, Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the Congress.

The combination of electric power and desalting plants has tremendous potential in the arid parts of the world, and is the subject of intense international interest. The IAEA has become a focal point for international cooperation in the development of combined nuclear power-desalting plants. Another IAEA panel meeting will be held by technical experts in Vienna in late April to discuss developments in the field.

Dr. Ekland, who arrived in Los Angeles this week, is visiting several facilities of the Department of the Interior and the AEC. At Department of the Interior installations at Point Loma, Calif. and Progreso, Tex., Dr. Ekland will inspect two different types of demonstration desalting plants. Other types of desalting plants will be visited at the Department's research and development test station at Wrightsville Beach, N.C. At the AEC's Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge,

(over)

Tenn., basic water research and feasibility evaluation studies of nuclear reactors for large generation plant applications will be discussed. A visit also will be made to the Shippingport Atomic Power Station, Shippingport, Penn. Commissioner Roney will accompany Dr. Elnor to both facilities.

Dr. Elnor will visit Washington on March 26 for discussions with the AEC, the Department of the Interior and the Department of State.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1950

DATE:

INDEX: IA-12-IAEA

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: ABC 986/9: PROPOSALS FOR PROVIDING ENRICHED FUEL TO THE IAEA. To consider certain proposals that the United States make a quantity of U-235 available to the IAEA on a grant, lease or other preferential basis for use in IAEA sponsored power reactor proposals.

FILED:

INDEXER: IA-12-8-IAEA MATERIALS

REMARKS: date of paper: 3-19-64

THIS PAGE ONLY
CONFIRMED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED
DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: LF L.K. Ferguson 12/5/98 DOB/04-523

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

3-19-64

IA-2-IAEW

MAR 13 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL
(Signed) Dwight A. Ink
CHIEF OF BUREAU

SUBJECT: UNITED PARTICIPATION IN IAEA PANEL ON USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY IN SALVING WATER CONVERSION, APRIL 27-30, 1964

I understand that you desire in response to the letter received from the International Atomic Energy Agency inviting Mr. B. H. Bennett to participate in the next Agency panel meeting on water desalination. Accordingly, enclosed for your signature is a letter to Mr. Magaña, Deputy Director General for Technical Operations of the IAEA, regarding participation by AEC staff members in the Agency's next panel meeting on water desalination, April 27-30.

Signed by:
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

Enclosure:
Proposed ltr to Magaña

cc: OH
AIDIA
Secretariat (2) ←

DEA DIA DIA DIA
Blawieblb Bengelsdorf Kretzer Wells
3/9/64

5-15-64

MAR 17 1964

Dear Mr. Yagodin:

This is in reply to your letter of February 10, 1964, to Mr. H. H. Rittman inviting him to participate in the panel on the use of nuclear energy in saline water conversion to be held from April 27 to 30, 1964 in Vienna.

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission will be pleased to have Mr. Rittman participate in the meeting. He will be prepared to discuss, in detail, the final results of the study by the United States' Interagency Sub-Committee of the Office of Science and Technology Task Group Investigating Large Nuclear First Sea Water Distillation Plants. As you may know, Mr. Rittman was Chairman of the Sub-Committee and presented some of the preliminary results of the panel meeting last September.

We would also like very much to have Mr. William F. Williams, Jr., Chief of the Power - Process Program Branch in our Division of Reactor Development, participate in the panel. Mr. Williams has been heading the Atomic Energy Commission's study of a nuclear reactor for the proposed Key West sea water distillation plant, and a more recent study of 200 to 1500 MW(e) nuclear reactors adapted to sea water distillation plants. Both of these studies were mentioned as under consideration at the September panel meeting, and the results, which will be available by the end of April, should be of considerable interest to the panel. Mr. Williams will be prepared to provide summary papers on these studies and to discuss and answer questions the panel members may have. Since the IAEA has offered to provide Mr. Rittman with travel and subsistence allowances, we will be prepared to bear Mr. Williams' expenses. We trust that appropriate arrangements can be made for his participation in the panel.

In the panel meeting held in September, the question of a saline water conversion plant for Spain was brought up with a request for specific recommendations concerning the proposed project. Little technical information, however, was presented, for the panel to review and analyze. This was reflected in the panel's recommendations which

Mr. G. A. Toppin

- 2 -

advised the Tansing Government to appoint consultants to investigate the specific area involved and to prepare functional and site specifications for obtaining bids. It occurs to me that if there is additional information concerning the proposed project on which the Tansing would like to have the forthcoming panel's comments, it is best to call panel participants as far in advance of the meeting as possible in order to permit adequate review prior to the meeting. This would greatly help, I believe, in arriving at more definite conclusions than were reached at the September meeting.

Similarly, I would suggest that information on any other specific projects concerning which other countries might wish to have the panel's comments be sent to the participants in advance of the meeting for review.

I wish you every success for the meeting. I am sure that it will prove to be of benefit to the Agency as well as to the participants and observers.

Sincerely,

(Signed) James T. Ramo

James T. Ramo
Commissioner

Mr. G. A. Toppin
Deputy Director General
Department of Technical Operations
International Atomic Energy Agency
Esplanade 11
Vienna 1, Austria

cc: Commissioner Ramo (2)

GM

AMIA

Secretariat (2)

Dalzell, HD

Williams, HD

Thomas, SGT/State (2)

U. S. Mission in Vienna

Counterparts:

DIA:Bangladesh

DIA:Kraton

HD

SLA

ILA

AMIA

SCM

IBM

GM

Slavin, 10/30/64

3/6/64

DATE:

INDEX: IAEA 12- IAEA

Material 12
[Redacted]

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: AEC 1148 - REPORT ON IAEA'S PANEL ON SEA DISPOSAL
To consider proposed US comments on the report
of IAEA's panel on the legal implications of disposal
of radioactive waste into the sea.

FILED: IAEA 12-1 Waste Disposal

INDEXER: date of paper: 3-13-64

REMARKS:

THIS PAGE ONLY
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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-623

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

3-13-64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File DATE: March 12, 1964

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary *WBM*

SUBJECT: IAEA ROLE IN SAFEGUARDS

SECY:McQ

1. At Information Meeting 358 on March 11, 1964, Chairman Seaborg discussed his conversations with Ambassador Henry D. Smyth and Assistant Secretary of State Harlan Cleveland regarding the possibility of a Joint Committee on Atomic Energy bearing on IAEA role in safeguards. The Commissioners requested an informal check with John Conway, Executive Director, JCAE.

2. It is our understanding that the Assistant General Manager is taking the required action.

- cc:
- Chairman
 - General Manager
 - Deputy General Manager
 - Asst. General Manager
 - Director, International Affairs
 - Congressional Liaison
 - General Counsel

*Copies filed
as in 7 JCAE
B7C - 2/2/64*

5-2-64

IA-12-IAEA
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Reference Section

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File DATE: March 12, 1964

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary *W. B. McCool*

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IAEA
SECY:McQ

1. At Information Meeting 358 on March 11, 1964, Chairman Sesborg reported on his discussion of Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency with Ambassador Henry D. Smyth and requested recommendations.

2. It is our understanding that the Division of International Affairs is taking the required action.

cc:
Chairman
General Manager
Deputy General Manager
Asst. General Manager
Director, International Affairs

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5/2/64

Ed-379.1
SM/2

IA-12-IPEN

5



THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

March 3, 1964

Dear Glenn:

By now you will have had a complete report on our successful Board meeting so I need not go into that. I am writing primarily to express thanks to the Atomic Energy Commission for the usual efficiency which your representative, Mr. Nordlinger, showed in making arrangements for the recent Western Suppliers meeting in London.

I expect to be returning to the United States in a few days and hope to see you within a week or so.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Henry D. Smyth

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg,
Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission,
Washington 25, D.C.

3-364



IA-10-IDEA Security Visits to America 2

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

*c/H
DR 375.27*

FEB 26 1964

Dear Sigvard:

I have received your letter of January 28 and we are delighted that you and Dr. Miles will be able to come to the United States in March to see some of the work that is being done in the saline water conversion field here. We are also pleased to note that the next panel meeting on saline water conversion will be held in Vienna in early May, and that another meeting will be held shortly after the Third Geneva Conference.

We have prepared the enclosed suggested itinerary for your visit, in consultation with Under Secretary Carr, which we believe will provide you with an opportunity to become familiar with the principal developments in the field. In addition to sites where desalination plants exist or where related work is underway, we have included a visit to the Shippingport atomic power station, which is typical of a nuclear power plant that could be adapted for use in connection with desalination units. Following visits to the facilities, we would look forward to seeing you in Washington for discussions on topics of mutual interest.

With respect to your suggestion that possibly discussions could be held during your visit on procedural and administrative arrangements relating to the proposed preliminary feasibility study of a nuclear power-desalting plant on the Gulf of California, I believe this would be premature, since, as you know, the Mexicans have not as yet expressed their views on the suggested study. It occurred to us, however, that in view of the interest expressed by Dr. Graef-Fernandez in the proposed project during the September panel meeting, you might wish to consider visiting Mexico, while here, to discuss it further with him and others. In anticipation that you might desire to arrange this, we have left the period March 14 through March 16 open for such a visit.

*Copy filed
Security-4-6-Visits to America*

Chairman

2-26-64

Dr. A. Sigvard Eklund

- 2 -

Any comments or suggestions you may have on the itinerary would be very much appreciated.

We look forward very much to hearing from you and to your visit next month.

Sincerely,

(SIGNED) RALPH RUSBY

Chairman

Dr. A. Sigvard Eklund
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Kaeerntnerring 11
Vienna I, Austria

Enclosures:
Itinerary

cc: Chairman (2) ←
Commissioner Ralfrey
Commissioner Rusby
Commissioner Tapp
CN
AG/EA
Under Secretary Carr
Secretariat (2)
Dr. Dalcoli, DFD
Mr. Williams, DFD
Thomas, SUI/State (2)
U. S. Mission to IAEA (Vienna)

Concurrences:

DIA: Bengalodorf

DIA: Kratzer

DFD:

DIA

DIA

AG/EA

AGM

DSM

CM

Slawson; bbb; Job Wells

2/17/68

Suggested Itinerary for
Dr. Sigvard Eklund, Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency

- March 11 --- Shippingport Nuclear Power Station - 60 Mw(e) pressurized water reactor.
- March 12 --- Point Loma, California - 1,000,000 gallon per day (gpd) flash distillation demonstration desalination plant.
- March 13 --- Freeport, Texas - 1,000,000 gpd long vertical tube demonstration desalination plant.
- March 14-16 --- Open.
- March 17 --- Oak Ridge National Laboratory - Basic water research and feasibility and evaluation studies of reactors for large combination plant applications.
- March 18-19 --- Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina - research and development test station. Test pilot desalination plants in operation: 27,000 gpd wiped film method; 4,000 gpd flash distillation method; 2,000 gpd long tube vertical method; 15,000 gpd direct freezing method. Under construction: 200,000 gpd plant using direct freezing method.
- March 20-24 --- Washington, D. C.

FEB 25 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BRADROG
COMMISSIONER PALFREY
COMMISSIONER HANBY
COMMISSIONER TATE

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER

Signed by
A. A. Wells

SUBJECT: FORTHCOMING IAEA BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING

The IAEA Board of Governors will begin its next series of meetings on February 25, 1964. The provisional agenda consists of seventeen items, the most important of which concerns the Agency's safeguards system.

The last General Conference requested the Board, before giving effect to the extension of the safeguards system to reactor facilities over 100 Mw(t), to take into account views expressed in the Conference, as well as proposed amendments. The U. S. considers it essential that the February Board of Governors meeting give final approval to the document extending IAEA safeguards to large reactors. A meeting of Western Supplier nations was held in the American Embassy, London, February 19-21 to discuss tactics to be followed at the Board meeting.

The second safeguards item to be considered by the Board, and discussed at the London meeting, concerns the timing, scope and detailed procedures to be established for the general review of the IAEA's safeguards system. It is our position that the Board should adopt a plan providing for a timely review in the direction of a simplification and clarification of the existing major safeguards principles. The U. S. objective is to obtain support for the establishment of a committee of the whole of the Board of Governors under the chairmanship of Dr. Gunnar Randers to carry out the safeguards review.

Other items on the agenda of the February Board include (a) approval of the technical assistance program for 1964 and of the Director General's plans to utilize the 1963 Soviet bloc proposed technical

The Commissioners

2

assistance offer of six medical units and six physics laboratories,
(b) provisional approval of the research contract program for 1965,
(c) the proposed holding in 1965 of twelve scientific meetings,
(d) a two and one half year extension of the Bora research project,
including a second lease of fuel elements and research contract from
the U. S., and (e) a number of routine matters of business of an
administrative and reporting nature.

It is not anticipated that the U. S. Delegation will encounter any
major problems at the February Board meetings. We shall keep the
Commission informed of significant decisions by the Board.

Signed by:
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

cc: GE
AGIA
Secretariat (2) ←

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED
FEB 11 1965

1A12-1A6A
FEB 19 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

THROUGH GENERAL MARRER

Signed by:

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO AN APPROACH BY TUNISIAN ENGINEER IN A NUCLEAR
POWER-RELATED PLANT

Enclosed for your signature is a letter to Mr. Roger Moore in response to his letters of January 27 and February 5, 1964 regarding Tunisia's interest in acquiring a combined nuclear power-generating plant. Mr. Moore, as you know, attended the IAEA's September 1963 meeting on Sanitization as a representative of the U.S. Special Fuel Mission to Tunisia.

As noted in the second paragraph of the proposed letter, we plan to provide the Tunisians with information on enriched uranium reactors, through our Embassy in Tunis, to insure that the Tunisians are fully aware of the advantages of this type of reactor. We also plan to comment, as appropriate, on the unclassified translation of the conclusions of a technical-economic study, prepared for the Tunisians by a French firm, on a dual purpose, nuclear-thermal fueled power reactor-generating plant, which was provided our Embassy by the Tunisians.

Signed by:

A. A. Wells

cc: CM

ADIA

Secretariat (2)

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

Enclosure
for Mr. Moore
Commission of Study

FEB 19 1964

DIA

DIA

DIA

DIA

Slawson/bib Engelhardt Kratzer Wells

2/18/64

219-64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File DATE: February 18, 1964

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary *Original signed by
F. T. Hobbs*

SUBJECT: IAEA SYMPOSIUM ON RADIOCHEMICAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS, SALZBURG,
AUSTRIA, OCTOBER 19-23, 1964

SECY:McQ

1. At Information Meeting 350 on February 14, 1964, Chairman Seaborg had no objection to the General Manager's recommendation that AEC sponsor fifteen U. S. participants in the International Atomic Energy Agency Symposium of Radiochemical Methods of Analysis in Salzburg, Austria, October 19-23, 1964.

2. Attached is the February 10, 1964, memorandum from the Acting Assistant General Manager for International Activities which was the basis of the General Manager's recommendation.

Attachment:

As noted above

cc:

Chairman w/o attachment
General Manager w/o attachment
Deputy General Manager w/o attachment
Asst. General Manager w/o attachment
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for R&D w/o attachment
Acting Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA w/o attachment
Director, Special Projects w/o attachment
Director, Biology & Medicine w/o attachment
Director, Research w/o attachment
Director, Isotopes Development w/o attachment
Director, Reactor Development w/o attachment
Controller w/o attachment

*Copy with attach filed:
IA-12-3-Inter. Conf.*

2-18-64

IA-12-IAEA

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Feb 14 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SEABORG
COMMISSIONER PALFREY
COMMISSIONER RAMEY
COMMISSIONER TAPE

(for the) THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER (Signed by
A. A. Wells)

SUBJECT: DR. LIBBY INVITED TO EVALUATE IAEA LABORATORY

We have been informed that the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency has invited Dr. W. F. Libby to take part in an evaluation of the work that is being done at the Agency's laboratory at Seibersdorf, Austria. The Director General has proposed that the evaluation be performed in Vienna and Seibersdorf during the period March 17-19. He has indicated that a few eminent scientists have been invited to participate.

The Agency's Laboratory is a modest one consisting of some 20 professional staff members and 30 technicians. Its program is reviewed annually by the Director General's Scientific Advisory Committee on the basis of written reports. The special evaluation now being undertaken is the result of questions raised in the Agency's Board of Governors at its meetings last September concerning the laboratory's scope and budget.

(Signed by
A. A. Wells)

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International
Affairs

cc: GM
AGMIA
Secretariat (2)

DIA	DIA	DIA	DIA	DIA
JWC Clifford: jeb	RNS Lawson	HDBengelsdorf	MBKratzer	AAWells
2/12/64	2/ /64	2/ /64	2/ /64	2/ /64

214-64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : **File** Original signed by DATE: February 13, 1964
F. T. Hobbs

FROM : **F. T. Hobbs, Asst. Secretary**

SUBJECT: **DESALTING PROJECTS**
SECY:McQ

1. At Information Meeting 348 on February 10, 1964, Chairman Seaborg noted the President's Weizmann Institute speech regarding a cooperative project with Israel and conversations he had had with Mr. Talbot, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, on the implication that the project is underway. The General Manager indicated that the Director of International Affairs is submitting an appropriate proposal.

2. Chairman Seaborg referred to Under Secretary of Interior Carr's recent letter to the President and conversations he had had at the suggestion of Under Secretary Carr with Mr. Mann of the State Department regarding the Mexican project.

3. Commissioner Ramey will follow these items with the assistance of the Director of International Affairs.

- cc:
 Chairman
 Commissioner Ramey
 General Manager
 Deputy General Manager
 Asst. General Manager
 Asst. Gen. Mgr. for R&D
 Director, International Affairs
 Director, Reactor Development

*copy filed:
 IA-5-Israel*

2-13-64

J A 12 - LAEA

10



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DO
36519
C/I
SM/A

February 4, 1964

Dear Mr. Norm:

This will confirm our discussions in your office on February 4.

On December 19, after conferring with Ambassador Carrillo Flores, I wrote Secretary Rusk suggesting that, in view of Mexico's desire to place the lower Colorado River salinity problem on the subject agenda, it would be desirable for the Presidents also to discuss two positive water matters involving United States assistance to Mexico. They are:

- (1) This Department's proposal to cooperate with Mexico in developing a 12 million gallons per day desalting plant for Tijuana; and
- (2) United States participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency's proposal for a large combination nuclear electric power and sea water desalting plant on the Gulf of California. A copy of the Department's Preliminary Appraisal Report is enclosed.

Interior's Preliminary Appraisal Report on the proposed Tijuana desalting plant was transmitted by Secretary Udall to State on January 24, 1964, and is now being reviewed by the Mexicans. Accordingly, a public announcement by the Presidents of an agreement to proceed with cooperative efforts at Tijuana would be appropriate.

The proposal for a large internationally sponsored combination nuclear electric power and desalting plant was originated by Mexico's representative at the International Atomic Energy Agency's panel meeting in Vienna in September 1963. The plants to be studied would have desalting capacities of 50 to 300 million gallons a day using nuclear power. Chairman Seaborg of the Atomic Energy Commission and I have both written to Director General Eklund of the International Atomic Energy Agency supporting this proposal.

2-4-64

Another positive item for discussion is the proposed Big Bend International Park. Secretary Udall has discussed with Secretary Rusk and Ambassador Carrillo Fierro the possibility of the President's discussing the establishment of Big Bend International Park as proposed 20 years ago by Presidents Roosevelt and Avila Camacho.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) James K. Carr

James K. Carr
Under Secretary

Hon. Thomas C. Mann
Assistant Secretary of State for
Inter-American Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Copy to: Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior

✓ Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission

JAN 31 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BRADDOCK
COMMISSIONER PALFREY
COMMISSIONER MOYER
COMMISSIONER TAYLOR
COMMISSIONER WILSON

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER Signed by:
A. A. Wells

SUBJECT: PROPOSED STATE DEPARTMENT REQUEST FOR FY 1965 FUNDS
FOR JAI'S OPERATIONAL PROGRAM

The Department of State has indicated in that it plans to request \$1,100,000 for the FY 1965 U.S. voluntary contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency. The amount requested and appropriated in FY 1964 was \$1,150,000. The Department has pointed out that the U.S., at present, is contributing over 50% of the Agency's operational budget, and that the proposed reduction in that, in large part, to strong Congressional desires that U.S. voluntary contributions to international organizations be reduced or eliminated, which has been done in the case of most other such organizations. It was also indicated that Ambassador Smith had advised that he was prepared to go along, although reluctantly, with a request for \$1,150,000, which had originally been contemplated, but that the Department had subsequently decided to establish a ceiling of \$1,100,000 for this item.

A breakdown of the amount, as it compares with the FY 1964 budget, is as follows:

	FY 1964	FY 1965
Overhead gift	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Revolving account	195,000	200,000
Cost-free supplies, equipment	180,000	175,000
Type II Fellowships	250,000	250,000
Total	\$1,125,000	\$1,100,000

1-31-64

Secretary

The Commission

- 2 -

With respect to the "Copyright Gift" item, we understand that the Department is still considering the desirability of reducing this amount from \$300,000 to \$200,000 in order to achieve an overall U.S. contribution of 5% of the reported Agency's budget of \$4,000,000 for the operational program. The staff has indicated the Department that we believe this further reduction should be avoided if at all possible since this would result in a \$90,000 loss to the Agency's operational budget, from which much of the Agency's technical assistance and laboratory work is financed, with little, if any, possibility that the amount could be made up from other sources.

The "retaining account" (\$195,000) would be allowed on a 5% retaining basis, for contributions above \$1 million, instead of the 30% retaining basis allowed in the past. It should be noted, however, that in the past the amount allowed for retaining has never been fully used (for example, only \$125,000 was used from the FY 1963 appropriation of \$470,000), and it is not anticipated that the proposed reduced amount will be fully used either.

As for the amount for cost-free experts and equipment, there has normally been a small unmet amount carried back in the past (\$27,000 last year), and, based on past experience, we expect that the U.S. will be able to provide effective assistance with the amount that will be requested.

The reduced amount for cost-free fellowships will decrease the number of fellowships from 30 to 20. This reduction has been justified on the grounds that under the recently adopted U.S. policy these awards are no longer available for candidates from advanced countries, except possibly in instances where applications from the lesser developed countries total less than the number of fellowships available. Under the 1962 offer, for example, only 14 of the 30 fellowships available have been applied for by candidates from lesser developed countries.

I believe that, with the possible exception of a reduction in the "Copyright Gift" item, reduced as above, the reductions should not adversely affect the Agency's operational program.

I shall keep you advised of any further significant developments.

Signed by
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

cc: CH
ANTA
Secretariat (2)
Regulatory
Tolson

DIA DIA DIA DIA
Clifford/
Blomquist Wells
1/30/64

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e/2
J.M.R.

✓ A12-DAEA

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

KARNTNERRING 15,
VIENNA 1
AUSTRIA
(CABLE INATOM)

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

28 January 1964

Dear Glenn,

Your letter of 9 January 1964, for which many thanks, brought ideas which I welcome and proposals with which I agree.

The meeting of the Panel of Scientists on Use of Nuclear Energy in Saline Water Conversion is now being planned for early May in Vienna. That Panel should provide an opportunity for scientists to consider this problem from a scientific and technical point of view, free from policy preoccupations. Availability at the time of the Panel's meeting of studies now under way on the use of reactors in connection with saline water conversion would enhance the importance of the meeting, enabling it to study in detail and discuss the results so far obtained by the use of reactors in connection with desalination plants.

Another Panel meeting, as you suggest, after the Third Geneva Conference in September, could take care of policy questions. You will perhaps remember that we have an invitation from the Government of Tunisia to convene a Panel on saline water conversion by using nuclear energy there in 1964. I hope that it will be possible for that Panel to meet in Tunis late September and early October 1964.

I am looking forward to the opportunity of visiting saline water conversion plants in the United States, as well as facilities engaged in reactor development work related to saline water conversion. You are suggesting March for this visit, and if you have a date in mind please let me know, as well as the schedule for the visits and meetings you envisage. It would be useful also for Francis Miles to participate in these visits, and I have asked him to accompany me.

I should be glad to combine with this visit discussions on procedural and administrative arrangements for undertaking the preliminary study of the desirability of establishing a large nuclear power and seawater desalting plant on the Gulf of California.

To keep him informed of developments in which he is so keenly interested, I am forwarding a copy of this letter to Mr. James Carr.

Looking forward to hearing from you and to the pleasure of seeing you again soon,

Yours sincerely
Sigvard Eklund
Sigvard Eklund

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman

1-28-64

IA-18-IA-5

Reference Section

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File

DATE: January 28, 1964

*Original signed
W. B. McCool*

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

SUBJECT: SOVIET BLOC INTEREST IN U.S. POWER REACTOR

SECY:McQ

1. At Information Meeting 344 on January 24, 1964, the Commissioners agreed discussions, based on the January 18, 1964, memorandum from the Director of International Affairs concerning Soviet Bloc interest in a U.S. nuclear power reactor, should now be held with the Department of State.

2. It is our understanding that the Division of International Affairs is taking the required action.

- cc:
- Chairman
- General Manager
- Deputy General Manager
- Asst. General Manager
- Director, International Affairs
- General Counsel

*copy filed:
IA-5 Soviet Union (See also IA-5 file)*

1-28-64

U A 12 - J A E M 3



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

January 16, 1964

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your kind letter of December 9.

I was very interested to receive your views concerning the supply of fuel to the Agency, and your suggestion that establishment of a price differential between material supplied bilaterally and through the Agency might serve as a means of inducing other countries to accept Agency safeguards. As a practical matter, I have reservations about the effect that a price differential would have as an incentive for a country to obtain fuel through the Agency, if the country involved had a strong preference for obtaining fuel bilaterally. Moreover, since the Agency's safeguards program is basically designed to benefit all of the Member States, I am not convinced that the U. S. should attempt to induce other countries to participate in the program through special treatment, such as pricing arrangements. It has been my hope that the policy adopted last winter providing for vigorous steps to be taken to persuade our bilateral partners to accept Agency safeguards would accomplish our objective.

I believe your thought concerning putting the IAEA into the reprocessing field has more merit, and I would suggest that the idea be developed further.

We also have received Dr. Eklund's recent proposal that the United States (and other major atomic powers) grant or lease a quantity of U-235 to the Agency for use in small power reactors, which, together with your

1-16-64

Mr Mac Cool

Ambassador H. D. Smyth - 2 -

suggestions, will be taken into consideration by the Commission as we review the questions involved.

Thanks again for your thoughtful comments, and I look forward to discussing them with you from time to time as we see each other.

Sincerely,

James T. Ramey
Commissioner

Ambassador H. D. Smyth
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

CC; Commissioner Ramey (2)
GM
AGMIA
Secretariat (2)

retyped in
J.T. Ramey's
office/ak

Concurrence: DIA: MKratzer

DIA
Slawson
Bengelsdorf; IMB
1/3/64

DIA
Wells
1/8/64

AGMIA

AGMA

DGM

GM

IA 12-IAEM
JAN - 9 1964

Dear Dr. Eliund:

I was pleased to receive your letter of December 19, regarding the proposed preliminary study of the desirability of establishing a large nuclear power and sea water desalting plant on the Gulf of California, and the next panel on the Use of Nuclear Energy in Saline Water Conversion.

I was very glad to learn that the Agency is in agreement with the approach we have suggested for considering the feasibility of the proposed U. S.-Mexican project, and that the Agency would be prepared to sponsor the preliminary study. We look forward to receiving the views of the Government of Mexico on the matter.

With regard to the next panel meeting on Desalination, further consideration has been given here to the proposed locus and timing of the meeting, in conjunction with Under Secretary of Interior Carr and the Department of State, and it is believed that, for a variety of reasons, including the added expense involved, it would be preferable to convene the next meeting in Vienna, and we hope that you would agree with this. We also believe that it would be desirable if the meeting could take place in late April or early May 1964, in order to permit completion of studies presently underway on the use of reactors in connection with desalination plants, the results of which could be studied in detail and discussed at the meeting.

Additionally, and in line with the above, we believe there would be considerable merit in arranging for participation at the next meeting by individuals primarily at the scientific level rather than at the policy level as in the past. Another panel meeting, following this, could, we believe, be appropriately held shortly after the Third Successful Uses Conference next September, in Vienna, with policy level attendance.

Regardless of the proposed change in location of the next panel meeting, we think it would be extremely desirable if you and

copy file Ph. B. L. 50. Saw T. King
Rauters

1-9-64

Dr. J. Sigvard Skind

- 2 -

perhaps an appropriate member of your staff could arrange to come to the United States for firsthand visits to existing saline water conversion plants and to facilities engaged in reactor development work related to saline water conversion. The visit would also provide an excellent opportunity for discussions, as you suggested, on procedural and administrative arrangements for undertaking the proposed preliminary survey, on the assumption, of course, that the Mexican authorities would also be agreeable to this. Perhaps such a visit could take place in March prior to the next panel meeting. Your views on this would be welcome.

I would very much appreciate it if you would indicate whether you are agreeable to the above suggestions.

Sincerely,

(S)

Chalmers

Dr. J. Sigvard Skind
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Barracarring II
Vienna 1, Austria

cc: ~~Director (S)~~
~~Director General~~
~~Director of Operations~~
~~Director of Research~~
~~Director of Technical Cooperation~~
~~Director of Administration~~

Secretariat (S) ←

Director of Administration
Director of Operations
Director of Research
Director of Technical Cooperation
Director of Administration

Director
Director
Director
Director

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Slavens, Job Halls

JA 12 JAH

JAN 8 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF BUREAU

THOMAS DONALD WILSON

Original by
A. A. Wells

SUBJECT: PROPOSED LETTER TO DR. ELLIOT W. SHANNON

Enclosed for your signature is a proposed letter to Dr. Elliot W. Shannon, Director General of the IAEA, in response to his letter of December 12, 1963, in connection with the proposed preliminary study of the feasibility of establishing a large nuclear power and desalination plant on the Gulf of California, and the next panel meeting on the use of nuclear energy in water desalination.

You will note in the fourth paragraph of Dr. Shannon's letter, reference is made to the possibility of his coming to San Diego for the next panel meeting. This stems from a suggestion made by Mr. Carr that it might be desirable to hold the next meeting in San Diego. Further study of the matter, however, indicates that the cost to the U. S. of holding the meeting in San Diego, rather than in Vienna, might be as high as approximately \$10,000, depending on the number of individuals who attended, the facilities that would be required, and the costs that the Agency might incur. Consequently, it was suggested, in a recent meeting attended by Commissioner Energy and Under Secretary Carr, that it would be preferable for the next panel meeting to be held in Vienna.

The enclosed proposed response has been reviewed by the Departments of Interior and State.

Original

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

Enclosure 1/8/64
LHW to Dr. Shannon

cc: Commissioner Helms
Commissioner Energy
Commissioner Tamm
Commissioner Wilson
OS
ACIRA

ITA	ITA	ITA	ITA
Wells	Wells	Wells	Wells
12/1/63	12/1/63	12/1/63	12/1/63

1-8-64

JA 72-2AEM

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Reference Section

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File

DATE: January 2, 1964

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

*Original signed
W. B. McCool*

SUBJECT: QUERY FROM MR. STERLING COLE

SECY:JCH

1. At Information Meeting 336 on December 30, 1963 the Commissioners requested staff review of the query from Mr. Sterling Cole regarding a 500 MW power reactor.

2. It is our understanding that this matter is in review by appropriate staff.

- cc:
- Chairman
- General Manager
- Deputy General Manager
- Asst. General Manager
- Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA
- Director, International Affairs
- General Counsel

*copy filed
IAST
W. B. McCool*

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

1-2-64

e/g
ym/a

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Washington

December 31, 1963

Dear Mr. Carr:

Thank you for writing me of your talk with Ambassador Carrillo Flores. The Department is glad to know that the project for an improved Tijuana water supply is progressing, and we are following with interest the proposal for a nuclear powered desalting plant on the Gulf of California.

I am sorry that I could not attend the meeting on December 18 with Secretary Udall on the salinity problem. I understand that considerable progress is being made, and am hopeful that a solution will be assured early next year.

We will be consulting with you if, as the Ambassador anticipates, these subject are to be discussed at the February meeting of President Johnson and President Lopez Mateos in Los Angeles.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) DEAN RUSK

Dean Rusk

The Honorable
James K. Carr,
Under Secretary of the Interior.

12-31-63

DATE:

INDEX: IA-12-IAEA

~~IAEA-5 Reg. Yankee Atomic Electric Plant~~

TO: COMMISSIONERS

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

SUMMARY: TRANSMITTAL OF LETTER FROM WILLIAM WEBSTER. Memo to the Commissioners with re to the attached letter from the President, Yankee Atomic Electric Company concerning submitting the Yankee Nuclear Power Station to IAEA safeguards.

FILED:

INDEXER: PFC-9-Inspection Vol. 2

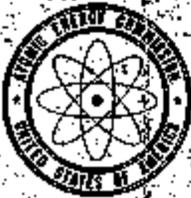
REMARKS: date of memo: 1-31-64
date of letter: 1-24-64

**THIS PAGE ONLY
CONFIRMED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED**
DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12065
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOENR-523

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

1-31-64

JAI2 VAEA



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

DEC 19 1963

Dear Dr. Carrillo:

I am pleased to know from your recent telegram, that your visit to the United States was both enjoyable and successful. It was pleasant to see you in Washington and in New York, and I am happy to have had the opportunity of spending some time with you.

Congressman Chet Holifield, who, you may recall, is a member and former Chairman of our Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, expects to visit Mexico at the end of December. I thought you might be interested in knowing of his visit so that, if your schedules permit, you might arrange to spend some time with him discussing problems of mutual interest including the long-range possibilities of desalting water. Congressman Holifield's schedule for the week following Christmas will be furnished to the American Embassy in Mexico City and they will be happy to assist you in contacting him should you desire to do so.

Please accept my personal good wishes for a happy Christmas and prosperous New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

James P. Runey
Commissioner

Dr. Nabor Carrillo Flores, Commission
Mexican National Nuclear Energy Commission
Ave. Insurgentes Sur 1079
Mexico 18, D. F. Mexico

cc: General Manager
AGNIA
Secretariat (2)



12-19-63

J 12 J A B N

DEC 18 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS PALFREY COMMISSIONER BARTY COMMISSIONER TAPE COMMISSIONER WILSON

for

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER Signed by: A. A. Wells

SUBJECT: CUT IN APPROPRIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

In the foreign aid appropriation bill passed by the House on December 15, the funds for U.S. voluntary contributions to international organizations were cut by about one-fourth of the total amount requested. The requested total includes \$1,870,000 for the International Atomic Energy Agency, of which \$730,000 is intended for our contribution to the General Fund (for the technical assistance program and part of the Agency's laboratory expenses) and \$1,140,000 for cost-free fellowships, reports and equipment. The U.S. reduced contribution to the Agency's regular budget is not affected.

The cut in the appropriation (\$30 million) was made on the total request of \$130 million for 107 different international organizations and programs and as yet there is no information on the possible application of the cut to the IAEA item. Apparently there is some hope that the requested funds will be restored by Senate action and a subsequent conference between the Senate and the House. Representative Rosten is reported in the New York Times to have said that he would agree to a congressional appropriation equivalent in amount of the amount passed by the House. Since the only attempt made in the House to restore funds to the bill before it passed was made on behalf of the proposed voluntary contributions to international organizations, it is hoped that at least a part of these funds may be restored in the final bill.

U-122000
12/18/63

Signed by: A. A. Wells

0-11-5 652
ARIA
Secretariat (2)

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

DIA DIA DIA DIA DIA

Cliffordville Hlawson Rangeloski Kratoch Wells

12/17/63

12-18-63

JAI-JAEN

DEC 18 1963

Dear Mr. Cleveland:

Pursuant to instructions issued for the guidance of the U. S. Delegation to the Seventh General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, I am submitting herewith the official report of the Delegation's work.

The report has been prepared by the U. S. Mission to the IAEA and reviewed by members of the Delegation in the Commission and the Department of State. I wish to express my high regard for the manner in which the Delegation members from the Department and the Mission performed their duties at the Conference. I believe, as the report reflects, that the actions taken by the Conference were in accord with the interests and objectives of the United States.

Additional copies of the report are being distributed within the Department by the Office of International Economic and Social Affairs which coordinated and sponsored the report.

Sincerely,

(S)

Chairman

The Honorable Robert Cleveland
Assistant Secretary of State for
International Organization Affairs

Enclosure:
U. S. Delegation Report

OS/International
DIA/International
DIA/Atomic Energy
DIA/Atomic Energy

cc: Chairman (2)
Commissioner Fairley
Commissioner Egan
Commissioner Page
Commissioner Wilson
DIA
Secretariat (2)

RLA
RLA
SECRET
SECRET

12/18/63

12-18-63

IA 12 125A

DEC 18 1963

Dear Senator Pastore:

I am pleased to transmit herewith for the information of the Committee timely copies of the Report of the U. S. Delegation to the Seventh General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

As you know, the Conference was held in Vienna from September 24 through October 2. The report gives a factual account of the Conference and notes that, throughout the brief sessions last year, there was relatively little political argument and increased concentration on the substantive functions of the Agency.

I believe, as the report reflects, that the actions taken by the Conference were in accord with the interests and objectives of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

LSI

Chairman

The Honorable John D. Pastore, Chairman
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
Congress of the United States

Enclosure:
U. S. Delegation Report

cc: Chairman (2)
Commissioner Wilfong
Commissioner Hanes
Commissioner Tamm
Commissioner Wilson

C. M.
AGNIA
Secretary (2)
Assoc. Lia. (2)

Comptroller
Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]
Mr. [unclear]

DEA

OC

AGNIA

AGN

AGN

AGN

Clifford (14) (2)
12/6/63

12-1813

UAI2 JNEA
DEC 16 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BOARD

THOMAS GENERAL HANDEK Original signed by
A. A. Wells

SUBJECT: REPORT OF U. S. DELEGATION TO THE SEVENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE IAEA

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

The report gives a factual account of the Conference and of all actions taken by it. It notes that, continuing the trend noticeable last year, there was relatively little political argument and increased concentration on the substantive functions of the Agency.

The report was prepared by the U. S. Mission to the IAEA and reviewed by members of the Delegation in the Department of State and the AEC.

There is also attached for your signature a letter transmitting copies of the report to the Chairman of the Joint Committee.

Original signed by
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Acting
Assistant General Manager
for International Activities

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE RECEIVING
12/16/63

Attachments:
U. S. Delegation Report and letters

Filed in BP

Mr. Commissioner Fairley
Commissioner Fung
Commissioner Tamm
Commissioner Wilson

Mr. G.M.
AGNIA
Secretariat (R) ←

DIA DIA DIA DIA DIA AGNIA
Clifford, John Blawie Bengeloch Kratzer Wells Wells

12/6/63

12-16-63

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

JA12-IAEA

Reference Section

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File

DATE: December 13, 1963

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Original signed
W. B. McCool

SUBJECT: GIFT OF SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS

SECY: ICB

1. Following the Briefing by Naval Reactors Branch on Tuesday, December 3, 1963, the Commissioners had no objection to the supply of certain special nuclear materials as a gift to IAEA as recommended in a memorandum to the General Manager from the Director, Division of International Affairs, dated December 2, 1963.

2. The above memorandum was subsequently circulated as AEC 986/8, Gift of Special Nuclear Materials to IAEA.

Copy filed:
JA12-8-IAEA materials

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

12-13-63

FA 17 # EA

DEC 13 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN (MURKIN)
COMMISSIONER RAIFER
COMMISSIONER RANCE
COMMISSIONER TAPP
COMMISSIONER WILSON

SUBJECT: ANNOUNCEMENT OF SIGNING OF TRI-LATERAL AGREEMENT

Attached for your information is an announcement of the signing of a tri-lateral agreement by the U.S., Mexico and the IAEA in Vienna to transfer \$7,100 worth of special nuclear material to Mexico through the International Agency for use in a research reactor project. The announcement has the approval of the Deputy General Manager and the Commissioner of the Department of Energy.

We will also issue this announcement to the public media immediately after the signing of the tri-lateral agreement. You will be notified as soon as we are informed of the signing date. Dr. Ekhart stated recently in Vienna that the agreement will be signed "before Christmas."

The Mail room is being sent a copy of this announcement and will be notified when the date is set.

(signed) Philippe G. Jacques

Philippe G. Jacques
Acting Director
Division of Public Information

Attachment
Announcement

- cc: A. N. Lindholm, General Manager
- R. E. Donovan, OCL
- W. B. McCool, Secretary
- A. A. Wells, Acting AGM/IA
- A. A. Wells, Dir., DIA (Attn: Richard Willit)

PI PI PI

B. Baxter/lh

12-13-63

Copy of
Release
filed
IA-5

12-13-63

**U.S., MEXICO AND IAEA SIGN AGREEMENT
FOR FURNISHING MEXICO'S FIRST GERMANIUM REACTOR**

Dr. David T. Greberg, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, today announced the signing in Vienna of a trilateral agreement by the United States, Mexico and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Under the agreement, approximately 245,000 worth of special nuclear material provided by the United States will be transferred to Mexico through the International Agency for use in a research reactor project.

This action results from a U.S. offer at the 1962 General Conference of the International Agency to contribute to the Agency up to \$50,000 worth of special nuclear material to assist and encourage research in member countries on the peaceful uses of atomic energy or for medical therapy. Under such offers in previous years, the U.S. has allocated material to the Agency for projects in Finland, Yugoslavia, Pakistan and the Congo.

The Agency and Mexico also signed a project agreement which provides for the transfer of a research reactor from the U.S. to Mexico under the U.S.-IAEA Agreement for Cooperation. In addition, the project agreement provides for the application of Agency safeguards to the reactor and its fuel to assure their peaceful use. The proposed reactor will be a Triga Mark IIE to be manufactured for the Mexican government by the General Atomic Division of General Dynamics Corporation. The reactor will be owned and operated by the Mexican National Nuclear Energy Commission and located at a planned new nuclear center at Salazar, near Mexico City.

The material to be transferred under the trilateral agreement consists of approximately 20 kilograms of uranium enriched to about 30 per cent contained in reactor fuel elements, and approximately 4 grams of uranium enriched to more than 90 per cent contained in two fission sources.

Under the terms of the \$70,000 offer at the General Conference, the United States also will give the Agency approximately 75 grams of platinum contained in the platinum-beryllium neutron sources for use in neutron dosimetry work and for training purposes at the International Agency's laboratory at Innsbruck, Austria. This material is valued at about \$3,100.

SECRET
CIVIL DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DEC 12 11 5 38

SECRET

DL 343 ↓

C/9

~~PA 101-50 - San Diego Reactor~~

JMLR - em

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

KÄRNTNERRING 11,
VIENNA 1,
AUSTRIA
(CABLE INATOM)

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

12 December 1963

Dear Glenn,

Many thanks for your letter of 8 November, and your comments on the proposal to initiate a study with a view to determining the desirability of establishing a large nuclear electric power and sea water desalting plant on the Gulf of California.

The procedure you propose for carrying out a pre-investment study in two phases entirely meets the requirements of the situation. The Agency would be prepared to sponsor this study in accordance with your suggestion.

The Government of Mexico has not yet signified their agreement in this matter. Considering the obvious value and the great importance, nationally and internationally, of the project in question, their concurrence could, I think, be assumed. Referring to the copy of your letter to Graef-Fernandez, I propose to enquire about the attitude of his Government and intimate the desirability of having their official views on this question.

I would be able to come to San Diego for our next Panel on Use of Nuclear Energy in Saline Water Conversion if it is held in the first half of April. We could outline, perhaps, the programme, procedure and administrative arrangements for this study before the Panel is held and thus facilitate an agreement of the three participants when they meet in San Diego. The study could then begin as soon as possible after the meeting. May I have your views on this?

I shall keep you informed of further developments in the matter.

Young America
Sigvard
Sigvard Eklund

Dr. Glenn Seaborg
Chairman
United States Atomic
Energy Commission
Washington D.C. 20545
USA

12-12-63

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

Ten years ago today, President Eisenhower appeared before the General Assembly of the United Nations and made the following pledge:

"The coming months will be fraught with fateful decisions... To the making of these fateful decisions the United States pledges before you - and therefore before the world - its determination to help solve the fearful atomic dilemma - to devote its entire heart and mind to find the way by which the miraculous inventiveness of man shall not be dedicated to his death, but consecrated to his life."

In his address, President Eisenhower also proposed the establishment of an International Atomic Energy Agency which would help channel into peaceful pursuits the scientific and material resources which had been created primarily for military purposes, and noting that such an Agency could serve as a vehicle to advance the use of the atom for the peaceful pursuits of mankind.

The International Atomic Energy Agency has assumed an essential and natural role in the international development of atomic energy. In each year of his administration, President Kennedy supported the International Atomic Energy Agency and on three separate occasions sent AEC Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg to the General Conferences in Vienna, Austria, as his personal representative.

In the past ten years, the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes throughout the world has grown steadily. The United States has led the efforts to bring the benefits of atomic energy to the world -- shared its knowledge, its skills, and its materials with other nations in every continent.

Today, I reassert our continued belief in the importance of cooperation among nations in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and our belief in the International Atomic Energy Agency as an important instrument in carrying out this cooperation. I can think of no more appropriate way in which to convey to free men everywhere our intention to bring the benefits of the peaceful atom to mankind than in the words of President Kennedy in his message to the President of the Fifth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria, on September 27, 1961:

"The General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency is a welcome event to all peoples who value peace. Your meeting accentuates the enormous potential of the atom for improving man's well-being. We already know the atom can help place more food on our tables, provide more light in our homes, fight disease and better our health, and give us new technical and scientific tools. The exploitation of this force for human welfare is just beginning. The International Atomic Energy Agency can assume a position of leadership in bringing the peaceful uses of atomic energy to the people of the world.

"Moreover, the intangible benefits of your work are no less than the material rewards. When people from different countries work together in a common cause, they help to maintain a bridge of understanding between nations during times of tension and build firmer foundations for a more stable and peaceful world of the future. I applaud your efforts and assure you that they have the full support of the United States.

John F. Kennedy, President, United States of America"

/s/ Lyndon B. Johnson
President of the United States

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JA 12. JAEA

Gen 19

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IAA ~~Presidential~~
IAA

December 5, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: Charles Johnson

Chuck,

Attached please find revised drafts of
(1) a suggested response to Sterling Cole; and
(2) a draft statement for the possible use of
President Johnson.

In these revised drafts we have endeavored
to recognize the support of President Kennedy
in the Atoms for Peace program and to afford
President Johnson an opportunity to associate
himself with the positions of both President
Kennedy and President Eisenhower on this
matter.

Howard C. Brown, Jr.

Howard C. Brown, Jr.
Executive Assistant
to the Chairman

Attachments (2)

HCB/mrs

12-5-63

PROPOSED RESPONSE TO MR. W. STERLING COLE

Dear Mr. Cole:

I appreciated receiving your suggestion concerning a gift of fuel to the International Atomic Energy Agency. I believe that all reasonable means should be employed to encourage peaceful atomic energy programs abroad under effective controls, and I intend to give the strongest support to strengthening the Agency's role in this endeavor. I am of the opinion, however, that this objective can best be served at this time by means other than a gift of fuel.

I am planning on this occasion to issue a statement associating myself with both President Eisenhower's and President Kennedy's belief in the importance of cooperation among nations in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and reiterating our intention to continue our support of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

I appreciate and value your expression of esteem.

Sincerely yours,

(President)

PROPOSED WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER 8, 1963

Ten years ago today, President Eisenhower appeared before the General Assembly of the United Nations and made the following pledge:-

"The coming months will be fraught with fateful decisions. . . . To the making of these fateful decisions the United States pledges before you - and therefore before the world - its determination to help solve the fearful atomic dilemma - to devote its entire heart and mind to find the way by which the miraculous inventiveness of man shall not be dedicated to his death, but consecrated to his life."

In his address, President Eisenhower also proposed the establishment of an International Atomic Energy Agency which would help channel into peaceful pursuits the scientific and material resources which had been created primarily for military purposes, and noting that such an Agency would serve as a vehicle to advance the use of the atom for the peaceful pursuits of mankind.

The International Atomic Energy Agency has assumed an essential and natural role in the international development of atomic energy. In each year of his administration, President Kennedy supported the International Atomic Energy Agency and on three separate occasions sent AEC Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg to the General Conferences in Vienna, Austria, as his personal representative.

In the past ten years, the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes throughout the world has grown steadily. The United States has led the efforts to bring the benefits of atomic energy to the world - shared its knowledge, its skills, and its materials with other nations in every continent.

Today, I reassert our continued belief in the importance of cooperation among nations in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and our belief in the International Atomic Energy Agency as an important instrument in carrying out this cooperation. I can think of no more appropriate way in which to convey to free men everywhere our intention to bring the benefits of the peaceful atom to mankind everywhere than in the words of President Kennedy in his message to the President of the Fifth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria, on September 27, 1961:-

"The General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency is a welcome event to all peoples who value peace. Your meeting accentuates the enormous potential of the atom for improving man's well-being. We already know the atom can help place more food on our tables, provide more light in our homes, fight disease and better our health, and give us new technical and scientific tools. The exploitation of this force for human welfare is just beginning. The International Atomic Energy Agency can assume a position of leadership in bringing the peaceful uses of atomic energy to the people of the world.

Moreover, the intangible benefits of your work are no less than the material rewards. When people from different countries work together in a common cause, they help to maintain a bridge of understanding between nations during times of tension and build firmer foundations for a more stable and peaceful world of the future. I applaud your efforts and assure you that they have the full support of the United States.

John F. Kennedy
President, United States
of America"

/s/ Lyndon B. Johnson
President of the United States

DEC 4 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN

THROUGH SENIOR MANAGER, SIGNED, A. R. LUEDECKE

SUBJECT: GIFT OF FEEL TO THE IAEA

We have considered the proposal contained in Sterling Cole's telegram to President Johnson. This proposal has been discussed, in our State or location, only those by Mr. Cole and others. It appears that the Agency would distribute the donated fuel on prices more favorable than our own, thus maintaining nuclear power development and, consequently, providing the Agency with revenue for its various programs. We believe that it should not be adopted for the following reasons:

1. It is undesirable (and unlikely to be successful in any case) to intensify the establishment of nuclear power in undeveloped countries through incentives in the price of fuel. Indeed, such a move would be contrary to what we are proposing domestically. To the extent that the Agency might sell the fuel on preferential terms (in comparison with our prices) to advanced countries, this would provide those countries with an incentive for which we see no justification.
2. A gift of fuel to the IAEA would constitute a further U. S. contribution toward the goal of the Agency international with current U. S. efforts to reduce budgetary expenses in general and costs of foreign aid in particular. To the extent that the donated fuel displaced material that would otherwise be sold, it would increase the deficit in our balance-of-payments.
3. Mr. Cole's suggestion violates the principle of avoiding contributions by the Soviet Union. While this principle would help overcome some of the objections to the proposal on grounds of cost, all of our experience to date indicates the Soviet Union would not participate. Further, the achievement of such a proposal without price coordination with the Soviet

154-63

Xfiles: IA-12-8-IAEA-material

There would be one of my own and several others to establish good relations with them in the future among them. During the visit to the State Department, it would appear to me that we had been here this week during his visit.

- 1. In view of the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the present situation will be regarded as a progressive one, rather than a serious effort to assist the Agency and bring peace about.
- 2. Congressional approval of U. S. membership in the IAEA was secured only after considerable discussion that we did not intend to take a vote of various members of the Agency. Even with these comments, the Agency's budget for the year is not completely secured as possible day and night without Congressional authorization. This could not be obtained on the IAEA side in practice, and we believe that there should be insufficient support for it in any case.

It has been decided a proposed reply from the President to Dr. Cole and a proposed statement by the IAEA Board.

A. A. Wilson, Director
Division of International Affairs

Attachments:
Proposed reply
Proposed Statement

cc: **Continental Policy**
Continental Study
Continental Trip
Continental Union

cc: **SI**
ICIA
Secretary (2)

DRAFT LETTER

Dear Mr. Cole:

I appreciated receiving your suggestion concerning a gift of fuel to the International Atomic Energy Agency. While the suggestion has attractive aspects, I believe our encouragement of peaceful atomic energy programs abroad and our support for the Agency at this time should be based on means other than a gift of fuel.

Our program of cooperation with other nations in the civilian uses of atomic energy has my wholehearted support, and I intend to continue to seek ways to strengthen the International Atomic Energy Agency's role in this program.

I appreciate and value your expression of esteem.

Sincerely yours,

(President)

PROPOSED WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER 8, 1963

Ten years ago today, President Eisenhower appeared before the General Assembly of the United Nations and proposed the establishment of an International Atomic Energy Agency which would help channel into peaceful pursuits the scientific and material resources which had been created primarily for military purposes. Since that time, the Agency has come into being and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes throughout the world has grown steadily.

The use of radioisotopes in medicine, in research, and in industry has become commonplace; thousands of scientists and technicians have been trained--many with the help of the Agency--in their use. Civilian atomic power is on the threshold of being able, under certain conditions, to compete with power from conventional sources of energy. The Agency has assumed an essential and natural role in the international development and control of atomic energy--doing important jobs and doing them well. Much remains to be done, but we can discern with greater confidence than ever before that atomic power and other civilian uses of atomic energy will make an important contribution to scientific and economic progress throughout the world.

The United States has led the effort to bring the benefits of atomic energy to the world--sharing its knowledge, its skills, and its materials with other nations in every continent. On this tenth anniversary, I reaffirm our continued belief in the importance of cooperation among nations in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and I pledge our continued effort to strengthen, through every reasonable means, the International Atomic Energy Agency as it seeks, in the words of its charter, "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world."

IA-6 - Routine Use

FORWARDED
FURNISH UP

December 3, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN:

Mr. Chairman:

Charles Johnson called me at home this evening to advise me that the President has received a telegram from Sterling Cole reminding the President that December 8th (which is next Sunday) marks the anniversary of President Eisenhower's famous "Atoms for Peace" speech in which he recommended the creation of the IAEA. Cole recommends that the U. S. offer an increased amount of Special Nuclear Material to IAEA on condition that the Soviet Union would do likewise.

The President asks for our recommendation by tomorrow (December 4th).

I think it might be well to remember the date of December 8th, but I question whether this Administration has much to gain by this renewal of an old offer. Further, I question whether the Soviets would be favorably disposed to such an agreement; and, indeed, they might tend to reject such an approach without prior consultation. I am not sure this would be in the spirit of the Sarberg-Putrosyants exchange which has just concluded.

In any event, I shall discuss this with the General Manager and Algie Wells in the morning - and shall be back in touch with you in the morning with a recommendation for your consideration.

Howard G. Brown, Jr.

Copies furnished:-
CL Henderson
AR Pritsch

12-3-63



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gmu/A

JAI2-JAEA

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

NOV 26 1963

Dear Dr. Eklund:

This has reference to Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg's letter to you of November 8, 1963, concerning the proposed study of the feasibility of a large nuclear electric power and sea water desalting plant on the Gulf of California as an international project involving the IAEA and the Governments of Mexico and the United States.

I would like to take this opportunity to endorse the views expressed by Dr. Seaborg and to indicate the desire of the Department of the Interior to cooperate fully with the IAEA in this endeavor.

We feel that this is a most promising project which offers a splendid opportunity for the Agency to undertake the leadership in the combination nuclear power and water desalting program.

This Department has already established a pattern of cooperation with the Government of Mexico in the field of combination desalting and electric power projects. At the request of the Mexican Government we are now making a preliminary appraisal report on a proposed desalting plant for the metropolitan area of Tijuana, Mexico to be operated in conjunction with an existing thermolectric plant.

Together with the Atomic Energy Commission, we are looking forward to working with you and your staff, and the representatives of the Government of Mexico in this study of far-reaching significance proposed by Dr. Graef-Fernandez.

Sincerely yours,


James K. Carr
Under Secretary

Dr. A. Sigvard Eklund
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Kernerstrasse 11
Vienna 1, Austria

Copy to Dr. Graef-Fernandez
Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg

11-26-63

CROSS-REFERENCE (Name, number, or subject under which this form is filed)	➔	IA 12 IAEA
		[REDACTED]
		[REDACTED]
IDENTIFICATION OF RECORD	DATE	
	TO	Commissioners
	FROM	DIA
	BRIEF SUMMARY OF CONTENTS	Memo re Model Agreement for IAEA Assumption of US Bilateral Safeguards Rights - Sent to the Commissioners for their information
FILED (Name, number, or subject under which the document itself is filed)		PFC 9 date of memo: 11-26-63

11-26-63

November 8, 1963

Dear Dr. Blinn:

This is in further reference to your letter of September 26, 1963. In this letter you proposed that a study be initiated to determine the feasibility of establishing a large nuclear electric power and sea water desalting plant on the Gulf of California as an international project involving the IAEA and the Governments of Mexico and the United States.

The appropriate agencies of the United States Government have reviewed your proposal and we believe it has considerable merit. This is the kind of project which affords interesting possibilities for international collaboration as well as a growing role for the Agency.

It was agreed the study should be made in two distinct phases. In a first phase we believe it would be desirable to carry out an economic study which would be principally designed to obtain information on the potential water and electricity demands in the area and to make a preliminary evaluation of the economic feasibility of a nuclear desalting plant. The acquisition of the information gained during this initial phase hopefully would make it possible to arrive at tentative conclusions regarding the economic feasibility of various plant locations, types and sizes of installations, and distribution arrangements. Preliminary discussions have indicated that the study might cover plants ranging in capacity from 50 million gallons per day to 300 million gallons per day. The information obtained also would provide the participants with a sound basis for determining the justification, potential location, and timing for the second phase of the project, namely a more detailed engineering pre-licensed type study.

We believe that the initial phase of the study could be undertaken and completed during a period of six to eight months at a cost of less than \$30,000. We would contemplate that the study would be sponsored by the IAEA and would operate under the direction of an expert designated by the Agency. This expert would be assisted by a team of

11-8-63

Mr. A. Sigvard Ekblad

- 2 -

specialists including reports recommended by the Government of Mexico and the United States and selected by the Agency. The task of experts would develop the basic economic information required and prepare an initial report as well as recommendations for consideration by the Government. If the recommendations in this initial report are favorable, the two Governments and the Agency might then proceed to negotiate and arrange for the financing of the second phase of the project. While I am sure no commitment, I would hope that my Government could make use of the U.S. reports available to the Agency on a post-free basis.

We would be very glad to hear from you further on this matter and to receive your views on the proposed approach.

I am taking the liberty of sending Mr. Great-Fernandez a copy of this letter.

Sincerely,

(signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

Mr. A. Sigvard Ekblad
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Klosterneuburg 13
Vienna 1, Austria

cc: Chairman (2)
Commissioner Wilroy
Commissioner Roney
Commissioner Tapp
Commissioner Wilson
G.M.
AECIA
Secretariat (2) ✓
Under Secretary Carr
Mr. Daniels, DPO
Mr. Stewart, DPO
Mr. Thomas, OSI/Secret (2)
Mr. Great-Fernandez, Mexico
U.S. Mission to IAEA (Vienna)

Comments:
NYA:Roughland
IAA:Roughland
DPO

DIA
Glenn T. Seaborg
Roughland:W
11/6/63

NIA

AECIA

DPO

DPO

SI

NOV - 7 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SHAWNO
COMMISSIONER PALFREY
COMMISSIONER FANGY
COMMISSIONER HAYE
COMMISSIONER WILSON

THROUGHT GENERAL MANAGER *A.R. Biedicker*

SUBJECT: LETTER TO DR. BLIND, DIRECTOR GENERAL, IAEA, RE PROPOSED STUDY
OF MEXICO-CALIFORNIA NUCLEAR POWER-DESALINATION PLANT

Enclosed is a proposed letter to Dr. Blind in response to a letter from him dated September 25, 1963 in which he asked for the Commission's views on a proposal made by Dr. Guad-Fernandez of Mexico, during the recent Panel Meeting on Water Desalination in Vienna, that a study be made of the feasibility of establishing a large, internationally financed nuclear electric power and sea water desalting plant to serve both Mexico and the U.S. Dr. Guad-Fernandez suggested that such a plant "be located on the Gulf of California in Mexico near the mouth of the Colorado River to meet fire water needs and growing power requirements of the States of Sonora, Baja California, Arizona and California." He further suggested that the IAEA sponsor the study, with the cost to be borne by the U.S. and Mexico.

In his letter Dr. Blind stated that he believes such a study should be encouraged or sponsored by the IAEA, and he indicated that he was also asking the Mexican Government for its view on the proposal. He suggested that perhaps, initially, the Agency might undertake a study under the direction of an Agency-designated or approved expert, assisted by a small executive committee including Under Secretary Carr, Commissioner Fangy, Dr. Guad-Fernandez and others who could be of assistance. After the receipt of views from Mexico and the United States, Dr. Blind proposes to make some specific suggestions on this subject.

Commissioner Fangy has discussed Dr. Blind's proposal and the enclosed proposed response with Under Secretary Carr and representatives of the Department of State.

cc: OM

SECRETARIAT (2)

A.A. Walls
A. A. Walls, Director
Division of International Affairs

Enclosure:

Letter to Dr. Blind DIA DIA DIA DIA

Blawson:hb Bangeledorf Krutner Wells

11/7/63

11-7-63

Approved
International Research
Facility

November 7, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSIONERS

**SUBJECT: PROPOSED LETTER TO DR. EINLUND RE
SALINE WATER STUDIES**

Attached is a copy of the proposed letter to Dr. Sigvard Einlund, Director General, International Atomic Energy Agency, concerning saline water studies. This draft is scheduled for discussion at the Information Meeting on Friday an listed as Information Meeting #11 on November 9.

W. B. McCool
Secretary

Attachment

- cc: General Manager, w/att.
- General Counsel, w/att.

Distribution:

- SO - Addressee, w/att.
- CC - as noted
 - W. B. McCool, w/att.
 - D. C. Secretariat, w/att.
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 - Meeting Br., w/att.

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DATE ▶	11/7/63	11/7/63			

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UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

NOV 7 1963

*It is
ok'd
signed
Nov 8*

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SILVERMASTER
COMMISSIONER PALFREY
COMMISSIONER BAMEY
COMMISSIONER TAFE
COMMISSIONER WILSON

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER

L

SUBJECT: LETTER TO DR. EKLAND, DIRECTOR GENERAL, IAEA, RE PROPOSED STUDY
OF MEXICO-CALIFORNIA NUCLEAR POWER-DESALINATION PLANT

Enclosed is a proposed letter to Dr. Ekland in response to a letter from him dated September 25, 1963 in which he asked for the Commission's views on a proposal made by Dr. Graef-Fernandez of Mexico, during the recent Panel Meeting on Water Desalination in Vienna, that a study be made of the feasibility of establishing a large, internationally financed nuclear electric power and sea water desalting plant to serve both Mexico and the U.S. Dr. Graef-Fernandez suggested that such a plant "be located on the Gulf of California in Mexico near the mouth of the Colorado River to meet dire water needs and growing power requirements of the States of Sonora, Baja California, Arizona and California." He further suggested that the IAEA sponsor the study, with the cost to be borne by the U.S. and Mexico.

In his letter Dr. Ekland stated that he believes such a study should be encouraged or sponsored by the IAEA, and he indicated that he was also asking the Mexican Government for its views on the proposal. He suggested that perhaps, initially, the Agency might undertake a study under the direction of an Agency-designated or approved expert, assisted by a small executive committee including Under Secretary of Interior Carr, Commissioner Bamey, Dr. Graef-Fernandez and others who could be of assistance. After the receipt of views from Mexico and the United States, Dr. Ekland proposes to make some specific suggestions on this subject.

Commissioner Bamey has discussed Dr. Ekland's proposal and the enclosed proposed response with Under Secretary Carr and representatives of the Department of State.

[Signature]
A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

Enclosure:
Letter to Dr. Ekland

11-7-63

NOV 7 1963

Honorable Bob Wilson
Speaker of Representatives

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Dr. Seaborg has asked me to provide you with the information requested in your letter of October 21, 1963 regarding the Panel on Use of Nuclear Energy for Saline Water Conversion, which was held in Vienna, September 23-26, 1963, under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Enclosed is a copy of the transcripts and recommendations put forward by the Panel during its meetings. I believe that you will also be interested to know that, as the result of an informal proposal made during the Panel meetings by a representative of the Government of Mexico, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), has subsequently suggested to me, as well as to Mexican authorities, that a study be made of the feasibility of establishing a large, internationally financed nuclear electric power and sea water desalting plant that would be located on the Gulf of California near the mouth of the Colorado River to meet water needs and power requirements in the States of Sonora, Baja California, Arizona and California. A reply is now being considered, in consultation with the Department of Water and Interior.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED, A. R. LUEDECKE

General Manager

Enclosure:
Copy Transcripts and Recommendations

cc: SA
ASCA
Representative

Chas. E. L.
Arizona, DDC
Thomas, DCI/ASCO (2)

DDI
Clemens
DIA: [unclear]
DIA: [unclear]
DIA: [unclear]

WIA ASCA WIA AGH

Enclosure

10/31/63

11-7-63

JA 12 JAEH

NOV 5 1963

Mr. John T. Conroy
Executive Director
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
Congress of the United States

Dear Mr. Conroy:

As you know, a Panel on the Use of Nuclear Energy for Saline Water Conversion was held in Vienna, September 23-25, 1963 under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Commissioner Roney and Under Secretary of Interior Carr were co-chairmen of the Panel, which was attended by experts and observers from eleven countries as well as from the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Enclosed for the Joint Committee's information are copies of the Statements and Recommendations put forward by the Panel during its meetings.

I believe that you will also be interested to know that as the result of an informal proposal made during the Panel meetings by a representative of the Government of Mexico, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency has subsequently suggested to us, as well as to Mexican authorities, that a study be made of the feasibility of establishing a large, internationally financed nuclear electric power and sea water desalting plant that would be located on the Gulf of California near the mouth of the Colorado River to meet water needs and power requirements in the States of Sonora, Baja California, Arizona and California. A reply is now being considered, in consultation with the Departments of State and Interior. We shall, of course, keep the Joint Committee informed of significant developments on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

cc: IM

ACMIA
Secretariat (2)
Cong Lia. (2)
Ritman, DEB
Thomas, SCI/State (2)

Signed by
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

Enclosures:

Copy Statements and Recommendations

DEA	DEB	DEA	DEA	DEA	CONG. LIA.
Slavson:blb	Bengeldorf	Kratzer	Wells		

11/4/63

11-5-63

STATE OF THE ART OF NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR
HEATING WATER CONVERSION

September 23-25, 1963

GENERAL STATEMENTS

1. In order to help developing countries realistically and as quickly as possible, reasonable-sized installations must be considered. However, the use of nuclear energy imposes a certain limit in regard to minimum size. In the present state of technology, the most useful range of installation for developing countries seems to be between 200 and 1000 MW(e).
2. Studies performed by nuclear countries have indicated that while a reactor can be designed to produce low-temperature energy, the economic advantage of this use is not important enough to justify extensive studies on the subject.
3. Dual purpose electric power and low pressure steam energy plants offer certain economic advantages over low temperature steam plants. In the case of a nuclear reactor plant it is important that a high utilization of the reactor be achieved.
4. In certain economic conditions, however, there may be a case for a single purpose plant producing water only.
5. The exact combination of electric production with nuclear water conversion processes would depend on an economic analysis of the actual application involved.
6. The present state of technology permits the building of a distillation plant capable of one unit or several units of ten million gallons per day. There are economic advantages in the development of larger units and these can be combined with reactor systems whose characteristics are already known.
7. Irrigation needs must be considered as well as industrial and municipal water supplies.
8. Reasonable processes do not offer the possibility of large-scale storage of water that can be used for irrigation at an economic price. It will therefore be necessary to maintain irrigation water by some financial arrangement appropriate to the case.
9. Again with reference to irrigation and with particular reference to arid areas, leaching is not economically practicable with expensive or substandard water. Hence, for irrigation in arid areas the de-salted water must be very low in sodium and other toxic salts.

10. With particular reference to arid zones in developing territories, it is considered that the present method of electricity production by diesel stations is probably producing electricity at a fairly high price. The installation of power/water schemes is likely to produce cheaper electricity. It seems reasonable that the electricity price could be made sufficiently below the present diesel electricity cost to be attractive for power development and still contain a provision which would subsidize the water. This possibility should be looked for in other areas of the world. It is to be considered also, that this power/water scheme would produce cheaper water, which would permit governments to distribute more water for the same subsidy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In view of the problem to be faced in final project plans, it is necessary to commission well-developed technical and economic studies on both theoretical and practical arrangements of combined schemes of water and power with a view to establishing a range of preferred arrangements and preferred operating regimes.
2. The preceding general study work led to consideration of specific cases. The study of these cases must aim at determining the practical limits of the kinds of water requirements to power per person in the developed areas of semi-arid regions. The power requirement should consider the installed power capacity as well as the long consumption per person. Such a study would provide a means of relating the requirements for developing presently un-irrigated arid zones to uncommenced growing populations. This study should consider a number of cases of practical application covering a range of final project plant sizes. Member states should be invited to suggest particular cases of immediate interest for study.
3. The Agency should suggest to member states to consider the problem of supplying domestic water and electricity power with the help of similar resources for whole arid or semi-arid regions and not as isolated problems of single population centres. In the cases where an arid zone belongs to several member states, the Agency, in co-operation with other international organizations, should encourage them to co-ordinate the solution of their power and water problems.
4. A final list of technical information for use of the Agency in discussions with developing countries was prepared and it is recommended that all items on this list be taken into account.

2. A preliminary booklet published by the Agency on the possibilities of using nuclear energy for power and desalination would be of great help in informing developing countries.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON ENERGY

1. Desalination by present technology is applicable to the Arabian situation as revealed by the studies already made. Considerable economy can be made by combining desalination with power production.
2. It also seems probable that the energy source in this context can be a nuclear reactor.
3. The panel therefore advises that the Jordanian Government proceed forthwith to the appointment of consultants who will investigate the specific area and prepare functional and cost specifications for obtaining bids.

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October 21, 1963

COPY NO. 60

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

IAEA PANEL ON USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR
SALINE WATER CONVERSION

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Note by the Secretary

The attached report of the IAEA Panel on Use of Nuclear Energy for Saline Water Conversion is circulated for the information of the Commission.

W. B. McCool

Secretary

DISTRIBUTION

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* Phys-50 Fall 1963
Programs about Reactor

10-21-63

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Vienna

PANEL ON USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR
SALINE WATER CONVERSION

September 23-26, 1963

GENERAL STATEMENTS

1. In order to help developing countries realistically and as quickly as possible, reasonable-sized installations must be considered. However, the use of nuclear energy imposes a certain limit in regard to minimum size. In the present state of technology, the most useful range of installation for developing countries seems to be between 200 and 1000 MW(T).

2. Studies performed by member countries have indicated that while a reactor can be designed to produce low-temperature energy, the economics in favor of this are not important enough to justify extensive studies on the subject.

3. Dual purpose electric power and low pressure steam energy plants offer certain economic advantages over low temperature steam plants. In the case of a nuclear reactor plant it is important that a high utilisation of the reactor be achieved.

4. In certain economic conditions, however, there may be a use for a single purpose plant producing water only.

5. The exact combination of electric production with saline water conversion processes would depend on an economic analysis of the exact application involved.

6. The present state of technology permits now the building of a distillation plant composed of one unit or several units of ten million gallons per day. There are economic advantages in the development of larger units and these can be combined with reactor systems whose characteristics are already known.

7. Irrigation needs must be considered as well as industrial and municipal water supplies.

8. Foreseeable processes do not offer the possibility of large-scale amounts of water that can be used for irrigation at an economic price. It will therefore be necessary to subsidise irrigation water by some financial arrangement appropriate to the case.

9. Again with reference to irrigation and with particular reference to arid zones, leaching is not economically permissible with expensive or subsidised water. Hence, for irrigation in arid zones the desalted water must be very low in sodium and other toxic salts.

10. With particular reference to arid zones in developing territories, it is considered that the present method of electricity production by Diesel stations is probably producing electricity at a fairly high price. The installations of power/water schemes

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is likely to produce cheaper electricity. It seems reasonable that the electricity price could be made sufficiently below the present Diesel electricity cost to be attractive for power development and still contain a proportion which would subsidise the water. This possibility should be looked for in other areas of the world. It is to be considered also, that this power/water scheme would produce cheaper water, which would permit governments to distribute more water for the same subsidy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Because of new problems to be faced in dual purpose plants, it is necessary to commission well-developed technical and economic studies on both thermodynamic and practical arrangements of combined schemes of water and power with a view to establishing a range of preferred arrangements and preferred operating regimes.

2. The preceding general study must lead to consideration of specific cases. The study of these cases must aim at determining the practical limits of the ratio of water requirements to power per person in the developed areas of semi-arid regions. The power requirement should consider the installed power capacity as well as the kWhr consumption per person. Such a study would provide a means of estimating the requirement for developing presently uninhabited arid zones to accommodate growing populations. This study should consider a number of cases of practical application covering a range of dual purpose plant sizes. Member states should be invited to suggest particular cases of immediate interest for study.

3. The Agency should suggest to member states to consider the problem of supplying desalted water and electric power with the help of nuclear reactors for whole arid or semi-arid regions and not as isolated problems of single population centres. In the cases when an arid zone belongs to several member states, the Agency, in co-operation with other international organizations, should encourage them to co-ordinate the solution of their power and water problems.

4. A draft list of desired information for use of the Agency in discussions with developing countries was proposed and it is recommended that all items on this list be taken into account.

5. A preliminary booklet published by the Agency on the possibilities of using nuclear energy for power and desalination would be of great help in informing developing countries.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON TUNISIA

1. Desalination by present technology is applicable to the Tunisian situation as revealed by the studies already made. Considerable economy can be made by combining desalination with power production.

2. It also seems probable that the energy source in this context can be a nuclear reactor.

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3. The panel therefore advises that the Tunisian Government proceed forthwith to the appointment of consultants who will investigate the specific area and prepare functional and site specifications for obtaining bids.

OCT 1 1963

Dear Dr. Eilund:

I have read with interest your letter of September 25, 1963 regarding a proposal that a study be made of an internationally financed nuclear power and desalination plant to serve both Mexico and the United States. *by date order*

As soon as we have completed our review of the proposal, in conjunction with other appropriate agencies of the Government, we shall be in further communication with you.

Sincerely,

H. Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

Dr. A. Sigvard Eilund
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Klosterneuburg 11
Vienna 1, Austria

cc: Chairman (8)
Commissioner Palfrey
Commissioner Remy
Commissioner Tappé
Commissioner Wilson
D.M.
AGIA
Secretariat (8) ←

Concurrences:
DIA: Hengelsdorf
DIA: Kratzer

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AGIA

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GM

Blayson:hb

Wells

10/9/63

10-11-63

OCT 13 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN STRABONG

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER Signed by:
A. A. Wells

SUBJECT: LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO DR. EKLAND REGARDING
PROPOSED STUDY OF CALIFORNIA-MEXICO ATOMIC POWER
DESALINATION PLANT

Enclosed is a letter of acknowledgment addressed to
Dr. Sigvard Ekland, in response to a letter to you from
him, dated September 26, 1963, which you handed to me
after our departure from Vienna.

Signed by:
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

Enclosures:

- 1. Proposed ltr to Ekland
- 2. Ltr from Ekland dtd 9/26/63

cc: Commissioner Palfrey
 Commissioner Ramey
 Commissioner Tapp
 Commissioner Wilson

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 DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
 OCT 13 1963

G.M.
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 Secretariat (2) ←

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 [Signatures]

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INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

2533 9/27/63

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

KARNTNERRING 11,
VIENNA 1,
AUSTRIA
(CABLE INATOM)

26 September 1963

Dear Dr Seaborg,

At the meeting in Vienna on Tuesday, 24 September, of the Panel considering the use of nuclear power as a source of heat to desalt sea water, for which Interior Under Secretary Carr serves as Chairman, Dr. Graef-Fernandez representing the Government of Mexico made a suggestion which I believe merits early consideration by the Agency and others involved.

Dr. Graef-Fernandez proposed that a study be made of a large, internationally financed nuclear electric power and sea water desalting plant to serve both Mexico and the United States. He suggested that it be located on the Gulf of California in Mexico near the mouth of the Colorado River to meet the dire water needs and growing power requirements of the States of Sonora, Baja California, Arizona and California. Dr. Graef-Fernandez indicated that because of its international character and its possible world-wide importance, it appeared to be one which should be sponsored by the Agency with the cost to be borne by the United States and Mexico on a mutually agreeable basis. Dr. Graef-Fernandez said there is a ready market for power in Mexico and I assume the same is true for the fast growing Pacific Southwest Section of the United States.

The proposal by the Mexican representative on the Panel appears to coincide with the views of Rep. Chet Holifield, Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, as expressed in his opening remarks to the Panel, and also the statements by Chairman Carr and Commissioner Ramey that the Agency should assume a more active role in the desalting programme and participate in studies of projects which clearly have international involvements and might use nuclear power. Also it is encouraging to note that A.E.C. and a United States Task Force have already substantially completed some studies on large capacity plants which would facilitate the study suggested by Dr. Graef-Fernandez.

Dr. Glenn Seaborg
Chairman
Delegation of the United States
to the General Conference of the
International Atomic Energy Agency

It is my view that the potential benefits from this hopeful and peaceful use of atomic energy justifies full and early consideration of the suggestion of the representative from the Government of Mexico. Such a study falls quite logically within the province of those activities which should be encouraged or sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

I should appreciate it, therefore, if you would study the proposal with those whom you think may be concerned. I am also asking the views of the Mexican Government, and after receiving the views of each government I shall have some specific suggestions to make regarding the proposed study.

As a thought, the Agency might initiate a study under the direction of an expert designated or approved by the Agency aided by a small executive Committee including Dr. Graef-Fernandes, Under Secretary Carr, Commissioner Ramey and others who can be of assistance.

I am looking forward to hearing your views in the near future, which will be helpful in clarifying the Agency's opportunities and responsibilities.

Sigvard Eklund

Sigvard Eklund

OCT - 3 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SHABORG
COMMISSIONER PALFREY
COMMISSIONER RAMEY
COMMISSIONER KAPE
COMMISSIONER WILSON

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER signed by:
Myron B. Kratzer
SUBJECT: IAEA SEVENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE

The Seventh General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which met in Vienna from September 24 through October 1, was characterized by unprecedented East-West agreement on principal issues. There was little of the strong conflict between delegations that characterized some of the meetings in the past. The statements made in the General Debate reflected the mild and cooperative spirit which characterized the consideration of issues before the Conference. Following is a report on significant actions taken by the Conference.

Safeguards. The Conference adopted a resolution sponsored by the United States extending the Agency's safeguards system to reactors of 100 MW(t) and over. The vote was 57 in favor (including the Soviet-bloc), 4 against (Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and United Arab Republic) and 6 abstentions (Burma, Ghana, Indonesia, Lebanon, South Africa and Switzerland). With this extension, the Agency's safeguards system can be applied to large power reactors that produce significant amounts of plutonium. The fact that the Soviet-bloc voted for this international inspection system is considered to be the most significant result of this Conference.

Financial Reform. The Conference approved a United States resolution requesting the Board to continue to study the question of financing the Agency's activities through a fully-assessed budget in lieu of the present system under which the administrative budget is assessed and the operational budget is dependent upon voluntary contributions. The U.S. has been strongly seeking support for a fully-assessed budget for over a year, but the Soviet-bloc and a significant number of other members were still in opposition at the

Secretariat 10-3-63

Conference. In concurrence with other supporters of financial reform, the U.S. proposed that the problem be given further study by the Board and consideration at the General Conference in 1964.

Pledging Conference. Voluntary contributions totalling slightly over \$1 million were announced in the pledging conference. Most delegations, including the U.S., announced pledges at approximately the same levels as last year. The U.S. pledged \$500,000 plus up to an additional \$250,000 on a matching basis.

1964 Program and Budget. The Conference approved the 1964 program and budget as recommended by the Board of Governors. The Regular Budget (Assessed) is at \$7,441,500, which represents a modest increase of \$107,000 over that approved for 1963. The Operational Budget (voluntary) was approved at a level of \$2,940,000 or \$115,400 over the amount approved last year.

Long-Term Plan. After a thorough discussion, the Conference approved a long-term plan for the Agency's activities during the period 1965-70. This plan had been recommended by the Board of Governors and is discussed in detail in our memorandum of July 31, 1963 on the Board of Governors Meeting, June 21-22, 1963. The plan is considered to be well conceived, constructive in its approach and conservative in the estimated costs involved.

Other Resolutions. The Conference adopted a number of more-or-less specific resolutions. One of these urged further coordination of nuclear power activities with those of other agencies. Another urged all states to consider the desirability of becoming a party to the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage. Uruguay, Morocco, Congo (Leopoldville), Romania, Afghanistan, Republic of China and Switzerland were elected to the Board of Governors. The Board of Governors was requested to give further study to the Soviet-bloc proposal involving the establishment of six medical centers and six physics laboratories in underdeveloped countries, bearing in mind that one-third of the resources would be contributed by the sponsors in the form of equipment and apparatus. Other members were urged to contribute to this program, but the U.S. made it clear that it does not plan to do so in view of its contributions to the voluntary budget and its various special gifts to the Agency of services of experts, cost-free fellowships, and equipment.

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cc: OE

ACMIA

Secretariat (2)

Original signed by
Myron B. Kratzer

Acting
A. A. Halls, Director
Division of International Affairs

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DIA

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DIA

Clifford; Halls; Donaldson; Kratzer

Halls

10/2/63

AEC

IA-12-IAEA

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20545

No. S-29-63
Tel. Hazelwood 7-7831
Ext. 3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Wednesday, September 25, 1963)

Remarks by Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
and
U. S. Representative to the Seventh General Conference
of the International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna, Austria
Delivered during General Debate
Wednesday, September 25, 1963

MR. PRESIDENT:

It is a great pleasure and honor to be in Vienna again and to address my fellow delegates to the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. It is an equally great pleasure and honor to extend my congratulations to you, Ambassador Perera, upon your election as President of the Conference and to Director General Eklund for his leadership of the Agency during the past year.

I come to Vienna for the third time more encouraged than ever about the value of the Agency in constructive international human effort.

In part, these feelings derive from events that have occurred outside the province of the Agency but which contribute significantly to the climate in which this body carries on its task. I have in mind, particularly, the treaty on the limitation of nuclear weapons tests, which now has been signed by well over 90 countries. I am very pleased to note, incidentally, that the United States Senate yesterday ratified the treaty by an overwhelming vote. Such advances in the relations between nations, achieved in appropriate international political channels, surely have an important effect on the morale of the thousands of us who are engaged in the technical work of adapting atomic energy to the service of mankind.

(more)

9-25-63

My faith in science as one of the most effective catalysts of understanding between peoples has been renewed, too, in a personal way, by my visits to many Member States and through rewarding relationships I have been able to cultivate through the Agency. One of my recent visits was to the Soviet Union where our host, Chairman Petrosyants of the State Committee on the Utilization of Atomic Energy, and our good friend Professor Emelyanov, arranged a most worthwhile series of visits to many Soviet atomic energy facilities. While there, a memorandum on Cooperation in the Field of Utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes between my country and the Soviet Union was formally signed, which provides, among other things, that copies of all scientific reports which are to be exchanged under the Memorandum will be supplied to the Agency. The visit strongly reaffirmed my belief in science as a common meeting ground between nations. In return we are looking forward to the visit to the United States by Chairman Petrosyants this Fall.

Within the past few days I participated in opening an Atoms for Peace exhibit in Belgrade and went on from that pleasant experience with Mr. Avdo Humo to observe the facilities and work in progress at the Boris Kidric Institute. Here again contact with the scientists of another nation gave me the feeling that we are working in areas where there can be mutual understanding-- the common ground of science.

Much of my feeling of optimism is based on the consolidation and intensification of effort by the Agency itself. A number of noteworthy steps have been taken which provide evidence of an increasingly viable organization responding to the needs of the Member States and contributing to the general welfare of the international community. The Agency has been constructively influenced, too, by important developments in its Member States.

I would first like to call attention to the proposed plan which is to serve as a guide for the Agency's program planning for 5 years starting in 1965. The plan has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Board of Governors, the Scientific Advisory Committee and panels of individual scientists. We believe the plan to be well-conceived and constructive in its approach and we commend it as a reflection of the Agency's first five years' experience and a useful guide to the next five years of activity.

We are especially heartened to note the way in which the plan envisages the Agency's role in the development of nuclear power to be one of increasing emphasis. We believe that this field, together with the concomitant development of safeguards, is the most important area in which the Agency can expand its activities. I should like to call to your attention

(more)

the report that the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission submitted to President Kennedy since the last General Conference, concerning the role of nuclear power in the U. S. economy. In this report, we forecast that economic nuclear power is so near at hand that only a modest additional incentive from the Government is required to initiate its appreciable early use by the utilities. We pointed out that continuation of our Commission's present effort, with some augmentation in support for the power demonstration program and with program adjustments to give added emphasis to advanced converter and breeder reactors, would bring nuclear power to a competitive status with conventional power throughout most of our country during the 1970's and would make breeder reactors economically attractive by the 1980's. Under these conditions, we estimated that by the end of the century, nuclear power would be assuming the total increase in national electric energy requirements and would be providing half the energy generated. It should be born in mind in this connection that most of the United States is a low cost power area.

Our report noted that six sizeable reactors of the more highly developed types were in successful operation on utility grids; seven more of small and medium size would be completed by the end of 1967; and a few others were under construction or nearly so. We suggested that during the next twelve years there might be constructed and placed into operation seven or eight power-producing prototype reactors, approximately half of which would be advanced converters and the rest breeders; and that the utilities industry might construct 10-12 full-scale power plants. This construction would, of course, be backed by specific development programs directed at the more advanced reactor types, especially breeders. This program will complement and assist in our efforts to develop, in cooperation with other countries, advanced and reliable technology on a number of promising reactor types for use in meeting power needs in all areas of the world.

At present, there are eleven prototype power reactors operating in the U. S., including the six mentioned above, with an aggregate net electric capacity of almost 1,000 Mw. There are eleven more plants under construction or firmly committed with a total net electric capacity of about 2,800 Mw. Plans for two more plants with total capacity of about 1,000 Mw have been announced and bids are being sought. Thus, the total U. S. civilian nuclear electric capacity in operation, under construction, contracted for, or publicly announced is about 4,800 electrical Mw.

In an interview published in International Science and Technology in July, Professor Emelyanov stated his general agreement with our report, saying that, with respect to nuclear power,

(more)

we have all been optimists, then pessimists, and now we have come to be realists. Professor Emelyanov expressed the expectation that his country would develop breeder reactors for large stations and a variety of other reactor types for smaller stations. We note that many other countries are planning to increase their efforts to develop and construct power reactors, not only the most technically advanced countries, but perhaps most significantly, several of the developing countries such as India and Pakistan.

All of this projected activity shows the significance of the Agency's plans for playing an important role in the development of nuclear power around the world. We expect that the Agency will be called upon to send an increasing number of consultants to give advice on the practicability of nuclear power and its cost compared with conventional power in specific countries, and on the location of power plants in these countries and possibly the most suitable design. Other important Agency activities relevant to nuclear power include the establishment of standards of measurement, the development of health and safety criteria for both the operation of nuclear installations and the shipping of nuclear material and the dissemination of information about the status of nuclear reactor technology.

In addition, we believe that the Agency should continue to acquire and disseminate information concerning the recycling of plutonium, in order that advantage may be taken of this technique when it has been fully developed. The Agency should also keep abreast of developments in the thorium utilization field. The applications of process heat from reactors, particularly for water desalination, merit continued appraisal by the Agency. In fact these applications might be more important than nuclear power for a number of countries. The U. S. has been active in the Agency's panel meetings on the possible use of nuclear energy for saline water conversion, including the meetings held here in Vienna earlier this week.

With respect to materials for fueling nuclear power projects, my government continues its offer to make enriched uranium available on a long-term basis to meet fueling requirements. In line with this, President Kennedy, earlier this year, approved increasing the allocation of enriched uranium for distribution abroad for peaceful purposes from 65,000 to 150,000 kilograms of U-235 contained in uranium. Enriched uranium from the United States can, of course, be procured through the Agency by Member States.

Just as we are encouraged about the development of power reactors, we are also heartened to see the essential parallel development to ensure that the special nuclear material produced will not be diverted from peaceful uses. We consider

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the Agency's safeguards program as an important part of the whole effort for promoting nuclear power. My Government has made a policy decision to negotiate for the transfer of its bilateral safeguards responsibilities to the Agency. The Government of Japan has the distinction of being the first to conclude such an agreement, under which, initially, five research reactors and one power demonstration reactor purchased from the U. S. and other facilities and related nuclear materials will be subject to Agency safeguards. Discussions are being held with several other Member States to effect similar arrangements.

Our recently concluded agreement for cooperation with India in connection with the proposed 380 MW(e) Tarapur Atomic Power Station sets forth our two countries' agreement in principle to request the Agency to apply safeguards to the station at a suitable time after the Agency adopts an expanded system which is generally consistent with the safeguards provisions in the agreement. Until such arrangements are consummated our usual bilateral safeguards will, of course, be applicable.

We are convinced that these are but the first of many similar arrangements to be worked out in recognition of the importance of the Agency's safeguards system. We urge that all Member States support the expanded safeguards system. We believe it important that the Agency also consider, in due course, the further extension of safeguards procedures to fuel fabrication facilities and chemical reprocessing plants in view of their obviously important links in the fuel cycle.

We are pleased that inspections of the four reactors that my country has placed under Agency safeguards have taken place satisfactorily, and we understand that they have provided the Agency's safeguards personnel with much useful experience. We are hopeful that eventually most countries having nuclear power plants will have Agency safeguards and that many of them will acquire their special nuclear materials through the Agency.

Turning now to the subject of research reactors, we find yet another extremely promising field of activity for the Agency. We are glad to note that about 45 per cent of the Agency's member countries now have research reactors in operation and are undertaking the important task of utilizing their reactors for the advancement of knowledge. Many of these countries need assistance in developing research reactors programs, and we are pleased to note that the long-term plan suggests many of the ways in which the Agency can render such assistance, both directly and by encouraging cooperative relationships between newly-established centers and more advanced institutions. We should also like to comment favorably on the regional study groups on reactor utilization sponsored by the

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Agency and on the plan to continue such meetings on a regular basis. We believe these meetings are important and we will continue to send experts to them. We are pleased also to renew for 1964 our offer to donate up to \$50,000 worth of special nuclear material for use in Agency projects in research and medical therapy.

International collaboration in the use of research reactors and other facilities should be facilitated by continuing efforts to promote uniform safety codes and practices. We believe the Agency should not fail to attach a high priority to the health and safety aspects of its program. The Agency should take full advantage of the work done by other organizations, such as the International Organization for Standardization, in developing nuclear safety criteria and standards. It should continue to assist and encourage Member States to develop suitable laws, codes or regulations for providing satisfactory protection to the scientists and other workers and to the general public.

We believe the Agency should consider the possibility of offering to arrange for visits of inspection teams who would evaluate the application of health and safety regulations and advise the Member State of suggested corrective measures. We would think it appropriate for the Agency to invite Member States to provide a list of qualified and available consultants to advise on health and safety on a short-term basis. When a consultant or team visit is desired, the Agency could then be able to fill the need with a minimum of delay.

Another area of safety in which the Agency is in a particularly favorable position to play an important role is the development and implementation of safety standards applicable to the shipments of radioactive material moving in international transport. The Agency's publication in 1961 of its Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials has been an important step and we are in the process of incorporating their principles in the regulations of the United States. In March 1963, these regulations were reviewed by a panel of experts, and suggested improvements are now under review by Member States. I understand the Agency is in the process of establishing a group of expert consultants to provide advice to Member States on the safety of proposed shipments of irradiated fuel. We support this move and encourage the Agency to continue its efforts to develop practical and effective standards to assure safe packaging and shipment of radioactive materials.

With regard to radioactive waste management, we continue to believe that more consideration should be given to development of applied projects which are directed at obtaining

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solutions to pressing, practical problems. We are encouraged to note that the long-term plan contemplates this approach and that the Agency is recruiting an additional staff member for this purpose. We would encourage the Agency also to compile and publish an international registry of sea disposals and to continue to study the effects of sea disposal and the possibility of developing internationally acceptable codes and practices.

Of even greater importance is the U. S. recommendation for the past several years that the development of international or regional waste burial grounds be seriously undertaken. This appears to be a particularly timely and natural problem for the Agency to pursue. Finally, we believe that in the waste management field the Agency should expand its technical assistance and training activities while reducing the number of conferences, symposia and panel meetings. We are pleased to note that the Agency will convene a group of experts to study and prepare a manual on present techniques or systems used to prevent atmospheric pollution from nuclear facility operation.

Another point I would like to make about the long-term plan concerns the use of radioisotopes. We favor continued and increased efforts to assist the developing countries to make use of isotopes in medicine, agriculture, hydrology and industry. We believe, however, that the coordination between the Agency and other international organizations concerned with these subjects should be highly developed. We realize that the Agency's resources are limited and we hope that other organizations can provide funds to assist the projects on the application of isotopes.

Finally, we are glad to see that the long-term plan provides for continued emphasis on the Agency's training and education programs. It seems to us that assistance of this nature meets a fundamental and widespread need among the Member States. We welcome the steps that the Director General has taken to channel more of the Agency's fellowships to nationals of the developing countries. We shall continue to offer training opportunities in the U. S. to Agency fellows and to find places for them in our most appropriate institutions.

To implement the long-term plan most effectively, we believe the Agency should be given the requisite organizational and fiscal structure to enhance its ability to perform its functions. In our view, constant attention must be given to recruiting and maintaining a highly qualified staff and to improving the effectiveness of the organizational pattern. We welcome the Director General's initiative in these areas.

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With regard to the organization of the Secretariat, we strongly believe that the technical assistance activities of the Agency should be administered in such a way as to bring about completely integrated projects containing the appropriate elements of assistance. To this end, it appears essential to reorganize the Secretariat so as to place the training program under the same direction as the other principal elements of technical assistance, the provision of experts and equipment. We therefore favor such reorganization.

The problem of financing the Agency's activities, which is to be considered under Item 18 of the Agenda, is in many respects the most important matter before this conference and the one on which our decision will be the most far-reaching in its effect. The Board of Governors in June approved a United States resolution which recommends to the Conference the adoption of a Statutory amendment to place the budget on an assessed basis. Adopting an assessed budget is the only way to achieve the benefits of long-term planning and to fulfill the Agency's responsibilities in the fields of technical assistance and training. By now, we all recognize that appeals for voluntary contributions have not produced the necessary revenues. In conjunction with the proposed amendment, modifications in the Agency's financial regulations will provide the developing countries with an opportunity to pay a part of their assessed contribution in their local currencies. The study of this problem over the past year has produced a proposal which we believe should be acceptable to all members.

The Agency's accomplishments amply justify placing it on a firm financial basis. The most recent accomplishments include the unanimous approval by the Board in June of the proposal to extend the safeguards procedures to reactors of 100 megawatts thermal and over. Other significant steps taken by the Board include its approval of the long-term planning document, the drafting of a civil liability convention, designation of the Agency by the U. N. Special Fund as the executing agency for the Yugoslavian agricultural project and the Philippine preinvestment power study, and the very useful conferences arranged on the utilization of research reactors and on the operating experience with small and medium size power reactors. These and other activities add up to an organization that is growing in maturity, in responsibility and in responsiveness to the needs of its members. This organization deserves and should receive financial support from its Member States on an assessed basis as proposed by the Board's resolution.

Six years is a short time in the life of an international agency concerned with problems and programs as complex as those involved in the furtherance of peaceful atomic energy

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developments. We can be proud of the vigorous early growth of the International Atomic Energy Agency, its present rapidly maturing range of productive activities, and the encouraging prospects for its probing out in new directions to encourage international cooperation in nuclear science and technology.

During the past few years I have spoken on several occasions, both at home and abroad, of the great benefits that can accrue to mankind from our sincere, continuing efforts to foster an open international scientific community. The past year has seen the initiation of several new efforts and the first steps toward the realization of others. In the context of such developments stimulating our mutual progress, the International Atomic Energy Agency can, with the enthusiastic support of its Member States, achieve a significant role as mediator and mentor. The United States believes that such a role should be sought for this Agency.

Briefly in conclusion I wish to add that we are pleased with the plans made for a Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held in 1964. Under Agency leadership, this conference will be another major step toward nuclear advancement, particularly in the field of nuclear power. Plans for U. S. participation are already well under way.

Meeting in these auspicious circumstances and with so many signs pointing to an even more promising program for the future, I am confident that this Seventh General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency will be a rewarding one and that it will contribute substantially toward achieving our cooperative goals. Thank you.

9/25/63

SEP 20 1963

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMISSIONER HANCOCK

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER *AR Luedcke*

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM MR. LEON N. MOHARD

By memorandum of August 19, you forwarded an inquiry from Mr. Leon N. Mohard concerning the proposal made by the Soviet bloc countries at the IAEA's General Conference in September, 1962, for technical assistance to the developing countries in the form of six medical centers, six physics laboratories and 100 fellowships for appropriate training. The Soviet bloc offered to provide one-third of the equipment and fellowships involved in the proposed program and hoped that other advanced member countries of IAEA would provide the balance. Mr. Mohard inquired about the possibility of our supplying the nuclear equipment for the entire program and the UNRRA furnishing funds for construction of the buildings. He suggests that, should such an arrangement not be acceptable to the Soviet bloc, we should handle the whole program or furnish the equipment and construction for one-third of the program.

In correspondence with the IAEA, the Soviet bloc countries have specifically offered to provide the equipment and apparatus for two medical centers and two physics laboratories (out of the twelve centers envisaged), to give the help needed to install such equipment and to provide free of charge one hundred of the three hundred fellowships envisaged. They have furnished detailed technical descriptions of a physics laboratory, including the design of a sub-critical assembly, and of two different medical centers with irradiation units, which they are prepared to offer. They have also furnished descriptions of the necessary buildings which a developing state or group of states that obtained equipment for a center or a laboratory would be expected to provide and maintain.

In making its offer in the form of grants in kind, the Soviet bloc is following its usual practice. We believe that the bloc continues to be motivated by a desire to increase its influence in this manner.

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9-20-63

Commissioner Casey

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i.e., introducing its equipment to lesser developed countries, and, accordingly, that it would be extremely unlikely that the Soviet's would be willing to provide funds for an arrangement under which it would be responsible for construction and others would provide the equipment. In fact, the Soviet bloc's offer is based on the expectation that the recipient countries would assume responsibility for local, auxiliary costs, such as land and buildings.

As regards the other two-thirds of the proposed program, we do not plan to make a special contribution, since we already contribute substantially to the Agency's basic technical assistance program, and here, in addition, make incremental gifts of equipment and cost-free services and fellowships available each year, and plan to do so again this year.

As for using Agency funds for the proposed program, we believe that use of these funds for substantial equipment grants, such as would presumably be involved if used to establish centers or laboratories, would channel a disproportionate amount of the Agency's available technical assistance funds into such projects, to the detriment of other Agency program requirements. We would, on the other hand, favorably consider provision by the Agency of a reasonable number of experts, consultants and fellowships from its regular technical assistance program, in connection with such laboratories or centers, taking into account other competing demands for the Agency's available resources at the time. The U.S. position outlined above is set forth in General Conference position paper on Agenda Item 15 - Long-term planning, which I have recently sent to you under my memorandum of September 21.

If you would like for us to prepare a letter to Mr. Richard for your signature, we will be glad to do so.

Signed by
Byron B. Kratzen

James A. Hall, Director
Division of International Affairs

cc: G.M.

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Secretariat (2)

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Halls

9/13/51

IA-12-IAEA

AEC

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20545

No. F-179
Tel. Hazelwood 7-7831
Ext. 3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Monday, September 16, 1963)

GLENN T. SEABORG, AEC CHAIRMAN, DEPARTS SEPT. 17
FOR IAEA CONFERENCE; WILL VISIT YUGOSLAVIA

Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, will depart for Vienna on Tuesday, September 17, where he will serve as U.S. Representative to the Seventh General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The conference will open on Tuesday, September 24.

Serving as U.S. Alternate Representatives will be H. D. Smyth, U.S. Ambassador to the International Agency; USAEC Commissioners John G. Palfrey and James T. Ramey, and Frank K. Hefner, U.S. Resident Representative to the Agency. Dr. I. I. Rabi, Columbia University, New York City, will attend as U.S. Scientific Advisor.

Enroute to Vienna, Dr. Seaborg will go to Yugoslavia where he will participate in opening ceremonies for the U.S. "Atoms at Work" Exhibit in Belgrade on September 21 and visit the Boris Kidric Institute at Vinca.

9/16/63

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AEC

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9/16/63

*Copy filed:
Security S-1 - Visits by Commissioner + Staff*

9-16-63

IA-12 IAEA

SEP 13 1963

Dear Dr. Holst:

I have read with interest Dr. Haligan's letter of August 16, 1963 on the establishment by the IAEA of an activity under the leadership of Dr. C. H. Westcott, for the compilation of nuclear data on a world-wide basis. This is a very worthwhile enterprise, which I am glad the Agency is planning to undertake. We shall be glad to cooperate with the Agency and are arranging for visits by several qualified specialists from the U. S. who will best be able to advise Dr. Westcott on the many problems he will no doubt encounter in organizing and equipping the activity. In view of the limited number of available specialists in this field and the need for further clarification of the specific tasks to be undertaken, we do not believe that long-term assignments should be made at this time. We shall, of course, be happy to consider further steps after the problems of organization and equipment have been worked out.

As to the immediate future, Dr. John Stain, Director of the Compilation and Evaluation Center at our Brookhaven National Laboratory, is making arrangements to visit Dr. Westcott in Vienna later this month. I also understand that Mr. S. N. Alexander, Chief of the Data Processing Systems Division of the National Bureau of Standards, who is also a member of our Computer Advisory Group, expects to visit Dr. Westcott about the middle of October to discuss with him problems connected with the organization of a computing and data processing facility. It is, of course, clear to us that the establishment of an effective data processing facility will be of critical importance to the success of a Nuclear Data Compilation and Evaluation Center in Vienna. After these visits have been made, it should be easier to determine the extent to which further visits or assignments should be made.

Sincerely,

Concurrences:
DEA:Blason
DEA:Rangeland
DIA:Kratzer
DR: Holst

Dr. A. Hignett Holst
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Kennedy Square 11
Vienna 1, Austria

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OFFICE OF THE RECORDS
SEP 10 1963
U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

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9/11/63

9-13-63

SEP 12 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SHAWING
COMMISSIONER FALBERT
COMMISSIONER BASTY
COMMISSIONER TATE
COMMISSIONER WILSON

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER Signed by:
A. A. Wells

SUBJECT: UNITED STATES STATEMENT FOR IAEA'S SEVENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE

Attached for your information is a copy of the major United States statement prepared by the Commission's staff in consultation with the Department of State for presentation by Chairman Shawing at the Seventh General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which will convene in Vienna on September 26, 1963.

You will note that, on page 7 of the statement, we renew for 1964 the Commission's offer to provide free special nuclear material up to \$50,000 in value for use in research and medical therapy. Identical offers have been made each preceding year to the Agency.

Signed by:

A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director

Division of International

Affairs

RECEIVED
U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COM.
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SEP 13 1963
M.A.

Attachment:
U. S. Statement

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DIA

DIA

Clifford; W

Simon

Boydston

Kramer

Wells

9-12-63

MR PRESIDENT:

It is a great pleasure and honor to be in Vienna again and to address my fellow delegates to the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. It is an equally great pleasure and honor to extend my congratulations to you, (insert name), upon your election as President of the Conference and to Director General Eklund for his leadership of the Agency during the past year.

I come to Vienna for the third time more encouraged than ever about the value of the Agency in constructive international human effort.

[NOTE: The following paragraph may need to be modified in accordance with action taken on the test ban treaty by the Senate: In part, these feelings derive from events that have occurred outside the province of the Agency but which contribute significantly to the climate in which this body carries on its task. I have in mind, particularly, the treaty on the limitation of nuclear weapons tests, which now has been signed by ___ countries. Such advances in the relations between nations, achieved in appropriate international political channels, surely has an important effect on the morale of the thousands of us who are engaged in the technical work of adapting atomic energy to the service of mankind.]

My faith in science as one of the most effective catalysts of understanding between peoples has been renewed, too, in a personal way, by my visits to many Member States and through rewarding relationships I have been able to cultivate through the Agency. One of my recent visits was to the Soviet Union where our host, Chairman Petrosyants of the State Committee on the Utilization of Atomic Energy, arranged a most worthwhile

series of visits to many Soviet atomic energy facilities. While there, a memorandum on Cooperation in the Field of Utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes between my country and the Soviet Union was formally signed, which provides, among other things, that copies of all scientific reports which are to be exchanged under the Memorandum will be supplied to the Agency. The visit strongly reaffirmed my belief in science as a common meeting ground between nations. In return we are looking forward to the visit to the United States by Chairman Petrosyants this Fall.

Within the past few days I participated in opening an Atoms for Peace exhibit in Belgrade and went on from that pleasant experience with Mr. Avdo Humo to observe the facilities and work in progress at the Boris Kidric Institute. Here again contact with the scientists of another nation gave me the feeling that we are working in areas where there can be mutual understanding--the common ground of science.

Much of my feeling of optimism is based on the consolidation and intensification of effort by the Agency itself. A number of noteworthy steps have been taken which provide evidence of an increasingly viable organization responding to the needs of the Member States and contributing to the general welfare of the international community. The Agency has been constructively influenced, too, by important developments in its Member States.

I would first like to call attention to the long-term plan, which has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Board of Governors, the Scientific Advisory Committee and panels of individual scientists. We

believe the plan to be well-conceived and constructive in its approach and we commend it as a reflection of the Agency's first five years' experience and a useful guide to the next five years of activity.

We are especially heartened to note the way in which the plan envisages the Agency's role in the development of nuclear power to be one of increasing emphasis. We believe that this field, together with the concomitant development of safeguards, is the most important area in which the Agency can expand its activities. I should like to call to your attention the report that the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission submitted to President Kennedy in November 1962, concerning the role of nuclear power in the U. S. economy. In this report, we forecast that economic nuclear power is so near at hand that only a modest additional incentive from the Government is required to initiate its appreciable early use by the utilities. We pointed out that continuation of our Commission's present effort, with some augmentation in support for the power demonstration program and with program adjustments to give added emphasis to breeder reactors, would bring nuclear power to a competitive status with conventional power throughout most of our country during the 1970's and would make breeder reactors economically attractive by the 1980's. Under these conditions, we estimated that by the end of the century, nuclear power would be assuming the total increase in national electric energy requirements and would be providing half the energy generated. It should be born in mind in this connection that most of the United States is a low cost power area.

Our report noted that six sizeable reactors of the more highly developed types were in successful operation on utility grids; seven more of small and medium size would be completed by the end of 1967; and a few others were under

construction or nearly so. We suggested that during the next twelve years there might be constructed and placed into operation seven or eight power-producing prototype reactors, approximately half of which would be advanced converters and the rest breeders; and that the utilities industry might construct 10-12 full-scale power plants. This construction would, of course, be backed by specific development programs directed at the more advanced reactor types, especially breeders.

At present, there are eleven prototype power reactors operating in the U. S., including the six mentioned above, with an aggregate net electric capacity of almost 1,000 MW. There are eleven more plants under construction or firmly committed with a total net electric capacity of about 2,800 MW. Plans for two more plants with total capacity of about 1,000 MW have been announced and bids are being sought. Thus, the total U. S. civilian nuclear electric capacity in operation, under construction, contracted for, or publicly announced is about 4,800 electrical MW.

In an interview published in International Science and Technology in July, Professor Emelyanov stated his general agreement with our report, saying that, with respect to nuclear power, we have all been optimists, then pessimists, and now we have come to be realists. Professor Emelyanov expressed the expectation that his country would develop breeder reactors for large stations and a variety of other reactor types for smaller stations. We note that many other countries are planning to increase their efforts to develop and construct power reactors, not only the most technically advanced countries, but perhaps most significantly, several of the developing countries such as India and Pakistan.

All of this projected activity shows the significance of the Agency's plans for playing an important role in the development of nuclear power around the world. We expect that the Agency will be called upon to send an increasing number of consultants to give advice on the practicability of nuclear power and its cost compared with conventional power in specific countries, and on the location of power plants in these countries and possibly the most suitable design. Other important Agency activities relevant to nuclear power include the establishment of standards of measurement, the development of health and safety criteria for both the operation of nuclear installations and the shipping of nuclear material and the dissemination of information about the status of nuclear reactor technology.

In addition, we believe that the Agency should continue to acquire and disseminate information concerning the recycling of plutonium, in order that advantage may be taken of this technique when it has been fully developed. The Agency should also keep abreast of developments in the thorium utilization field. The applications of process heat from reactors, particularly for water desalination, merit continued appraisal by the Agency. In fact these applications might be more important than nuclear power for a number of countries. The U. S. has been active in the Agency's panel meetings on the possible use of nuclear energy for saline water conversion, including the meetings held here in Vienna earlier this week.

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We are convinced that these are but the first of many similar arrangements to be worked out in recognition of the importance of the Agency's safeguards system. We urge that all Member States note with approval the expanded safeguards system to be considered during this General Conference. We believe it important that the Agency also consider, in due course, the further extension of safeguards procedures to fuel fabrication facilities and chemical

reprocessing plants in view of their obviously important links in the fuel cycle.

We are hopeful that eventually all countries having nuclear power plants will have Agency safeguards and that most of them will acquire their special nuclear materials through the Agency.

Turning now to the subject of research reactors, we find yet another extremely promising field of activity for the Agency. We are glad to note that about 45 per cent of the Agency's member countries now have research reactors in operation and are undertaking the important task of utilizing their reactors for the advancement of knowledge. Many of these countries need assistance in developing research reactor programs, and we are pleased to note that the long-term plan suggests many of the ways in which the Agency can render such assistance, both directly and by encouraging cooperative relationships between newly-established centers and more advanced institutions. We should also like to comment favorably on the regional study groups on reactor utilization sponsored by the Agency and on the plan to continue such meetings on a regular basis. We believe these meetings are important and we will continue to send experts to them. We are pleased also to renew for 1964 our offer to donate up to \$50,000 worth of special nuclear material for use in Agency projects in research and medical therapy.

International collaboration in the use of research reactors and other facilities should be facilitated by continuing efforts to promote uniform safety codes and practices. We believe the Agency should not fail to attach a high priority to the health and safety aspects of its program. The Agency should take full advantage of the work done by other organizations,

such as the International Organization for Standardization, in developing nuclear safety criteria and standards. It should continue to assist and encourage Member States to develop suitable laws, codes or regulations for providing satisfactory protection to the scientists and other workers and to the general public.

We believe the Agency should consider the possibility of offering to arrange for visits of inspection teams who would evaluate the application of health and safety regulations and advise the Member State of suggested corrective measures. We would think it appropriate for the Agency to invite Member States to provide a list of qualified and available consultants to advise on health and safety on a short-term basis. When a consultant or team visit is desired, the Agency could then be able to fill the need with a minimum of delay.

Another area of safety in which the Agency is in a particularly favorable position to play an important role is the development and implementation of safety standards applicable to the shipments of radioactive material moving in international transport. The Agency's publication in 1961 of its Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials has been an important step and we are in the process of incorporating their principles in the regulations of the United States. In March 1963, these regulations were reviewed by a panel of experts, and suggested improvements are now under review by Member States. I understand the Agency is in the process of establishing a group of expert consultants to provide advice to Member States on the safety of proposed shipments of irradiated fuel. We support this move and encourage

the Agency to continue its efforts to develop practical and effective standards to assure safe packaging and shipment of radioactive materials.

With regard to radioactive waste management, we continue to believe that more consideration should be given to development of applied projects which are directed at obtaining solutions to pressing, practical problems. We are encouraged to note that the long-term plan contemplates this approach and that the Agency is recruiting an additional staff member for this purpose. We would encourage the Agency also to compile and publish an international registry of sea disposals and to continue to study the effects of sea disposal and the possibility of developing internationally acceptable codes and practices.

Of even greater importance is the U. S. recommendation for the past several years that the development of international or regional waste burial grounds be seriously undertaken. This appears to be a particularly timely and natural problem for the Agency to pursue. Finally, we believe that in the waste management field the Agency should expand its technical assistance and training activities while reducing the number of conferences, symposia and panel meetings. We are pleased to note that the Agency will convene a group of experts to study and prepare a manual on present techniques or systems used to prevent atmospheric pollution from nuclear facility operation.

Another point I would like to make about the long-term plan concerns the use of radioisotopes. We favor continued and increased efforts to assist the developing countries to make use of isotopes in medicine, agriculture, hydrology and industry. We believe, however, that the coordination between

the Agency and other international organizations concerned with these subjects should be highly developed. We realize that the Agency's resources are limited and we hope that other organizations can provide funds to assist the projects on the application of isotopes.

Finally, we are glad to see that the long-term plan provides for continued emphasis on the Agency's training and education programs. It seems to us that assistance of this nature meets a fundamental and widespread need among the Member States. We welcome the steps that the Director General has taken to channel more of the Agency's fellowships to nationals of the developing countries. We shall continue to offer training opportunities in the U. S. to Agency fellows and to find places for them in our most appropriate institutions.

To implement the long-term plan most effectively, we believe the Agency should be given the requisite organizational and fiscal structure to enhance its ability to perform its functions. In our view, constant attention must be given to recruiting and maintaining a highly qualified staff and to improving the effectiveness of the organizational pattern. We welcome the Director General's initiative in these areas.

NOTE: The following paragraph may be desirable if the Director General brings a reorganization proposal before the Board in September and the Board reaches a decision:

With regard to the organization of the Secretariat, we strongly believe that the technical assistance activities of the Agency should be administered in such a way as to bring about completely integrated projects containing the appropriate elements of assistance. To this end, it appears essential to

reorganize the Secretariat so as to place the training program under the same direction as the other principal elements of technical assistance, the provision of experts and equipment. We therefore favor such reorganization.]

The problem of financing the Agency's activities, which is to be considered under Item 19 of the Agenda, is in many respects the most important matter before this conference and the one on which our decision will be the most far-reaching in its effect. The Board of Governors in June approved a United States resolution which recommends to the Conference the adoption of a Statutory amendment to place the budget on a fully assessed basis. Adopting a fully-assessed budget is the only way to achieve the benefits of long-term planning and to fulfill the Agency's responsibilities in the fields of technical assistance and training. By now, we all recognize that appeals for voluntary contributions have not produced the necessary revenues. The proposed amendment recognizes that the developing countries should be able to pay a part of their assessed contributions in their local currencies, and it so provides. The study of this problem over the past year has produced a proposal which we believe should be acceptable to all members.

The Agency's accomplishments amply justify placing it on a firm financial basis. The most recent accomplishments include the unanimous approval by the Board in June of the proposal to extend the safeguards procedures to reactors of 100 megawatts thermal and over. The Board's approval of the long-term planning document, the drafting of a civil liability convention, designation of the Agency by the U. N. Special Fund as the executing agency for the Yugoslavian agricultural project and the Philippine preinvestment

power study, and the very useful conferences arranged on the utilization of research reactors and on the operating experience with small and medium size power reactors. These and other activities add up to an organization that is growing in maturity, in responsibility and in responsiveness to the needs of its members. This organization deserves and should receive financial support from its Member States on a fully-assessed basis as proposed by the Board's resolution.

Six years is a short time in the life of an international agency concerned with problems and programs as complex as those involved in the furtherance of peaceful atomic energy developments. We can be proud of the vigorous early growth of the International Atomic Energy Agency, its present rapidly maturing range of productive activities, and the encouraging prospects for its probing out in new directions to encourage international cooperation in nuclear science and technology.

During the past few years I have spoken on several occasions, both at home and abroad, of the great benefits that can accrue to mankind from our sincere, continuing efforts to foster an open international scientific community. The past year has seen the initiation of several new efforts and the first steps toward the realization of others. In the context of such developments stimulating our mutual progress, the International Atomic Energy Agency can, with the enthusiastic support of its Member States, achieve a significant role as mediator and mentor. The United States believes that such a role should be sought for this Agency.

Briefly in conclusion I wish to add that we are pleased with the plans made for a Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic

Energy to be held in 1964. Under Agency leadership, this conference will be another major step toward nuclear advancement, particularly in the field of nuclear power. Plans for U. S. participation are already well under way.

Meeting in these auspicious circumstances and with so many signs pointing to an even more promising program for the future, I am confident that this Seventh General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency will be a rewarding one and that it will contribute substantially toward achieving our cooperative goals. Thank you.

IA-12 IAEA



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

SEP 1 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BOARD
COMMISSIONER VALLET
COMMISSIONER RANSY

TUJGSHI GENERAL MANAGER Signed by
A. A. Welle

SUBJECT: IAEA GENERAL CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS

You will recall that on July 22, I sent you copies of the IAEA's proposed long-term plan to be considered at the forthcoming General Conference, which you plan to attend. Attached is the proposed United States position paper on the plan which has been prepared by the staff of AEC and Department of State.

I am also enclosing copies of the General Conference documents on nuclear power development and the proposed United States position papers which pertain to them. Copies of Dr. Hasbani's statement in the general debate will be submitted separately.

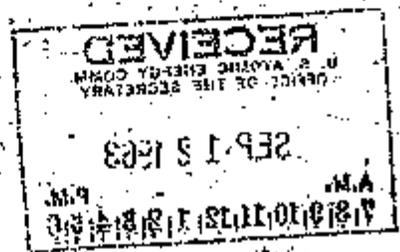
Signed by
A. A. Welle

A. A. Welle, Director
Division of International Affairs

- Enclosure:
1. Long-term planning
 2. Power Development
 3. Nuclear Power

cc: Commission Tape
Commissioner Vallet

Secretariat (2)



9-11-63

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File

DATE: September 10, 1963

*Original signed
W. B. McCool*

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

SUBJECT: CHAIRMAN'S MEETING WITH DR. SIGVARD EKLUND, DIRECTOR GENERAL, IAEA, SEPTEMBER 9 IN WASHINGTON

SECY:McQ

1. At Information Meeting 304 on September 6, 1963, Chairman Seaborg noted the cable from Ambassador Riddleberger reporting Dr. Sigvard Eklund's (Director General, IAEA) wish to meet with the individuals involved in the test ban agreement and future safeguards activities and his preliminary thinking with respect to the IAEA role in the test ban treaty. The General Manager reported AEC staff will discuss the matter with the Department of State staff today.

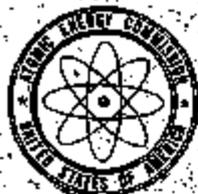
2. Later in the meeting the Director of International Affairs reported on the agreed AEC-Department of State position. Attached are a copy of the September 5 cable from Vienna and a copy of the AEC-State position paper for conversations with Dr. Eklund which took place Monday, September 9.

Attachments:
As noted above

- cc:
- Chairman w/o attachments
- General Manager w/o attachments
- Deputy General Manager w/o attachments
- Asst. General Manager w/o attachments
- Director, International Affairs w/o attachments

*Copies filed:
IA-11- Inter. Control with attach.
IA-3- Nassau only*

9-10-63



IA-12-IAFA
UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

AUG 30 1963

**MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BOARDING
THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER**

**SUBJECT: IAEA PANEL DISCUSSION ON SAVING IN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
THROUGH THE USE OF RADIOISOTOPES**

This is to advise you that Dr. Henry Holiguen, Acting Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, has expressed the deep appreciation of the Agency that you will participate in the Agency's panel on "Savings in Industry and Agriculture Through the Use of Radioisotopes", scheduled for the afternoon of September 24.

At the present time, the Agency expects that the following additional persons will participate in the panel:

**Mr. Charly Fisher (France) - Chief of the Department of
Radioisotopes, French Atomic Energy Commission**

**Dr. G. Lawrence (Canada) - Chairman of the Atomic Energy
Control Board of Canada**

Mr. John L. Putnam (US) - Head of Isotope Branch, Hawaii

You may recall that the Agency also invited representatives from India and the USSR to participate in the panel. We shall let you know should further information be received as to whether representatives of these countries will also participate.

**A. A. Walle, Director
Division of International Affairs**

cc: Commissioner Walfrey
Commissioner Riser
Commissioner Topp
Commissioner Gilman

GM
AGMIA
Secretariat (2)
Dr. Ashersold, DED

8-30-63

C/S
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IA-12- IAEA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AUG 30 1963

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

I wish to confirm our understanding that the Atomic Energy Commission has accepted responsibility for the administration of provision by the United States of cost-free consultants and equipment grants through the International Atomic Energy Agency in pursuance of our pledge at the 6th General Conference of IAEA of \$150,000 for this purpose.

It is my understanding that individual grants will be made by the AEC with the concurrence of the Bureau of International Organization Affairs and the Office of the Scientific Advisor of the Department of State and that grants of equipment and selection of experts will be in accordance with the normal standards and rules of the Atomic Energy Commission. In addition, the Department of State will from time to time review the terms and conditions governing the administration of these grants and will provide the AEC with guidance regarding the applicability of certain legislative or policy restrictions on programs for the benefit of specified countries.

I also wish to advise that the \$150,000 referred to above, has been allocated to the AEC out of the FY 1963 AID appropriation in order to carry out an obligation incurred by AID prior to June 30, 1963. Accordingly, these funds continue to remain available for expenditure by the AEC to meet the terms of our pledge and complete our contribution for 1963 under this program. The basis for this conclusion is more fully explained in the attached memorandum.

I

Dr. Glenn Seaborg,
Chairman,
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission,
Washington 25, D.C.

29-02-63

I would expect that these arrangements will be applied in future years unless specifically amended or terminated.

Sincerely yours,

David E. Ball

David E. Ball

Attachment:

a/s

C/2
SM/a
156 288-11

Om-12-IAEA
Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

10

Aug. 4, 1963

Dear Glenn,

Thank you for the invitation to be a member of the U.S. delegation to the General Conference of IAEA, which I accept with pleasure.

I will be in touch with Algie Wells.

Sincerely
Rohr.

8-447

Scip/dmf

IA-13-IAEA

FOLLOW-UP

August 1, 1963

**MEMORANDUM FOR : Dr. Paul Andersold
Director of Isotopes Development**

Paul,

Attached is a copy of an invitation from the IAEA to Dr. Sesborg to speak at a symposium to be held during the General Conference this September on the subject: "Savings in Industry and Agriculture Through the Use of Radioisotopes."

The Chairman has requested that, if possible, your office prepare a first "draft;" our office would propose to take it from there.

The timing of this should take into account the Chairman's vacation period - through the last week in August - and the "draft" need not be ready until about August 25th.

With thanks.

(Signed)

**Arnold R. Fritsch
Technical Assistant
to the Chairman**

Attachment:-

**DoS Airgram from Ambassador, Vienna, dated
7/19/63 - signed by Ashton J. O'Donnell (Unclassified)**

8-1-63

IA-17-IAEA

JUL 31 1963

Dear Dr. Hall:

I hope that you will be able to arrange to attend the Seventh General Conference of the IAEA, which opens in Vienna on September 24, as a Member of the U. S. Delegation.

If you are able to attend, I would appreciate your getting in touch with Algie Hall in order that he may have the appropriate arrangements made.

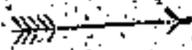
Sincerely,

Richard W. T. Seaborg

Chairman

Dr. I. I. Hall
Department of Physics
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

- cc: Chairman (2)
- GM
- MBIA
- Secretariat (2)
- Admin. Br., DIA



7-51-63

JA-12-IAEA

Distribution: (ONE)
Commissioners
GM
Wells, DIA
McCool (File)

July 30, 1963

The Honorable Earlom Cleveland
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Earlom:

I have been thinking about your letter of July 23rd and the specific question you raise about the possible role of the IAEA in the development of nuclear power.

First of all, let me say how much I appreciated the opportunity for an uninterrupted conversation with you in Geneva. I think it was extremely useful and also I am very glad that Frank Kefler and Betty Gough were along. I have told you before how highly I esteem the staff of the Mission in Vienna. I would like to repeat this comment and to say that I am very happy about the good relations that Frank Kefler has already established with members of the Mission, with the Secretariat of the IAEA, and with other resident representatives in Vienna.

As to the future role of the IAEA in the development of nuclear power, I shall divide my remarks into several categories but I shall precede them by saying that I think the guesses we made in our committee report a little over a year ago about the future of nuclear power around the world have been reinforced by developments during the past year.

There are a number of activities which the Agency is now carrying out which are relevant to nuclear power. Among these I would include the establishment of standards of measurement, the development of health and safety criteria for both the operation of nuclear installations and for the shipping of nuclear material, the promotion of conferences to establish liability laws in the various countries, and, of course, the dissemination of information about the status of the technology, including specifications of nuclear reactors built or planned in various countries. Some of these activities should begin to take less time of the Agency as the various criteria become codified and accepted, others will increase.

7-3063

July 30, 1963

A second category of activities which might be called advice to interested countries will certainly increase. Among these I would include the sending of nuclear and conventional power experts to various member countries who ask for them, surveys of the practicality of nuclear power and its cost compared to conventional power in specific countries, advice as to the location of power plants and possibly as to the most suitable design.

Although the safeguards system is essentially political in purpose, its technical aspects are closely related to a number of the items in the first two categories, and I think it is appropriate to consider IAEA safeguards as an important part of their whole program for promoting nuclear power.

Looking further into the future, there are two other activities which I think the IAEA may well get into.

The first of these is the establishment and operation of international processing plants. It is probable that the re-processing of fuel which has passed through nuclear power plants may be done most efficiently and economically by regional processing plants rather than by such plants set up in each country. If so, it might turn out useful to have the IAEA operate such plants either directly or through contracts with appropriate industrial concerns. I recognize that such an activity would raise many problems, some of which might prove to be insuperable. Nevertheless I think this is a possibility what should be examined very carefully. It would have many advantages to the countries involved. Also, it would give the IAEA an important substantive activity which would not only make the whole safeguarding process simpler technically but would give the IAEA a positive function to counterbalance the essentially negative function of safeguards and inspection.

A second possible activity would depend almost solely on the attitude of the U. S. Government. When the IAEA was set up it was envisaged as a source of fuel for nuclear reactors. In view of the recent announcement by the U. S. Government of the increased amount of U-235 which is available for foreign distribution, we might reexamine the possibility of making such distribution through the Agency. The main reason for not using the Agency more in the past has been that such use would be largely a paper transaction since no fuel would be physically sent to Vienna. While this may continue to be true for some time in the future, it is conceivable that the number and variety of nuclear power plants that may be built around the world in the next 15 or 20 years might be such that the Agency could be useful as a retail distributor of various types of fuel elements containing U-235 or plutonium. The probable importance of such an activity would be enhanced should the Agency get into the re-processing business as suggested above.

The Honorable Harlan Cleveland

July 30, 1963

Finally, I would like to make a suggestion that goes beyond the question of nuclear power. In the last year or so I have heard a great many comments about UNESCO, most of them unfavorable. Although I don't pretend to have made any study of the strengths and weaknesses of that organization, it is obvious that one of its difficulties is the diffuseness of its objectives. It has occurred to me that the IAEA might develop into an international scientific agency concerned with research and advanced instruction in all fields of science leaving to UNESCO the problems of secondary and undergraduate instruction in these fields. This suggestion is obviously far more tentative and vague than those in the earlier parts of this letter, but it does occur to me as something possibly worth discussion.

Hoping I may have a chance to talk with you during the next couple of weeks.

Sincerely yours,

H. D. Smyth

c.c.: Dr. Ragnar Rollefson
Dr. Glenn Seaborg

IA 12 - IAS 9

JUL 22 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SEABORG
COMMISSIONER PALFREY
COMMISSIONER RANSBY
COMMISSIONER TAYLOR
COMMISSIONER WILSON

Signed by:
THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER A. A. Wells

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY'S LONG-TERM
PLANNING DOCUMENT

In my memorandum of July 11, I reported on the IAEA's proposed long-term plan for the period 1965-70 and indicated that a detailed summary of the plan would be provided separately for your information. Accordingly, a summary of the plan together with a copy of the planning document, is attached hereto.

Signed by:
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

Attachments
as stated

OO: CIA
AEMIA
Secretariat (R) ←

DIA	DIA	DIA	DIA
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7/18/63	7/ /63	7/ /63	7/ /63

7-22-63

JUL 22 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BOARD
 COMMISSIONER PALFREY
 COMMISSIONER HANFT
 COMMISSIONER TAFE
 COMMISSIONER WILSON

Original signed by
 THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER A. A. Wells

SUBJECT: IAEA SECRETARIAT REORGANIZATION

Director General Eklund has for some time been considering a reorganization of the IAEA Secretariat with the primary purpose of consolidating the administration of the Agency's technical assistance activities under one Deputy Director General. The U. S. has advocated such consolidation in principle on several occasions over the past year, and at the June meetings of the Board of Governors it became evident that the idea had gained wide support.

Another widely accepted element of IAEA reorganization is the long-delayed appointment of a national from one of the developing countries to a Deputy Director General position. The assumption that this Deputy should be in charge of the technical assistance activities is usually made.

In a letter of June 26 and subsequent conversations with Ambassador Seyth, Dr. Eklund has requested U. S. views on a reorganization proposal that has the following characteristics: (1) establishment of a Department of Technical Assistance (to be headed by a national from a developing country) composed of Divisions of Technical Assistance (providing experts and equipment), Exchange and Training, Technical Supplies, and the Administrative Office of Technical Assistance (administering unfunded projects); (2) abolition of the present Department of Training and Technical Information (now headed by Dr. Nylov, USSR); and (3) reorganization of the Department of Technical

Secretariat

7-2-63

Operations (to be headed by a USSR national) to consist of Divisions of Nuclear Power and Reactors, Health and Safety (including Waste Disposal) and Technical Information. Dr. Eklund would continue to have a U. S. national as Director of the Division of Nuclear Power and Reactors and he would make only minor changes in the other departments of the Secretariat.

We believe that this plan has several outstanding advantages which make it generally acceptable to the U. S. It would accomplish the consolidation of technical assistance activities without increasing the size of the Secretariat and it would provide an opening at the Deputy Director General level for a national from a developing country. It would not increase the responsibility and influence of the Deputy Director General from the USSR, although there would be some changes in his functions. Nuclear power and health and safety activities would be in his department instead of the training and exchange program. The Department of Administration, Liaison and Secretariat would be maintained in virtually its present form and would continue to be headed by a U. S. national.

In view of the advantages cited above, the Director General's proposal is acceptable to the U. S. Mission, the Department of State and the AEC staff. Accordingly, I propose to inform the Department that AEC has no objection to its recommendation that the U. S. concur in the proposed reorganization of the IAEA staff.

As background information, at the Director General's invitation, the former Chairmen of the Board of Governors prepared a report on reorganization of the Secretariat (the three who participated were Hinkler of Czechoslovakia, McKnight of Australia and Hasani of Iraq). This report recommended the creation of an Executive Office of the Director General to exercise broad management, personnel, negotiating and coordinating functions now under the authority of the Deputy Director for Administration. The report also recommended the creation of a new Division of Personnel Policy and Management which would be directly responsible to the Director General; and it suggested that such direct responsibility should be considered for the Divisions of External Liaison, Legal and Public Information, which are now responsible to the U. S. Deputy Director General for Administration. This would have had the effect of significantly reducing the responsibility of the U. S. Deputy.

The present plan is the result of considerable negotiation with Dr. Eklund by Ambassador Smyth and others. Initially, Dr. Eklund proposed to include the establishment of an Office for Personnel

Policy and Follow-up Action which would be directly connected to his office. After further discussions with Ambassador Smith, Dr. Hines indicated he would be willing to forego the establishment of this office on the basis that such matters could be given surveillance by his personal staff.

We understand that the Director General has from time to time indicated that it might be desirable for a U. S. national to occupy one of the Deputy Director General posts heading a technical department rather than the position presently held by Mr. Hall. However, Mr. Hall, the Department of State and the AGO staff are of the opinion that the post of Deputy Director General for Administration gives the U. S. the greatest influence in the Agency and the opportunity to make maximum use of the capabilities of the U. S. nationals in the Secretariat.

Original signed by:
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

Attachment:
Reorganization Chart

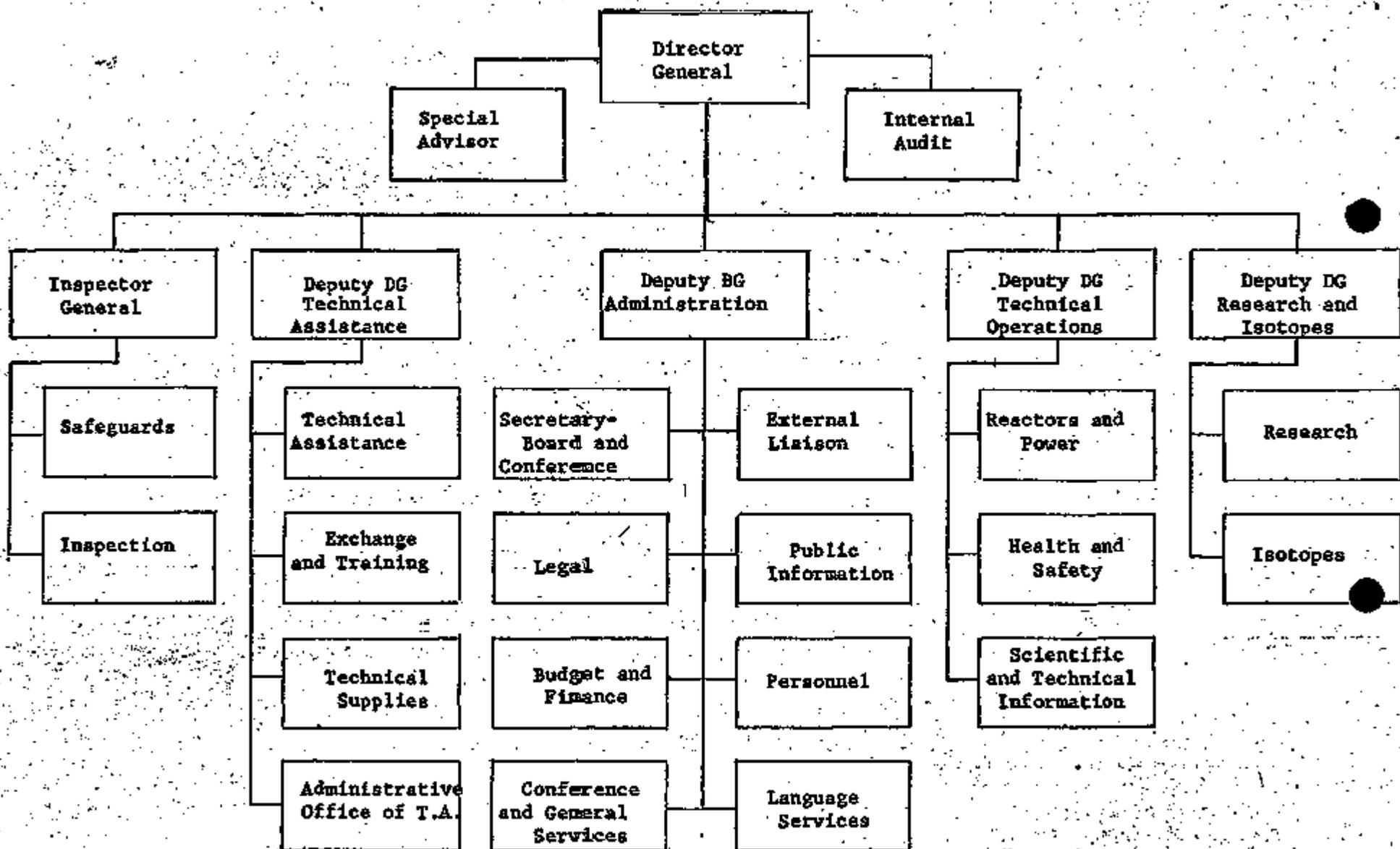
cc: O.M.
AGMIA
Secretariat (2) ←

U.S. OFFICE
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20521

1963 JUL 25 11 40 AM '63

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Clifford;llb	Slawson	Engelhardt	Kratzer	Wells
7/29/63	7/ /63	7/ /63	7/ /63	7/ /63

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF IAEA SECRETARIAT



IA-15-1A5-D

JUL 11 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN HEADORS
COMMISSIONER PALFREY
COMMISSIONER RAMEY
COMMISSIONER WILSON

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER SIGNED, A. R. LUEDECKE

SUBJECT: IAEA BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING, JUNE 11-21, 1963

The Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency met during the period June 11-21, 1963. Following is a report on significant actions taken by the Board:

Program and Budget for 1964. The Board approved a Regular Budget (assessed) of \$7,444,500, which represents a modest increase of \$187,000 over that approved for 1963, but \$45,000 less than that recommended by the Director General. The Operational Budget (voluntary) was approved at a level of \$2,340,000, or \$115,400 over the amount approved last year.

Financial Reform. The Board adopted, by a vote of 12 for, 5 against and 6 abstentions, a U.S. sponsored resolution recommending that the next General Conference approve an amendment to Article XIV.B of the Agency's Statute, as well as a subsequent revision of the financial regulations, which would have the effect of providing for a single assessed budget to finance both the administrative and operational programs of the Agency. If approved by the Conference, the proposed amendment would come into effect upon ratification by two-thirds of the Agency's 52 member governments. The Soviet Bloc strongly opposed the proposal and indicated that it intends to continue its opposition at the General Conference.

Long-Term Planning. The Sixth General Conference in September 1962 requested the Board and Director General to continue to develop the Agency's proposed long-term plan for the period 1965-70. Accordingly, during the past several months, the Agency Secretariat prepared working papers (taking into account the views of the Scientific

7-11-65

Advisory Committee and panels of experts), containing recommendations concerning the Agency's proposed program and activities in the following fields: (a) nuclear power; (b) applications of radioisotopes and radiation sources; (c) waste management; (d) health and safety; (e) dissemination of scientific and technical information; (f) work in physical sciences related to atomic energy; (g) exchange and training; and (h) technical assistance.

The long-term plan notes provisions for an evolution of the Agency's program. It assumes a reasonable rate of growth of atomic energy development in the Middle East, particularly in the lesser developed countries, and generally discusses the role which the Agency can play in fulfilling its responsibilities in this context, subject, of course, to financial resources available each year. The plan is considered to be generally well conceived, comprehensive in its approach, and commensurate with the estimated costs involved (an annual average growth rate of 4.4% is postulated, which compares favorably with other U.N. Agencies).

The Board approved the Director General's proposal to communicate the plan to the Seventh General Conference for its endorsement, but requested that he take into account as far as possible any comments by Governments prior to its submission to the Conference. A more detailed summary of the long-term plan will be circulated separately for your information.

Submission of Safeguards to Large Reactors. The Board adopted a U.N. resolution extending the Agency's safeguards system to reactors of 100 MW(t) and over. The vote was 13 in favor, 3 abstentions (India, Japan and South Africa) and 1 absent (Indonesia). The affirmative vote of the Soviet bloc countries was a marked departure from their past record on Agency safeguards matters. India, which has previously opposed Agency safeguards as being discriminatory against countries which do not produce their own enriched and enriched, maintained its opposition solely to the attachment of safeguards to equipment, a matter which the Board decided to review in 1963 as part of a general review of the Agency's system. Japan explained its abstention on the grounds that it had not had sufficient time to study the proposed safeguards and South Africa stated a preference for a one-to-one approach, but no other delegation supported it.

Trilateral Safeguards Agreement between Agency, U.S. and Japan. The Board approved an amended understanding which the Agency will enter into with the U.S. and Japan. Only the Soviet bloc countries voted against the trilateral agreement, although India and South Africa abstained.

Establishment of Theoretical Physics Center. The Board approved establishment of an international center for theoretical physics on a four year provisional basis at Trieste, within the framework of the offer of the Government of Italy. Details of the offer were set forth in my memorandum to the Commissioners of June 11, 1953. The Board also approved a U.S. proposal that the Agency's annual level of contributions to the center in the form of fellowships and assignments of experts not exceed \$20,000, and that any additional direct contributions by the Agency not exceed a total of \$110,000 during the center's first four years.

Cooperative Reactor Physics Research Program. The Board approved a draft project agreement for a cooperative research program in reactor physics between the Agency, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia, and authorized the Director General to enter into the agreement. In implementation of the project, each of the three governments mentioned will make available facilities, materials and equipment, and positions in their respective installations for scientists from the other participating governments. Norway plans to use the Joint Agency-Norway Program of Research (JAN) Facility in implementation of its participation in the arrangement. U.S. enriched fuel is at least through the Agency for the facility, but will not be transferred outside the facility under the arrangement.

Other actions taken by the Board include (1) adoption of a resolution which has the effect of limiting the amount of Agency financial participation exclusively to the lowest developed countries; (2) approval of a report to the General Conference on steps that have been taken to establish closer cooperation with other international organizations in matters of power in general and of the dynamics of power in particular; and (3) approval of a project for transferring the Cern's TR10 reactor (50 Mw) to a UNIA East II reactor (250 Mw). In view of the high potential value of the Cern project and the established regional use of the reactor, the U.S. has offered to fund the equipment costs involved up to a maximum of \$20,000, provided the Cern reactor funds elsewhere for related plans, designs and services.

Original signed by
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International
Affairs

cc: OH
AGMA
Secretariat (2)
A. Wells

DA-12-1054

5

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



275-4

In reply refer to
L/T

July 2, 1963

The Secretary of State transmits to the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission for his information two copies of the Department of State's circular note dated June 14, 1963 regarding the deposit of the ratification by the Syrian Arab Republic of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency signed at United Nations Headquarters under date of October 26, 1956. The circular note also informs of the deposit of acceptances by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia of the amendment to Article VI, subparagraph A-3 of the Statute, and transmits a copy of a note received from the Chinese Ambassador commenting on views expressed in a note of the Cuban Foreign Ministry previously circulated by the Department of State.

This circular note was sent by the Department of State to the Governments concerned with the Statute.

LEN

Enclosure:

Circular note dated
June 14, 1963 -
two copies.

7-2-63

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to Their Excellencies and Messieurs the Chiefs of Mission of the Governments concerned with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency signed at United Nations Headquarters under date of October 26, 1956.

In accordance with the provisions of Article XXI, paragraph F, thereof, the Secretary of State has the honor to inform the Chiefs of Mission that the instrument of ratification of the Statute by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic was deposited with the Department of State on June 6, 1963. The Statute, as amended, entered into force for the Syrian Arab Republic on June 6, 1963.

With reference to the amendment to the Statute, which was approved by the Fifth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna on October 4, 1961, the Secretary of State has the honor to inform the Chiefs of Mission that instruments of

acceptance

acceptance of that amendment were deposited with the Department of State by the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on April 25, 1963 and May 22, 1963, respectively.

In further performance of the duties of the Government of the United States of America as depositary for the Statute, the Secretary of State transmits herewith a copy of a note received from the Chinese Ambassador, dated April 23, 1963. The note communicates the views of the Government of the Republic of China with respect to certain comments contained in a note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba dated October 12, 1962, a copy of which note was transmitted with the Department of State's circular note dated December 17, 1962.

The Secretary of State would be grateful if each Chief of Mission would forward this information to his Government.

Enclosure:

Copy of note dated
April 23, 1963 from
the Chinese Ambassador.

Department of State,

Washington, June 14, 1963.

C
O
P
Y

C
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P
Y

The Chinese Ambassador presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and has the honor to refer to the Secretary's note of December 17, 1962, and to the Ambassador's reply of February 4, 1963, concerning certain information in connection with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Pursuant to instructions from the Government of the Republic of China, the Ambassador wishes to repudiate the assertion of the Cuban Government that the Communist regime in Peiping rather than the Government of the Republic of China represent the real will of the Chinese people, as embodied in note No. 18721 of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated October 12, 1962, a copy of which was attached to the Secretary's above-mentioned note of December 17, 1962. The Government of the Republic of China is the only legally constituted government of China and is recognized by a great majority of the nations in the world, while the Communist regime in Peiping is nothing but a creation imposed by force and maintains its

hold by

hold by suppression of the people at home and by aggression against its neighbors. The Government of the Republic of China, as a founding member of both the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, has faithfully carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the Agency. Its lawful right to represent China has been consistently upheld by the United Nations, whereas the Communist regime in Peiping has been and still stands condemned as an aggressor in the Korean War and is considered disqualified for admission to that world organization. It is highly regrettable that the Cuban Government should choose to ignore these patent facts and make completely unwarranted accusations against the legitimate Government of the Republic of China.

The Government of the Republic of China should appreciate it very much if the Government of the United States of America, as depositary for the Statute, would transmit the contents of the present note to the Governments concerned with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Chinese Embassy,

Washington, April 23, 1963

IA-D-EAEA

JUN 2 1 1963

Dear Larry:

Enclosed are three copies of the summary of the panel conference which I want to tell you about. I am interested in this pending the completion of our report. I have sent two copies to the other panel.

I understand the Board of Control's meeting is moving along quite well. I hope that you and your staff in Vienna are finding it a busy time.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Chairman

Dr. Henry D. Smyth
U.S. Ambassador to the
International Atomic Energy Agency
Schneeberg 14
Vienna, VIII, Austria

Enclosures:
3 copies of transcript

CC: Secretariat (2)

DIA
AAW:KLS:mg

6/18/63

AGHIA

6/18/63

DCM

6/ /63

OM

6/ /63

6-2163

For your information
with all best wishes

Sigvard Ekblund

2275.4
d
gm/A

IA - 12-DAEA

5 June 1963

Vienna 5.27.63

(Dear Secretary of State)

As Mr. William Cargo, Resident Representative of the United States to the International Atomic Energy Agency, is leaving Vienna in the near future, I would like to tell you how much I have appreciated the cooperation I have had from Mr. Cargo since my arrival in this organization, a year and a half ago.

It is obvious that the task of the resident representative of a big power to an organization like this one, is rather difficult. It needs an experienced diplomat to take into account the views of the 81 Member States who are members of the organization. He also has to try to keep reasonable balance between the requests from the organization and what he can ask his government to do. Mr. Cargo has, from my experience, discharged this task in a very able manner, and has rendered this organization great services. By his positive interest in the manifold aspects of the Agency's activities he has contributed in more ways than one to the successful implementation of certain projects which may be of particular importance for the Agency's future.

I would like to take this opportunity to tell you also how much I appreciate Professor Henry D. Smyth as Governor from your country on the Board of the Agency. In fact by nominating a scientist of such an international repute as its representative the United States has set an example which was followed by other Member States, such as for instance the nomination of Dr. Bhabha as representative for India. Much credit goes to Professor Smyth for the fact that discussions in the Board deal with political matters to a much lesser degree than before, and instead are now devoted more to scientific and technical matters. Professor Smyth's wide experience both as a

The Honorable
The Secretary of State of the
United States of America
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.
U. S. A.

6-5-63

scientist and as an administrator is appreciated not only by myself but also, I know, by all his fellow-governors on the Board.

I hope that the loss this organization suffers through the departure of Mr. Cargo will not be increased by the resignation of Professor Smyth. I consider it of great importance to this organization that the present assignment of Professor Smyth is continued.

Sigvard Eklund

cc: The Hon. H. Cleveland

~~SECRET~~
Mr. J. Sean rv ✓

DATE:

IA 9
IA 9 Japan

INDEX: IA 12 IAEA

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: AEC 997/80 - UNITED STATES, JAPAN, IAEA TRILATERAL AGREEMENT
The above would be to provide for application of IAEA safeguards in Japan under the US-Japan Bil. Agree.

FILED: PFC 9 Inspection Vol. 2

INDEXER: date of paper: 5-31-63

REMARKS:

THIS PAGE ONLY

CONFIRMED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED
DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12068
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/AN-823

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

5-31-63

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: May 17, 1963

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

*Original signed
W. B. McCool*

SUBJECT: NEGOTIATION WITH IAEA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

SECY:MK

1. At Meeting 1931 on May 13, 1963 the Commission had no objections to the recommendation for deletion of the provision in the draft U. S., IAEA, Japanese agreement, enabling the U. S. to reinstate bilateral safeguards with Japan in the event IAEA failed to apply its safeguards.

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

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

*Copy filed:
PFC-9*

5-17-63

IA-12-DAEA

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File

DATE: May 14, 1963

FROM : W. B. McCool, *W. B. McCool*
Secretary

SUBJECT: APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY TO AMBASSADOR SMYTH

SECY:McQ

1. At Information Meeting 273 on May 13, 1963, Chairman Seaberg discussed briefly his May 10 meeting with Ambassador Smyth and the designation of Mr. Frank Heffner to succeed Mr. William Cargo.

2. The General Manager will determine whether the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has been informed of Mr. Heffner's assignment.

- cc:
- Chairman
 - General Manager
 - Deputy General Manager
 - Assistant General Manager
 - Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA
 - Congressional Liaison

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5-14-63

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

DATE:

~~IA-12-JAPAN IAEA Agmt.~~

~~IA-12-JAPAN~~

INDEX: IA-12-IAEA

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: AEC 997/77: NEGOTIATING POSITION FOR PENDING JAPANESE AGREEMENT UNDER SCOPE OF IAEA SAFEGUARDS. To consider the desirability of placing all U.S.-assisted facilities in Japan that are covered by the Existing IAEA safeguard system under the scope of IAEA controls.

FILED:

INDEXER **FFC-9-Inspection**

REMARKS **date of paper: 5-6-63**

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12065
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOENN-623

5-6-63

MAY - 2 1963

Dear Dr. Usmani:

Thank you very much for your recent letter concerning your plans for visiting the United States following the meeting of the Board of Governors of the IAEA in June. I look forward to meeting with you to discuss problems of mutual interest and, although there are several dates toward the end of June and in July when I will be away from Washington, I am sure that we can arrange a mutually convenient date for our meeting within that general time period if you would furnish me with a copy of your proposed itinerary.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Chairman

Dr. I. M. Usmani, Chairman
Board of Governors
International Atomic
Energy Agency
Karmarschgasse 11
Vienna 1, Austria

cc: Chairman (2)
Commissioner Harwell
Commissioner Riefers
Commissioner Sorey
Commissioner Wilson
General Manager
IAEA
Secretariat (2)

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
MAY 10 1963
EYAM

Internal Correspondence
H. H. Simon
E. D. Soper
H. B. Knicker

DLA:AA/LA:SID DLA:BYR AEMTA AEM DGM OM

DALTON:enc

5/30/63

Cy. filed Dec. 4-5. Note to Annals

5-2-63

DATE:

INDEX: IA 12 IAEA

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: Memo for the Commissioners frm. DIA re visit of IAEA's Director General to Washington on April 24, 1963. Mem@ lists topics that may be discussed.

FILED: Security 4-6 Visits to America

INDEXER: date of memo: 4-23-63

REMARKS:

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-629

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

4-23-63

JAID-JAEB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Joseph F. Hennessey, General Counsel
Algie A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

DATE: April 23, 1963

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Original signed
W. B. McCool

SUBJECT: AEC 785/84 - PROPOSED UNITED STATES POSITIONS ON IAEA CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE

SECY:MK

1. At Meeting 1925 on April 19, 1963, the Commission:

a. Approved the substance of the proposed United States positions set forth in Appendices "B" and "C" to AEC 785/84, subject to the request contained in paragraph 2 below and to minor revisions that may be necessary to reach agreement with other United States Government agencies and with foreign governments represented at the International Conference;

b. Noted that in accordance with existing procedures, the necessary full powers authorizing signature of the Convention will be submitted by the Department of State to the President for signature, and that if the President grants the necessary full power, the Chairman of the U. S. Delegation will be authorized by the Secretary of State to sign the Convention and such related documents as may be formulated at the Conference, provided that the Convention and such related documents are in substantial accord with the U. S. positions or that significant departures have been approved by the responsible offices, including AEC;

c. Noted that members of the staff, in conjunction with representatives of other Government agencies on the Interdepartmental Committee, will brief principal staff members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on the proposed Convention and U. S. position thereon prior to the date of the International Conference;

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

e. Noted that AEC 785/84 is unclassified.

Copy filed:
Budget 12-4-63

4/23-63

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Joseph F. Hennessey
Algie A. Wells
AEC 785/84

-2-

April 23, 1963

2. The Commission requested preparation of an affirmative reply to the memorandum from the Department of State dated April 10, 1963, asking for AEC clearance of the position papers prior to their submission to the Secretary of State. The reply will seek assurances that the Department will consult with appropriate Congressional Committees before authorizing signature of the Convention by the U. S. The reply should also state that it is the Commission's understanding that consideration of provisions, which go beyond alternative 3 of position paper Number 21, as set forth on page 44 of AEC 785/84, as they may be modified by the fallback position as set forth on page 40 thereof, would be referred back for U. S. Government review prior to adoption.

3. The General Manager has directed you to take the action required by the above decision and request. It is our understanding that the Office of the General Counsel will prepare the correspondence to the Department of State. Copies of this letter together with other pertinent correspondence should be provided the Office of the Secretary.

cc:

Chairman
Director of Regulation
General Manager
Deputy General Manager
Asst. Gen. Manager
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for P&P
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for R&D
Director, Production
Director, Reactor Development
Director, Public Information
Director, Licensing & Regulation

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IA 12-JAEA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File

DATE: April 19, 1963

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Original signed
W. B. McCool

SUBJECT: IAEA SYMPOSIUM ON EXPONENTIAL AND CRITICAL EXPERIMENTS, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, SEPTEMBER 2-6, 1963

SECY:McQ

1. At Information Meeting 265 on April 16, 1963, the General Manager informed the Commissioners that he would approve a minimum of ten and a maximum of fifteen participants at AEC expense to attend an IAEA Symposium on Exponential and Critical Experiments in Amsterdam, September 2-6, 1963.

2. Attached is a copy of the April 8, 1963, memorandum by the Acting Assistant General Manager for International Activities on this matter.

Attachment:

As noted above

cc:

- Chairman w/o attachment
- General Manager w/o attachment
- Deputy General Manager w/o attachment
- Asst. General Manager w/o attachment
- Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA w/o attachment
- Director, Reactor Development w/o attachment
- Director, Special Projects w/o attachment
- Controller

Copy filed
IA 12-1-Subter. Conf.

576177

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

DATE:

INDEX: IA-12-IAEA

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: AEC 785/84: PROPOSED UNITED STATES POSITIONS ON IAEA CONVENTION ON CIVIL LIABILITY FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE. To consider proposed U.S. positions on principal issues involved in a draft Convention sponsored by the IAEA re Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage.

FILED:

INDEXER:BUDGET-12-Insurance

REMARKS:date of paper: 4-13-69

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12065
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOENR-628

4-13-69
1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



In reply refer
to: L/T

April 5, 1963

The Secretary of State transmits to the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission for his information two copies of the circular note dated March 25, 1963, regarding the ratification by Bolivia of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency signed at United Nations Headquarters under date of October 26, 1956.

This circular note was sent by the Department of State to the Governments concerned with the Statute.

Enclosure:

Circular note dated
March 25, 1963 -
two copies.

CJB.

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to Their Excellencies and Messieurs the Chiefs of Mission of the Governments concerned with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, signed at United Nations Headquarters under date of October 26, 1956, and the amendment to Article VI, subparagraph A-3, thereof which entered into force on January 31, 1963.

In accordance with the provisions of Article XXI, paragraph F, thereof, the Secretary of State has the honor to inform the Chiefs of Mission that the instrument of ratification of the Statute by the Government of Bolivia was deposited with the Department of State on March 15, 1963. The Statute entered into force with respect to Bolivia on that same date.

The Secretary of State would be grateful if each Chief of Mission would forward this information to his Government.

Department of State,

Washington, March 25, 1963.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File

DATE: April 3, 1963

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

*Original signed
W. B. McCool*

SUBJECT: AIF MARCH 21 LETTER RE THIRD PARTY LIABILITY

SECY:JCH

1. At Information Meeting 260 on March 27, 1963, Commissioner Wilson briefly discussed the problem noted in the Atomic Industrial Forum letter of March 21 regarding the provision of Article V of the Supplementary to the Convention on Third Party Liability, which grants recourse by indemnifying governments against reactor operators. Mr. Hennessey said that provision will be opposed by the U.S. in the IAEA Convention and the Commission requested preparation of appropriate letters to the AIF and Euratom.

2. It is our understanding that the Office of the General Counsel is preparing the response to the AIF and the Division of International Affairs will prepare the appropriate correspondence to the Euratom community.

- cc:
- Chairman
- Commissioner Wilson
- General Manager
- Deputy General Manager
- Asst. General Manager
- Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA
- General Counsel
- Director, International Affairs

*Copies filed:
Budget, Insurance
J.A. - 6 - Procurement
O.M. - 7 - AIF*

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Chairman Seaborg

- 2 -

largely by the fact that in addition to the offers from Italy and Denmark offers have now been received from Austria and Pakistan. The Director General is to communicate to the June meeting of the Board the results of his study, as well as such proposals and plans for the establishment of the center as may be appropriate.

In response to questions about the Agency's role in the Third Peaceful Uses Conference, the Director General noted that the UN resolution left the initiative with the UN Secretary General, who planned to discuss the subject with his Scientific Advisory Committee at a meeting on April 25-26.

In other actions of special interest, the Board approved the operational and technical assistance programs for 1963, recommended to the General Conference that the Ivory Coast be approved for membership, approved the supply of small quantities of special nuclear materials for three research projects, approved a project agreement for a sub-critical assembly in Finland for which the fuel is to be supplied by the USSR, and reappointed the Scientific Advisory Committee without change in membership.

Signed by
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

cc: OM
AGMIA
Secretariat (2)



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DIA

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DIA

DIA

Clifford:hlb Bengeladoff. Kratzer Wells
3/1/63

1A12 JAEA

FEB 19 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMISSIONER BASKY
Dr. K. I. ...
THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: IAEA STUDIES ON NUCLEAR POWER

In response to the interest you expressed at luncheon recently, I am forwarding the following studies on nuclear power by the IAEA:

- Prospects of Nuclear Power in Finland
- Prospects of Nuclear Power in the Philippines
- Prospects of Nuclear Power in Pakistan
- Introduction to the Methods of Estimating Nuclear Power Generating Costs

Also included is an analysis of the Agency's report on Nuclear Power in the Philippines prepared by the AEC staff.

In addition, the Government of the Philippines is preparing a comprehensive request to the United Nations Special Fund for a complete pre-investment study of nuclear power in the Manila area of the power grid. As a first step, an IAEA team (which included a U.S. expert from the EYA) visited the Philippines last November to assist with the preparation of the request.

M. B. Kratz
for
A. A. Kalls, Director
Division of International Affairs

Attachments:
as stated

cc: Secretariat (2) R22 100 10 10 1 10

219-03

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

DATE:

INDEX: IA-12-IAEA

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: AEC 936/2: IAEA PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES OF THE PUERTO RICO NUCLEAR CENTER
Memo to the General Manager from the Director, Div. of Inter. Affairs
with re to the above. During his recent visit to Washington, Dr. Sigvard
Ekland, Director General of the IAEA suggested to Chairman Seaborg that
the IAEA might take over the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center.

FILED:

INDEXER: IA-21-Puerto Rico Nuclear Center

REMARKS: date of papers: 2-8-63
date of memo: 2-1-63

THIS PAGE ONLY

CONFIRMED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED
DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 12958
BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOE/NN-623

2-8-63
1

IA 12 IAEA

JAN 17 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SEABORG.

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER Signed by:
A. A. Wells

SUBJECT: PROPOSED LETTER TO DR. LIBBY

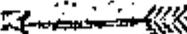
Attached for your signature is a proposed letter to Dr. Willard P. Libby in regard to his participation on the panel of experts convened by the International Atomic Energy Agency in connection with the development of its long-term plans for activities in the application of radioisotopes and radiation sources.

Signed by:
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

Attachment
as indicated

cc: Commissioner Newirth
Commissioner Palfrey
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Wilson

Secretariat (2) 

1-17-63

Dear Dr. Libby:

Algie Walls has called to my attention the report of your participation in the recent IAEA panel which dealt with the Agency's long-term plan on the application of radioisotopes and radiation sources. I was pleased to note your encouraging appraisal of the Agency's role in this field and I am sure that the progress that has been made is greatly due in part to the contributions that scientists like yourself have made. I agree with your appraisal that the Agency's work in this field is likely to assume even greater importance in the years ahead.

I am grateful to you that you could take time from your busy academic schedule to represent the United States on this panel.

Sincerely,

Chairman

Dr. Willard F. Libby
Department of Chemistry
University of California
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles 24, California

cc: Chairman (2)
Commissioner Haworth
Commissioner Palfrey
Commissioner Roney
Commissioner Wilson
G.M.
AGMIA
Secretariat (2) ←

Concurrences:

DIA:Clifford

DIA:Bangalore

DIA:Kratzer

DIA

DIA

AGMIA

AGM

DM

GS

Furr (11)

Walls

1/14/63

IA-12-ZAEA

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Reference Section

Memorandum

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

DATE: January 8, 1963

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

*Original signed
W. B. McCool*

SUBJECT: AEC 890/94 - ASSISTANCE TO NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAMS ABROAD

SECY:MK

1. We informed your office on January 7, 1963 that at Meeting 1906 on January 4 the Commission:

a. Approved in principle the deferred payment plan outlined in paragraph 9 of AEC 890/94;

b. Noted with approval the fundamental conclusion of the draft working group report (Appendix "A" to AEC 890/94) that the U. S. should give assistance to nuclear power in the developing countries primarily through the established mechanism of development loan financing by A.I.D.;

c. Noted that a further report is being prepared by the working group on the role of the IAEA in foreign power assistance;

d. Noted that the Department of State is in general accord with the deferred payment plan, but wishes to examine further its relationship to U.S. trade commitments such as GATT;

e. Noted the JCAE will be advised of the plan following final concurrence by the Department of State, and agreement by A.I.D. as to its application to the Tarapur project;

f. Noted that any projects which the staff believes merit the deferred payment program recommended in AEC 890/94 will be submitted to the Commission for approval;

g. Noted that no public announcement is deemed appropriate at present, but that an announcement will be made, and the Government of India informed, after concurrence by the State Department and A.I.D., and notification to the JCAE; and

h. Noted that AEC 890/94 is unclassified.

Copy filed;

PFC-1-1-SHM Dir

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

1-8-63

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Algie A. Wells
AEC 890/94

-2-

January 8, 1963

2. Commissioner Ramey requested that the report noted in 1 c above not be limited to the IAEA's role in foreign power assistance but include IAEA's relationship to all aspects of atomic power development in underdeveloped countries.

3. The Chairman requested preparation of an appropriate letter to Mr. Bell which would place the Commission's action on AEC 890/94 in perspective with the Smyth Report and its conclusions and point out the AEC-AID relationship in the development of atomic power in underdeveloped countries.

4. The General Manager has directed you to take the action required by the above decision and requests. It is our understanding that your office will prepare the correspondence to Mr. Bell and the Government of India at an appropriate time. Copies of these letters together with other pertinent correspondence should be provided the Office of the Secretary.

cc:

Chairman
Commissioner Ramey
General Manager
Deputy General Manager
Asst. General Manager
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for IA
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for R&D
Asst. Gen. Mgr. for P&P
General Counsel
Controller
Director, Reactor Development
Director, Operations Analysis & Forecasting
Director, Public Information
Congressional Liaison

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Jan 8, 63

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BEARDS
 COMMISSIONER HANCOCK
 COMMISSIONER PALFREY
 COMMISSIONER RANNEY
 COMMISSIONER WILSON

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: REPORT OF LAEM PANEL ON APPLICATION OF RADIOISOTOPES
 AND RADIATION SOURCES

In connection with the development of long-term plans for its activities, the International Atomic Energy Agency convened a panel of experts on the application of radioisotopes and radiation sources in Vienna from December 17 through 20, 1962. The panel consisted of Dr. W. F. Libby and Dr. J. H. Totter from the U.S., Dr. N. G. Trotter and Mr. E. S. Smith from the U.K., Dr. Fisher from France and Drs. Frank, Leonov and Yankouschikovskii from the U.S.S.R.

The panel reviewed the Agency's activities to date by considering a working paper prepared by the Secretariat and discussing item by item the significance of the activities in which the Agency has been engaged. The panel concluded that the Agency's isotope and radiation work has been most successful and is likely to develop even further and acquire more importance.

In view of its conclusion, the panel recommended that the Agency's efforts in this area be pursued to the maximum possible extent. In particular, the panel recommended:

- a. Further exploration of the possibilities of supporting special isotope and radiation projects of international scope and carrying forward such existing projects as those in rice fertilization and hydrology;
- b. Support of regional experts to work in a given area over a period of at least one year;

1-8-63

- c. Improvement of the training given in the Agency's regional and international courses;
- d. Granting of additional small research contracts in developing countries; and
- e. Support for medical and agricultural projects of particular interest to the less developed countries.

A. A. Wells, Acting Assistant General
Manager for International Activities

cc: Secretariat (2) ←←

DATE:

IA-12-Norway, PFC-9-Inspection

INDEX: IA-12-IAEA

[Redacted area]

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: AEC 997/75: POSSIBLE AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION OF BILATERAL SAFEGUARDS IN NORWAY. Memo to the General Manager from A.A. Wells, Director, DIA with re to a draft trilateral agreement which could be used as the basis for negotiations between the U.S., Norway and the IAEA leading to an agreement for the IAEA to implement safeguards on U.S. nuclear assistance supplied to Norway under USABC's bilateral agreement with that country.

FILED:

INDEXER: PFC-9-Inspection

REMARKS: date of paper: 12-27-62
date of memo: 12-20-62

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DOE NSI DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW E.O. 13526
BY: ADAM F. HORNBUCKLE DOERN-623

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

12-27-62



IAA-IAEA

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

DEC 20 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN ~~SEABORG~~
THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER ^{signed by:}
A. A. Wells

SUBJECT: DISTRIBUTION OF IAEA PROFESSIONAL STAFF

As I mentioned to you several weeks ago, Ash O'Donnell of the United States Mission to the IAEA has made an analysis of personnel employed in the Agency. A breakdown of this analysis shows the following distribution, as of October 31, for professional staff members subject to geographical distribution:

United States	28 people	14.5% of total
Soviet Union	30 people	10.4% of total
Other Soviet bloc	18 people	9.3% of total
Total Soviet bloc	38 people	19.7% of total
United Kingdom	22 people	11.0% of total
France	15 people	7.7% of total

In addition to the foregoing professional staff subject to geographical distribution, there are 43 other professional people who are not subject to such distribution. When these are included in the figures the results are as follows:

United States	31 people	13.1% of total
Soviet Union	29 people	11.9% of total
Other Soviet bloc	18 people	7.4% of total
Total Soviet bloc	44 people	19.5% of total
United Kingdom	27 people	11.4% of total
France	22 people	9.7% of total

In comparing these percentages, it should be borne in mind that the respective contributions of these countries to the assessed

12-28-52

Budget of the Agency is as follows:

United States	22.27%
Soviet Union	12.54%
Other Soviet bloc	5.04%
Total Soviet bloc	17.58%
United Kingdom	7.17%
France	5.99%

Signed by:
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

cc: Commissioner Harcourt
Commissioner Feltrey
Commissioner Hany
Commissioner Wilson

(Secretariat (2)

G.M.

AGMIA

W.L. Tomans/LARA

IAD. IAEA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Reference Section

Memorandum

TO : File

DATE: December 17, 1962

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary *WBM*

SUBJECT: APPOINTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY STAFF MEMBER
SECY: JCH

1. At Information Meeting 217 on November 28, 1962, the Commissioners discussed briefly Director General Eklund's request to the Chairman, and the Commissioners agreed that the IAEA position in question should be held by a U.S. national.

2. Subsequently, at Information Meeting 218 on December 3, 1962, the Chairman discussed his conversations with Drs. Smyth and Eklund on the matter and the Commissioners agreed further discussion with the Department of State would be required. The Chairman said he had asked Dr. Eklund to allow further time for such discussions.

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12-17-62

DATE:

~~CONFIDENTIAL - Atomic Energy~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL - Use of Atomic Energy~~

INDEX: IA-12-IAEA

~~Atomic Energy - Assistance to Foreign Countries~~

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: AEC 890/94: ASSISTANCE TO NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAMS ABROAD. To decide the position which AEC should take on assistance to foreign nuclear power programs, and to consider an extension of the deferred-payment plan for fuel inventories. The rpt. of the Smyth Committee on U.S. policy toward the IAEA contained a recommendation that a study be made by appropriate government agencies of the additional steps which might be taken to encourage the use of nuclear power abroad. This recommendation was based on the Comte's belief that nuclear power was nearly competitive with conventional power in a number of areas of the world, and that, therefore, the cost of filling the competitive gap so as to encourage the installation of plants would not be high.

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INDEXER: PFC-1-1-SNM Dist. Reg.

REMARKS: date of paper: 12-15-62

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BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOENR-623

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
CORRESPONDENCE REFERENCE FORM

DATE:

IA 2

INDEX: IA 12 IAEA

TO:

FROM:

SUMMARY: NEC 997/73 - PROPOSED NEW POLICY RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF
BILATERAL RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE IAEA
This policy would be applicable to all countries with
whom we cooperate except the US, Canada and EURATOM.

FILED: PFC 9 Inspection

INDEXER: date of paper: 12-7-62

REMARKS:

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BY: ADAM R. HORNBUCKLE DOEANN-623

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EA-12 IAEA
NOV 16 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BOARD
COMMISSIONER BARDISH
COMMISSIONER PALFREY
COMMISSIONER RABET
COMMISSIONER WILSON

Signed by:

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER A. A. Wells

SUBJECT: VISIT OF DR. KLIMD, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF IAEA

We have just learned from the Department of State that Dr. Klimd is leaving Vienna for the U. S. on November 18 and that an appointment has been made, at his request, with Assistant Secretary of State Cleveland on November 19, at a time to be specified.

Dr. Klimd reportedly wishes to discuss IAEA problems including safeguards and has requested that Bengelav Fugovic (Yugoslavia), who is here on a safeguard inspection under the U. S. four-reactor offer, remain for these discussions.

Signed by:
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Acting Assistant General
Manager for International Activities

cc: CM
AGNIA
Secretariat (2) ←



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NOV 7 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SEABORG

^{Signed by}
A. A. Wells
THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: TRANSCRIPT OF CHAIRMAN SEABORG'S STATEMENT AT IAEA'S
PANEL DISCUSSION IN VIENNA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1962

Enclosed is a copy of the subject transcript which IAEA has
submitted for our review prior to publication in its Bulletin.

We have indicated a number of corrections that have been
suggested by members of the Commission Staff.

If you approve, we will send this corrected version to the
Agency. Please note that I have not made distribution of this
memorandum to the other Commissioners.*

Signed by
A. A. Wells
A. A. Wells, Acting Assistant General
Manager for International Activities

Enclosures:
as stated

cc: Commissioner Haworth
Commissioner Riefers
Commissioner Roney
Commissioner Wilson

GM
AGMIA
Secretariat (2) ←
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Clifford:bib Yeomans		Bengelsohn Kratzer		Wells	Wells

10/31/62

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OCT 17 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BOARD
COMMISSIONER HAMMOND
COMMISSIONER PALFREY
COMMISSIONER RANKY
COMMISSIONER WILSON

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: SUPPLY OF FUEL TO THE IAEA FOR PAKISTANI SUB-CRITICAL ASSEMBLY

Signed by:
A. A. Wells

This is to inform you that I have approved a proposed lease of reject natural uranium slugs to the IAEA for use by Pakistan in a sub-critical assembly. The amount involved is 2500 Kgs. of natural uranium contained in approximately 1300 slugs.

Pakistan had originally requested the supply of this material bilaterally, but was persuaded to make the arrangements through the IAEA.

While natural uranium is normally sold rather than leased, exceptions to this practice have been made in the past in the case of reject slugs for sub-critical assemblies for the Netherlands and Israel.

We intend to inform the IAEA shortly of our willingness to lease the material in order that a supply contract may be prepared promptly, as requested by Pakistan.

Signed by:
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Acting Assistant General Manager for International Activities

cc: GM
AGMIA
Secretariat (2) ←

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Kratzer

Wells

Wells

10/17/62

10/17-62

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: October 8, 1962

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary *Original signed*
W. B. McCool

SUBJECT: CONSIDERATION OF BUSINESS DERIVING FROM COMMISSIONERS' EUROPEAN VISITS

SYMBOL: SECY:JCH

1. At Information Meeting 198 on October 3, 1962 Commissioner Ramey suggested a discussion of the Commission's policy on the IAEA upon Commissioner Wilson's return and the Chairman agreed that it would be desirable to have a general discussion of all matters of business covered by the respective Commissioners during their European visits.

2. The General Manager has directed you to take the action required by the above request.

- cc:
- Chairman
- Commissioner Wilson
- Commissioner Ramey
- General Manager
- Deputy General Manager
- Asst. General Manager
- Asst. Gen. Mgr. for International Activities
- Asst. to the Gen. Mgr.

*Copy filed;
Security - Visto by Commissioner + Staff*

10-8-62

AEC

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

No. E-334
Tel. HAZelwood 7-7831
Ext. 3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Thursday, September 20, 1962)

(NOTE TO EDITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS: Following for your information is a news summary, released in Vienna by the U.S. Delegation to the Sixth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of remarks by Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and principal U.S. Delegate, during general conference debate on Thursday, September 20.)

Vienna, Austria, September 20. Reaffirming strong United States support for the International Atomic Energy Agency and its program, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg today declared that the International Agency "clearly has great potential for promoting the well being of mankind." Dr. Seaborg, who is Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, addressed the conference as Head of the U.S. Delegation to the Sixth General Conference of the IAEA.

In discussing the goals of the International Agency, Dr. Seaborg told the representatives of the 77 member countries that "I subscribe to the belief that the course of the organization for the 1960's should follow that of the Decade of Development, suggested last year to the United Nations by President Kennedy and endorsed by the General Assembly. The aim of this program is for developing peoples of the world to achieve in a short time what others have achieved in a century or more."

Dr. Seaborg noted that about 20 years have passed since the occurrence of two events -- the isolation in the summer and fall of 1942 of the first visible, weighable amounts of plutonium and, on December 2, 1942, the demonstration for the

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first time by the late Dr. Enrico Fermi and his colleagues that it was possible to control a self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction. These, he said, were the "historic events that gave birth to the Atomic Age and to the establishment of this organization." In the ensuing two decades, he declared, there has been an enormous development of atomic energy in the peaceful service of mankind.

Dr. Seaborg described the world-wide use of radioisotopes in science, agriculture, industry and medicine; the expansion of research facilities with well over 200 research reactors around the world, at least 25 of them in developing countries; the use of nuclear power in space satellites, of nuclear power devices in remote regions and the growing demand for reactor installations to generate electricity for homes and industry. He traced the rapid development of science -- the processes of acquiring and applying knowledge -- in the last two decades, citing especially the impact of the growing potential of atomic energy.

"What we can visualize in the decades to come -- granted that the nations can live in peace -- is the potential for the emergence of a world society built upon a scientific-technological base, a world in which famine can be abolished and reasonable material needs of men everywhere can be met," Dr. Seaborg said.

The Head of the U.S. Delegation said that the Agency's area of opportunity is one which will have an enormous impact on man's future. It can build substantive bases to support the political cooperation for which its parent organization, the United Nations, is responsible. He noted that the Agency's function is primarily technical, and that it is well designed to assist developing nations to acquire more quickly the skills and responsibilities of the new age.

"The Agency is especially able to contribute to the solution of many problems that know no national boundaries -- for example, disease, hunger and the protection of the oceans and the atmosphere against unregulated waste disposal practices," Dr. Seaborg declared. "Such matters require international effort, which this organization already helps provide."

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Dr. Seaborg spoke of ~~the~~ study of the International Agency's role and its relations to world nuclear power and other problems made recently by a U.S. group headed by Dr. H. D. Smyth, U.S. Ambassador to the IAEA. He said that, although specific recommendations of the report are still under review, "I can say that the general thesis of strong U.S. support for the IAEA is fully accepted by my Government."

"My Government reaffirms the support of the Agency program," he said. "We do not believe, of course, that the same emphasis should be given to any specific program indefinitely. The Agency's programs must be dynamic, changing with the needs of the member nations. For this reason, continual review is in order to insure the most productive use of Agency funds and talents."

Dr. Seaborg told the delegates that recent events signify the beginning of the emergence of nuclear power from the experimental stage, that power reactors will be built in many places in the next decade, and that they will constitute a significant fraction of the world's power capacity in a quarter of a century. He said the Agency should stimulate world-wide development of nuclear power; continue its excellent studies of power needs in member states; and help interested countries arrange for financing their power projects by providing expert advice and evaluation to such agencies as the World Bank and UN Special Fund, and various national aid programs and private lending institutions. The United States, he said, is considering whether its uranium enrichment facilities can be made available for toll enrichment, on a service basis, of natural uranium delivered to the U.S. by others. It also will sell, through the Agency, enriched reactor fuel at the same prices that U.S. users pay.

Many aspects of the adjustment of humanity to atomic energy can best be handled by an international organization such as the IAEA, Dr. Seaborg said. As an example, he pointed out the need for proceeding with additional assurances that fissionable materials designated for peaceful purposes shall not be diverted to military uses. In

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this connection, he recalled that the U.S. volunteered to make four reactors available for inspection under IAEA safeguards regulations, and that initial inspections were carried out during the past year.

Dr. Seaborg said the U.S. believes that serious work soon must begin on safeguards procedures to cover large power reactors. "It is our belief," he said, "that as nuclear power expands around the world, we must develop uniform international protection against diversion to weapons uses of materials which are provided for peaceful power generation."

Dr. Seaborg urged that the IAEA continue studies in the areas of radiation protection. He said that the U.S. supports the Agency's efforts to stimulate full utilization of research reactors, particularly those in the developing countries, and to encourage the application of radioisotopes in medicine, agriculture and industry. He suggested that the Agency serve as a focal point in developing increased interest and cooperation in food irradiation and deinfestation of grain.

The Agency's training and technical assistance programs, Dr. Seaborg said, have been among the most beneficial of its activities. He recommended that the Agency review its procedures for selection and placement of fellows to ensure that the program meets to the greatest possible extent the needs of the developing countries. The U.S., he said, will continue its offers of training opportunities to Agency fellows. He also renewed for 1963 the U.S. offer to donate up to \$50,000 worth of special nuclear materials for use in Agency projects of research and medical therapy.

Dr. Seaborg urged all IAEA members to encourage their governments to support a resolution at the present UN General Assembly calling for a Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held in 1964 under UN sponsorship, with a major executive function to be performed by the IAEA.

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Dr. Seaborg suggested that the IAEA consider serving as the source for developing new international cooperative ventures. The Agency could possibly serve as a forum for members interested in facilities that are often too expensive for a single nation, he pointed out.

"Neither one nation nor a handful can make a world organization succeed," Dr. Seaborg said. "Each, to the extent that is within its power, must lend strength to the Agency, not only in return for the benefits currently received, but perhaps more particularly for much longer rewards that lie ahead as the world community moves deeper into the Atomic Age."

9/20/62

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AEC

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

No. S-17-62
Tel. HAZELWOOD 7-7831
Ext. 3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Thursday, September 20, 1962)

Remarks by Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
and
United States Representative to the Sixth General Conference
of the International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna, Austria
Delivered during General Debate
Thursday, September 20, 1962

MR. PRESIDENT:

It is an honor to be in Vienna once again as the Representative of President Kennedy and my country at the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. I join with previous speakers in congratulating you, a distinguished representative of one of the important areas of the world, upon your election as President of the Conference.

I listened with interest to the cogent opening remarks of the Director General, and I wish him continued success in the management of the Agency's affairs.

We are gathered at approximately the 20th anniversary of the historic events that gave birth to the Atomic Age and to the establishment of this organization. In the summer and the fall in 1942 there occurred the isolation of the first visible, weighable amounts of plutonium, the man-made element upon which atomic energy is so largely based. Later, on December 2, 1942, the late Dr. Enrico Fermi and his colleagues demonstrated for the first time that it was possible to control a self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction, and so to produce plutonium and radioisotopes on a large scale and to release usable atomic energy.

(more) Copy Filed: J.P.-5. Speeches

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In the ensuing two decades there has been an enormous development of atomic energy in the peaceful service of mankind. In deliberating on the work of the Agency and its future, it is perhaps useful, at this 20th anniversary benchmark, to consider briefly what has been achieved and to place it in a larger perspective of human events.

The earliest and most extensive development of peaceful atomic energy, of course, has been in the use of radioisotopes. With the large-scale production and distribution of these materials, atomic energy has become an indispensable workhorse in world science, agriculture, industry, and medicine. And it seems clear that the exploitation of radioisotopes for human welfare has only begun.

Nuclear research facilities have multiplied. Although this growth has been predominant in the technological nations, facilities have started to appear in the developing countries. There are now, for example, well over 200 research reactors around the world, of which at least 25 are in developing countries. The number of laboratories concerned with the exploitation of radioisotopes is also increasing at an impressive rate.

We can now foresee that nuclear power, about which the pendulum of opinion has oscillated between extreme optimism and extreme pessimism, will soon be a real influence in man's work. In special tasks, for which there are no other appropriate means and where cost is not a significant factor, nuclear energy has already demonstrated its usefulness. On June 29, my own nation's Transit IV-A satellite passed its first anniversary of steady orbiting in space. In it is a compact thermoelectric generator, weighing about five pounds, fueled with plutonium 238, which continues to power successfully two of the four navigational transmitters in the satellite. During the first year of this first use of nuclear power in space the generator produced over 23,000 watt hours of electrical energy, the equivalent of the energy from about 2000 pounds, or about 1000 kilograms, of storage batteries. The transmitter in a companion satellite, IV-B, operated successfully for 10 months. Other nuclear powered thermoelectric devices are operating as automatic weather stations in the Arctic

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and Antarctic regions and as navigational units off the shores of the United States. A compact, 1500 kilowatt reactor began operating at McMurdo Sound, in Antarctica, in July, and others are under development for use in remote terrestrial locations and for use in space. Finally, the Savannah, the first nuclear powered merchant ship, has made its first port of call at the city for which it was named, Savannah, in the state of Georgia in my country.

Reactor installations to generate electricity for homes and industry are beginning to appear. Several nations now have significant nuclear power installations. In the United States our aim of bringing nuclear power into an economically competitive position in high cost fossil fuel areas during this decade appears to be a realistic one for large plants. In other nations this situation already exists or is imminent. In about a dozen nations, in addition to the United States, serious nuclear power programs are under way or in an active state of preparation.

During these past two decades atomic energy has greatly expanded man's knowledge. Radioisotopes have enriched our understanding in such diverse matters as man's evolutionary and cultural history, his genetic heritage, the chemistry of photo-synthesis, the lifetime of blood cells in the body, the structures of chemical compounds, and the rate of mixing of the waters of the oceans. Accelerators and reactors have given us new insight into the nature of matter, with implications that no man can now perceive. New technologies have arisen - extending man's power and versatility.

Along with these developments, of course, has come a great expansion of human skills. In some nations nuclear industries have arisen, with large numbers of individuals of great talent devoting their lives to new ways of doing things. In some of the newer nations important beginnings are being made - to obtain the skills and to teach them to their own people.

The rise of atomic energy in these two decades has been marked by significant international cooperation, in

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research and development, in training, and in the acquisition of facilities. This Agency, a natural product of the rise of peaceful uses of the atom, has had an important role in promoting these international activities in recent years.

The history of the peaceful development of atomic energy is impressive. Yet I believe it is only a part - if perhaps the most dramatic part - of even more significant processes during the last two decades.

The sources of the climactic events of these twenty years can be traced back, in recent centuries, to the various great movements of liberation. During these periods, men rebelled against authoritarian domination. They asserted the right to question. They proclaimed liberation of the mind, the conscience and the person. They emphasized the individual, and claimed for him rights not previously known. As freedom grew, new forms were found in politics and law, in art and music and literature, in philosophy.

The most powerful offspring of freedom in the improvement of man's material well-being was science. Through scientific exploration, men began to accumulate real knowledge of nature. And with the expansion of knowledge, man's power over his environment grew. During the last century, the industrial revolution, flourishing in many countries, showed the way to high productivity of material goods.

The past two decades have, I believe, brought something distinctly new into the processes of acquiring and applying knowledge. In these twenty years the search for knowledge, together with its early and systematic exploitation, has become, as never before, a conscious part of the social effort of many nations. A significant portion of the national resources is dedicated to scientific exploration. As a result of the combined effects of research and application in my country and others, huge new industries have arisen from discoveries made in that period. In some nations industry, agriculture, transportation, communications, and medicine have been drastically changed - and the metamorphosis is accelerating. Deep influences are felt by political systems, economies, and social institutions. The growth of knowledge

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and its rapid and sophisticated application has brought more food and material goods, less physical labor and greater leisure. Moreover, the perpetuation and extension of these benefits, requires a continuing enlargement of the reservoir of fundamental knowledge.

What we are witnessing, I believe, is the transition of some societies into a truly scientific phase; that is, we see societies which are dependent upon science for survival and that systematically use science to solve material and social problems.

The technological nations are in various stages of this period transition. Some of the developing nations have not had the experience and practice of nearly two centuries of technological evolution. They recognize, however, that modern knowledge and skill offer improvement in the well-being of their people. They are acquiring such knowledge and skills, with the help of this and other international organizations and of individual friendly states. They aspire, through intensive education, to shorten or circumvent the earlier stages of development; with hard work by the developing nations and the good will and assistance of their fellow-nations, it seems clear that a foreshortening of history is possible.

What we can visualize in the decades to come - granted that the nations can live in peace - is the potential for the emergence of a world society built upon a scientific-technological base, a world in which famine can be abolished and reasonable material needs of men everywhere can be met.

We cannot assume that such a future is inevitable, however, for we face this paradox: that man's new power, misused, might destroy the promise of a better life. So great is this power that it may be considered a significant new factor in the environment - a challenge to man's capacity to adapt and survive.

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On the question of disarmament let me say this: The American people are second to none in their desire for peace throughout the world, and the United States Government is firmly convinced that effective disarmament offers the only real security for mankind. However, examination of disarmament issues here could only serve to complicate the task of the 18-Member Disarmament Committee and the General Assembly of the United Nations in dealing with this crucial problem.

We may view the International Atomic Energy Agency as an important adaptive social response to the new challenge of the environment -- an effort to channel man's power to good objectives. The Agency's area of opportunity is one which will have an enormous impact on man's future. It can build substantive bases to support the political cooperation for which its parent organization, the United Nations, is responsible.

The Agency's function is primarily technical. It is well designed to assist developing nations acquire more quickly the skills and capabilities of the new age.

The Agency is in a good position to provide objective analysis and guidance in its field. Organizations and forums of this kind, where people from different nations may work together on problems outside the political sphere, are essential.

The Agency is especially able to contribute to the solution of many problems that know no national boundaries -- for example, disease, hunger, and the protection of the oceans and the atmosphere against unregulated waste disposal practices. Such matters require international effort, which this organization already helps provide.

We should be willing to attack problems outside the immediate sphere of atomic energy, if the talents and facilities associated with the Agency are needed. For example, in my own country one of our nuclear laboratories, because of the suitability of its personnel and facilities, was asked to assist in research on the desalinization of salt water.

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When viewed in a large and long-range perspective, the Agency clearly has great potential for promoting the well-being of mankind. Our task is to build substantive, productive, enduring programs that will encourage man's work, that will help those who need help in their struggle to attain the fruits of science and technology. In these ways we can create an important part of the strong foundation needed to achieve the ideals of the United Nations and to contribute in a real way to man's adaptation to the new environmental factor arising from human ingenuity.

With these larger potentials in mind, what should be the goals of the organization in the years ahead? I subscribe to the belief that the course of the organization for the 1960's should follow that of the Decade of Development, suggested last year to the United Nations by President Kennedy and endorsed by the General Assembly. The aim of this program is for developing peoples of the world to achieve in a short time what others have achieved in a century or more. As President Kennedy said: "...under the framework of the resolution, the United Nations' existing efforts in promoting economic growth can be expanded and coordinated. Regional surveys and training institutes can now pool the talents of many. New research, technical assistance and pilot projects can unlock the wealth of less developed lands and untapped waters. And development can become a cooperative and not a competitive, enterprise - to enable all nations, however diverse in their systems and beliefs, to become in fact as well as in law both free and equal nations."

An important part of the work to achieve these goals lies within the sphere of the Agency. We are on the threshold of an unlimited future, in which atomic energy will play a major role. Let us consider in more detail how the Agency can contribute to it.

Support and Review of Program

A study of the role of the Agency and its relations to world nuclear power and other problems has been made in my country by a group headed by my distinguished colleague,

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Ambassador Smyth. Although the specific recommendations of this report are still under review, I can say that the general thesis of strong U.S. support for the IAEA is fully accepted by my Government.

My Government reaffirms its support of the Agency program. We do not believe, of course, that the same emphasis should be given to any specific program indefinitely. The Agency's programs must be dynamic, changing with the needs of the member nations. For this reason, continual review is in order to insure the most productive use of Agency funds and talents. For example, I welcome especially the spirit of the distinguished Head of the Soviet Delegation in his general description of a proposed new program of technical assistance to developing countries. We support fully the Board's study of the detailed proposal as soon as it is made.

Nuclear Power

To me, recent events signify the beginning of the emergence of nuclear power from the experimental stage. Nuclear power plants are already in operation, under construction or planned on the Continent and in North America. Japan has two nuclear power reactors under construction, and we understand others are being considered. India plans to construct a large power reactor near Bombay, and a number of other countries are actively studying nuclear power programs.

We can expect that nuclear power reactors will be built in many places in the next decade. Considering the growth of populations and the enormous needs for energy, it seems clear that nuclear reactors will constitute a significant fraction of the world's power capacity in a quarter of a century.

What are the implications of these prospects for the Agency?

I believe the Agency's role in stimulating world-wide development of nuclear power can be much larger than its present or immediately projected programs suggest. It could be, indeed, its outstanding contribution to the Decade of

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Development.

The Agency has already made an excellent start in some areas. Its studies of potential nuclear power needs in Finland, Pakistan and the Philippines have won it an excellent reputation for objectivity and competence in this work. We can expect the Agency to be called on in the future for similar studies elsewhere. It can help identify high cost fuel areas where nuclear power can be competitive, recommend the most suitable types of power plants for particular countries, and advise and assist in siting and hazards evaluation. The Agency should be prepared, as power technology improves in programs of the advanced countries, increasingly to provide experts and expert advice, materials and equipment, training of plant operating personnel, and to continue dissemination of information and provision of cost studies.

An important service can be given by the Agency in helping interested countries arrange for financing their power projects by providing expert advice and evaluation for use by financing agencies such as the World Bank, the UN Special Fund, various national aid programs, and private lending institutions. These are illustrations of the ways in which the Agency can make important contributions to the development of nuclear power. Others undoubtedly will emerge.

We are considering whether the uranium enrichment facilities in the United States can be made available for toll enrichment, on a service basis, of natural uranium delivered to us by others. We are also prepared to sell, through the Agency, the material for enriched reactor fuel. We have already announced the long-term availability of fuel. Moreover, the prices of fuel and reprocessing charges are the same for foreign as for our domestic users. Our policy is to reduce the price of fuel as soon as reductions in costs justify, in order to bring nuclear power closer to economic feasibility; and we have made such reductions twice in the past two years.

Safeguards

An important problem of the next decade is for the

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world to learn to live in safety and without fear with the beneficial aspects of this new force. Many aspects of this adjustment of humanity to atomic energy can best be handled by an international organization such as this.

We must, for example, proceed with additional assurances that fissionable materials designated for peaceful purposes shall not be diverted to military uses. The necessity for the further strengthening of safeguards was reviewed by our Smyth Committee, and the study of these matters is continuing in my country. We are of course also seeking the views of other member states.

It is pertinent to recall that the United States volunteered to make four reactors available for inspection under Agency safeguards regulations and that initial inspections were carried out during the past year. It was not, of course, our belief that this beginning would provide ultimate answers to the safeguards problem. It was our belief that a start should be made, and that a beginning of this kind might demonstrate the acceptability of the Agency's system. The inspection of the four reactors does provide initial international experience, and should significantly assist the Agency in further development of its safeguards role. We support the Board's view that the review of the safeguards functions is presently premature. At the same time we do believe that serious work soon must begin on safeguards procedures to cover large power reactors. It is our belief that as nuclear power expands around the world, we must develop uniform international protection against diversion to weapons uses of materials which are provided for peaceful power generation.

Radiation Protection

Living comfortably and securely with the atom requires other uniform international regulations. Prominent among such requirements is the development of radiation protection policies. Work on the safe disposal of radioactive waste, for example, continues to be of highest priority. The Agency's international character makes it well suited to conduct studies on deep sea disposal and the effects of disposal

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in long international rivers in cooperation with the member states concerned. We regard it as significant that the Agency is continuing its development of suggested practices for sea disposal. As stated in other years, the United States is prepared to participate financially in joint research and development projects in the waste management field that are of international interest.

Research Reactors

We support the Agency's efforts to stimulate full utilization of research reactors, particularly those in the developing countries. I should like especially to mention, as I did last year, the versatile and promising research and technological uses to which a cooperative international high flux reactor could be put. We are confident that the Agency's Symposium on the Programming and Utilization of Research Reactors will have lasting effects in stimulating the need for world-wide cooperative efforts. The Agency's regional meeting to be held in Bangkok in December is important and we plan to send a number of experts to it.

Isotopes

Radioisotopes continue to be among the most useful tools for exploiting atomic energy for immediate benefits. The program of the Agency in this area has been sound, and I suggest unflagging effort be made to apply radioisotopes in medicine, agriculture and industry. I hope the Agency, for example, will serve as a focal point in developing increased interest and cooperation in food irradiation and deinfestation of grain.

Technical Assistance and Training

Trained intellects are without doubt any nation's most valuable resources. It is especially important, if the Decade of Development is to have real meaning, that the intellectual resources of the developing nations be cultivated to the fullest extent possible. The Agency has recognized this need through its training and technical assistance programs, which have been among the most

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beneficial of its activities. To many countries, assistance of this kind has provided the most immediate evidence of the Agency's usefulness.

We hope that the Agency, in the light of the considerable experience it has now had with the fellowship program, will review the procedures followed in the selection and placement of fellows in order to ensure that the program meets to the greatest possible extent the needs of the developing countries. The Agency should continue to see that applicants are well qualified; that their study programs are well considered, and that the time required for their placement is reduced to the maximum extent possible. We believe further that the fellowship program of the Agency should be more carefully integrated with other forms of technical assistance, particularly in regard to projects involving equipment and experts, so that returning fellows will be able to make maximum use of the training received.

We shall continue our offers of training opportunities to Agency fellows and will endeavor to place fellows where appropriate. As an illustration in this connection, I might note that on September 14 we dedicated the Cambridge Electron Accelerator. This facility will be made available to suitably qualified scientists from foreign countries, including Agency fellows.

We also renew for 1963 our offer to donate up to \$50,000 worth of special nuclear materials for use in Agency projects of research and medical therapy.

Conferences and Publications

We believe that both the conferences and the publications of the Agency have been generally valuable. For example, the Agency's Conference on Plasma Physics and Controlled Nuclear Fusion Research was widely heralded by the scientific community, and its Journal on Plasma Physics is already held in highest regard for its excellence. The various symposia the Agency has sponsored or in which it has participated have provided useful information on radioisotopes for developing countries. We believe the Agency's prestige

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will be further enhanced by continuing its programs of conferences and publications in carefully selected areas.

You may recall that last year I expressed our view that the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy be held next year under the Agency's auspices. Since then the Scientific Advisory Committee has recommended that the Third Conference be held in 1964 and sponsored by the U.N.; with Agency cooperation and assistance. In view of this recommendation I urge all members to encourage their Governments to support a resolution at the present U.N. General Assembly calling for a Third Conference to be held in 1964 under U.N. sponsorship with a major executive function to be performed by the Agency. The convening of such a major conference in 1964 would require, we believe, some curtailment of the Agency conference and symposia program in that period.

New Undertakings

In view of the practical limitations of the Agency's resources, I would suggest that the Agency explore means of helping its members in ways that do not require large new funds. Should not the Agency, for example, serve as the source for developing new international cooperative ventures? Could the Agency not serve as a forum for members interested in facilities that are often too expensive for a single nation? The Agency could provide the secretarial services and develop the required studies.

Statutory Amendments

We welcome the progress made thus far on the ratification of the amendment of Article VI of the statute to provide for increased Board membership by Middle Eastern and African countries. We hope that every effort will be made by all those countries which have not yet ratified, so that the amendment may come into effect during the present session of the General Conference.

The United States also lends its strongest support for the earliest resolution of the Agency's financial difficulties.

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As has been pointed out earlier, the present system of financing is not working well enough. We believe that little may be achieved in realizing the fruits of long term planning until a solid and predictable system of financing the Agency's programs is adopted. To us this means placing the budget on a fully assessed basis. We are pleased to find widespread support for this concept among many of the governments of the less technologically advanced Member States, and feel assured that the proposed studies by the Board on this matter will result in a formula which will meet the needs of the Agency while accommodating member states which face particular financial difficulties.

We would like to see an appropriate resolution of this problem at the earliest practicable time. We cannot expect the Agency to grow sufficiently to cope with the task ahead when year after year its budgeted operating funds are not forthcoming, and we know you share this concern.

Conclusions

In summary, as we survey the prospects for man and the potential of this Agency for serving him, 20 years after the release of atomic energy, several thoughts come to mind.

The explosive growth of knowledge in this period has had two main results. First, men have obtained the power, through science and technology, essentially to create their own environment, to abolish want, and to increase the dignity and meaning of individual human life. Second, we face the paradox that this same power is so great as to become a new factor in the environment, testing man's capacity to maintain high civilizations.

The most essential mechanisms for human adaptation to the new factor in the environment are strong and effective international organizations to maintain and strengthen working relationships between nations. The character of this Agency makes it one of the most important in strengthening such relationships and in spreading the benefits of science and technology around the globe. We dare not allow it to falter in its task.

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The fulfillment of the potential of the organization, however, depends upon the vision of the members, and upon the extent to which they give moral and financial support to that vision. Neither one nation nor a handful can make a world organization succeed. Each, to the extent that is within its power, must lend strength to the Agency, not only in return for the benefits currently received, but perhaps more particularly for much larger rewards that lie ahead as the world community moves deeper into the Atomic Age.

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

IA-12 IAEA

Reference Section

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File

DATE: September 17, 1962

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary *WBM*

SUBJECT: PROPOSED U.S. STATEMENT AT SIXTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF IAEA

SYMBOL: SECY:JCH

1. At Information Meeting 192 on September 7, 1962, the Commission:

Approved an offer of special nuclear material up to \$50,000 in value for use in research and medical therapy to be made during the Chairman's statement at the Sixth General Conference of the IAEA.

2. Attached is a copy of the Director of International Affairs' September 5, 1962 memorandum to the General Manager recommending approval of the \$50,000 fuel offer.

Attachment:

As noted above

cc:

- Chairman w/o attachment
- General Manager w/o attachment
- Deputy General Manager w/o attachment
- Asst. General Manager w/o attachment
- Asst. Gen. Mgr. for International Activities w/o attachment
- Director, International Affairs w/o attachment
- Controller w/o attachment
- Asst. to the Gen. Mgr. w/o attachment
- General Counsel w/o attachment

Copy filed:
PFC-H-SNM Dist

~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

9-17-62

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~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Secretary

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

GT-926

TO : A. R. Luedcke
General Manager

DATE:

September 5, 1962
7th

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

A. A. Wells

*rec'd
9/11*

SUBJECT: PROPOSED U.S. STATEMENT AT SIXTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF IAEA

The Sixth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency will convene in Vienna on September 18, 1962.

As in the past, the U.S. will make a statement in the general debate. The draft statement being prepared is general in tone and supports the Agency's program. It contains no changes in U.S. policy and makes no specific commitments other than an offer, for the fourth successive year, to provide free special nuclear material up to \$50,000 in value for use in research and medical therapy. It takes into account the Report of the Advisory Committee on U.S. Policy Toward the IAEA and consequent considerations of this subject in the Commission and the Department of State.

In view of the circumstances cited above, we recommend that you request Commission approval of the \$50,000 fuel offer at an information meeting at an early date.

We believe that the Chairman's office will take appropriate steps to inform the Commissioners of the contents of the U.S. statement.

*Comm. approved at info. mtg
9/7/62*

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~~OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

AEC

DA-12-IAEA

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

No. E-322
Tel. Hazelwood 7-7831
Ext. 3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Tuesday, September 11, 1962)

PRESS RUN 3:30 pm

GLENN T. SEABORG, AEC CHAIRMAN, DEPARTS FOR IAEA
CONFERENCE; WILL BE HONORED IN SWEDEN ON SUNDAY

Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, will depart today (Tuesday, Sept. 11) for Vienna where he will attend the Sixth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The conference opens on Tuesday, September 18. Commissioners Robert E. Wilson and James T. Ramey also will attend the conference.

En route to Vienna, Dr. Seaborg will visit Stockholm where he will be honored as The Swedish American for 1962 by the Vasa Order of America on Sunday, September 16.

The annual "Sweden America Day" festivities will be climaxed at Skanson, an open air museum in Stockholm, when Countess Estelle Bernadotte, a member of the Royal Family, presents Dr. Seaborg with an award emblematic of the honor. Dr. Seaborg will respond with a brief speech of acceptance. Before the ceremonies, Dr. Seaborg will be a guest of Prime Minister Tage Erlander at a luncheon.

Attending the festivities will be many of Sweden's leading personages, officials from the American Embassy and relatives of Dr. Seaborg who live in Sweden.

In the official invitation to Dr. Seaborg, Eric Ekberg, District Master for this year's ceremonies, wrote:

"The interest shown by the governing Swedish authorities and the officials of the American Embassy in Sweden, upon learning of your appoint-

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27-116

ment, proves without a doubt, that the foremost descendant of our race in America has been selected, and I, as District Master, feel greatly honored to extend this our invitation to you Dr. Seaborg and to bid you a most cordial welcome to Sweden."

The Vasa Order of America is an organization which fosters good will between Sweden and the United States. Each year it selects an outstanding American of Swedish descent to receive the award, emblematic of the Swedish American of the Year.

On Friday, September 14, Dr. Seaborg will lecture before the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences in Stockholm. He will leave Stockholm for Vienna on Monday, September 17.

9/11/62

with men from Egypt, or Greece, or Iran or Spain, etc. and to find out that they really know something.

This has given me much food for thought. It has been a warning for me not to take a too provincial view as to where theoretical physics is or is going to be "done". We should keep in mind that this century of ours is moving fast and that the needs of the developing countries, now and in years to come, may be often of a novel kind. An early recognition of these needs by the U. S. may importantly add to our stature and increase our goodwill.

(4) There is indeed a need to create one or more new centers where the people I have been talking about can go to for periods devoted to advanced study and research and to stimulating interaction with others. This is of importance for any active physicist. For these people there are two additional specific arguments. First, as their number in any given country is small and their academic responsibilities are often large, they need sustenance so as not to drown in largely technical duties. Secondly, it may counteract an incentive to "escape" to the presently much better developed countries which would be a setback for their own land.

(5) It has been suggested that this need could be met by negotiating for fellowships at established centers. No doubt such centers can be and are of important help in this respect. But they will not suffice.

The reason is simple. The existing centers can only offer a limited supply of places and they should stick to their natural limitations so as not to get swamped themselves. As an example, the Institute at Princeton annually takes about 20-25 fellows in physics. We believe that this is our right size, if we would take many more the level of the work and the intimacy of personal contacts in physics might suffer. Other places may have different conditions but, I am sure, all of them have more or less sharply defined natural limitations in size (not to mention the financial limitations).

Against this relatively constant supply, we are going to meet an increasing demand for places. New steps need be taken to reach a balance. Whether or not the IAEA will be the sponsor of a new research institute, I am convinced that we will witness, in the near future, the creation of new centers.

(6) Thus in my opinion there exist good reasons behind proposals that may be forthcoming for the creation of new research centers. The next question is whether the Agency is the right kind of organization to undertake or sponsor such a venture.

There are two reasons for doubt in my mind in this respect. First, I cannot escape the impression that this Agency does not quite know what it is for and that they have fallen upon this Institute idea as an important means to help justify their existence. To put it bluntly, they are just a shade too eager for my tastes. Still, one might take a relaxed view on this as long as a workable proposal would emerge.

Secondly, an Institute of this kind should of course have full academic freedom. Here I could foresee difficulties. I could imagine that there may be pressures for a fixed number of berths per annum per country, regardless of the relative merit of the candidates. Any such provisions might seriously hamper the development of a Center of this kind.

(7) All these considerations are secondary, in my mind, to what I consider the core of the problem. It takes money to create Centers. But, far more important, it takes a small number of permanent staff members of very high caliber to start the job. This is the real problem. There is a need for a hard core to run the show. These should be theorists, several of whom should also be in close contact with experimental developments. (As long as such an intimate contact exists it is not absolutely necessary that the location of a Center is near a laboratory.)

The problem of finding such people is rather circular. You cannot find people without money. Yet you would not want to commit yourself until you knew that you had the right people to start with. However there clearly exist prudent procedures for resolving this conflict.

(8) With all these problems well in mind, it nevertheless seems to me that the U. S. delegation to the Assembly should give every serious consideration to proposals for creating a new Institute. If any particular country would like to undertake such a venture rather than the Agency itself, an Agency endorsement of a sound plan might be a great help too.

(9) As regards the much simpler problem of Summer schools, I share the view of the SAC that they should be held in different countries each time. In that way one can bring fresh stimulus to new areas. It should particularly be kept in mind that the time and place be chosen so as to make for comfortable working conditions. I have nothing but praise for the hospitality found in Trieste and the place at which the Seminar was held was very well set up. However, it was just too hot most of the time. Professor Budini of Trieste told me confidentially that normally he and his family are away from Trieste during August as the sirocco can be quite uncomfortable. He had proposed June or September as better times but the Agency insisted on the

time ultimately chosen. I feel you should know this, because this past summer school which was good could have been even more profitable under more temperate climatic conditions.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A. Pais".

A. Pais

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. R. Luedcke
General Manager

DATE: *Sept 5-1962*

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

SUBJECT: PROPOSED U.S. STATEMENT AT SIXTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF IAEA

The Sixth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency will convene in Vienna on September 18, 1962.

As in the past, the U.S. will make a statement in the general debate. The draft statement being prepared is general in tone and supports the Agency's program. It contains no changes in U.S. policy and makes no specific commitments other than an offer, for the fourth successive year, to provide free special nuclear material up to \$50,000 in value for use in research and medical therapy. It takes into account the Report of the Advisory Committee on U.S. Policy Toward the IAEA and consequent considerations of this subject in the Commission and the Department of State.

In view of the circumstances cited above, we recommend that you request Commission approval of the \$50,000 fuel offer at an information meeting at an early date.

We believe that the Chairman's office will take appropriate steps to inform the Commissioners of the contents of the U.S. statement.

*Comm. approved at info. mtg
9/7/62*

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JUL 17. DAGA

DC 2158⁸

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

SEP 1 1962

Dear Professor Otero:

I plan to attend the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna during the third week of September, and I look forward to seeing you there. On my return to the United States from Vienna, I now hope to be able to stop briefly in Madrid on September 25. Since I plan to arrive by air about 3:00 P.M., I would be particularly pleased if I could arrange to visit the Moncloa Center later that afternoon.

Although I wish that I could visit longer in Spain, I look forward to the possibility of visiting the Moncloa Center and gaining a first hand impression of the work going on there.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

Professor Jose M. Otero
President, Junta de Energia Nuclear
Calle de Serrano 121
Madrid, Spain

cc: Chairman Seaborg (2) ←
Commissioner Heworth
Commissioner Wilson
Paris Office
GM
AGMIA
A.A. Wells, Dir/DIA
Fullerton, Bur/DIA

[Handwritten signature]

9/1/62

AUG 29 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SEABORG
COMMISSIONER HANONER
COMMISSIONER WILSON

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: IAEA SURVEY OF NUCLEAR POWER PROSPECTS IN PAKISTAN

In a press release dated August 14, the International Atomic Energy Agency states that, according to its mission of experts, nuclear power should be regarded as "a leading contender" for the supply of Pakistan's future energy needs.

The release states that this conclusion is based on the following facts:

Deposits of coal are small and of poor quality and cannot play a significant part in meeting the power requirements of the country; domestic oil production meets only a small percentage of present needs; natural gas fields, while at present important, are subject to medium-term exhaustion; and hydro resources are geographically restricted. Thus, indigenous conventional energy sources appear insufficient to provide the high per capita electricity consumption which the industrialization of the country will necessarily bring about.

An early undertaking of a nuclear power project in Pakistan would have certain advantages, the experts state, because of its restraining effect on the prices of alternative fuels and the first-hand experience in operation, management and safety which would enable Pakistan to form a realistic judgment as to the speed and extent of its future nuclear power program.

The report goes on to discuss the prospects of nuclear power for separate power areas of Pakistan: Karachi, the West Pakistan Grid, and the eastern and western zones of East Pakistan.

Secretary

S. 29-62

Chairman Hasbani

- 2 -

The Karachi area, according to the report, presents particularly suitable near-term characteristics for the introduction of a nuclear power plant. Power demand has consistently exceeded estimates. On the basis of certain assumptions it is estimated that a 192 MW nuclear plant installed in 1967 would be competitive and that a 66 MW unit would have only slightly higher generating costs than a gas-fired plant of the same size.

For the West Pakistan Grid the report concludes that "cost analyses indicate that nuclear power might be of interest to fill part of the need for thermal power. Its prospects are expected to be even more favorable in the future."

Demand estimates point out a substantial power gap in the eastern zone of East Pakistan during the second half of the present decade. A 50 MW nuclear plant would be more than competitive if present oil prices were maintained and natural gas prices aligned to them. Considering that the western zone is also likely to show a power gap before 1970, particularly favorable conditions for the introduction of nuclear power plants in East Pakistan would arise if the power sources of the two zones were interconnected. This would permit the consideration of large nuclear units whose economic advantages are particularly attractive.

We are obtaining copies of the full text of the report for AEC review and for your further information.

Signed by:
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

cc: Secretariat (2) ←

U.S. INFO SA 881 5:00

RECEIVED

IA-15-IAEA

August 1, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSIONERS

Subject: AEC STATEMENT ON THE REPORT OF THE ADVISORY
COMMITTEE ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD THE IAEA

The attached statement, which Dr. Haworth will deliver on August 2, 1952, before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, is circulated for the information of the Commissioners, the General Manager and the General Counsel. One hundred copies of the statement were delivered to the JCAB today by Congressional Liaison.

H. B. McCool
Secretary

Attachment:
Statement

cc: General Manager w/att.
General Counsel w/att.

Distribution:

- Chairman w/ 6 copies of statement
- Dr. Wilson w/ 2 copies of statement
- Dr. Haworth w/ 3 copies of statement
- Gen Mgr w/ 2 copies
- Gen Counsel 2/ 1 copy
- D. C. Office w/ 1 copy
- (Secretariat, GT w/ 1 copy)
- (Reference Section for files)
- Policy Review w/c copy
- Meeting Branch w/ 1 copy

OFFICE ▶	SECY:madavis	SECY			
SURNAME ▶	<i>[Signature]</i>	W. original signed H. B. McCool			
DATE ▶	8/1/52	8/1/62			

8/1/52

AEC STATEMENT ON THE REPORT OF THE ADVISORY
COMMITTEE ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD THE IAEA

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I wish to say that the AEC is pleased to have the Advisory Committee's report on U.S. policy toward the IAEA which is before us today and which was prepared under the able chairmanship of Dr. Smyth. We have found that the report has served in certain cases to point up new policy considerations, in other cases to help crystallize our thoughts on specific issues and policies, and in still other cases to reaffirm that our past actions have been sound.

In general, the main thrust of the report is toward a reaffirmation of U.S. policy of strong support for the IAEA, on the grounds that the peaceful uses of atomic energy can and should play an important role in our foreign policy and that support of the IAEA is an effective means for the furtherance of this policy.

The AEC agrees with these conclusions and also agrees that the Agency has, in its first four years, served a useful function and contributed significantly to the basic goal of promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Acceptance of these conclusions requires that future policy of the U.S. toward the IAEA be soundly based in terms of strengthening the Agency in its purpose of promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy and of contribution to U.S. foreign policy objectives. It is on the basis of these criteria that we have evaluated and are continuing to evaluate, the recommendations set forth in the Advisory Committee's report.

I believe it is fair to say that an analysis of the recommendations in the report reveals that those of the greatest impact fall in the areas of the development of nuclear power and of safeguards against the diversion of material and equipment to military purposes. The report itself in fact, identifies these two subjects as the principal factors affecting the contributions that the Agency can make in the future.

Bilateral activities and safeguards

We recognize the validity of the Advisory Committee's statements to the effect that one method of encouraging the development of Agency competence is to transfer to it as many as possible of the activities that are now being carried out bilaterally. Basically these activities are the supply of materials and of equipment and the application of safeguards. With respect to supply activities, it should be noted that any of our bilateral partners can at any time utilize the Agency as a supply channel. There is no bar to this and it has been our policy to encourage them to do so.

Use of the Agency for the supply of materials and equipment automatically carries with it the appropriate Agency safeguards. Additionally, safeguards may be applied to bilateral activities voluntarily placed under the system. The current principles and procedures of the Agency's safeguard system are adequate for the type of assistance that is now generally being provided by the IAEA and through bilateral activities. As the Advisory Committee points out, however, the construction of significant

numbers of nuclear power plants will increase substantially the possibilities of nuclear products from such plants being diverted to military use. There is evident, therefore, a need for continued effort to obtain, as the Advisory Committee describes it, "a uniform world-wide, effective system of safeguards."

Ideally, such a system would be one administered by the IAEA. The IAEA system, however applies only to assistance received through the Agency or to bilateral activities voluntarily placed under the Agency's system. It cannot be regarded as a world-wide system nor should it be confused with disarmament efforts. Nevertheless, the Agency system provides a means for bringing nuclear facilities under safeguards and could set a highly desirable example of a truly workable international safeguarding system. For these reasons, we regard the Agency's safeguard function to be the most important of its activities and we believe that serious efforts should be made to strengthen and make the safeguard system work. The U.S. has continually reviewed the kind of safeguards system which will provide adequate assurance against diversion of nuclear materials at a minimum cost in funds and manpower. Much progress has been made in defining and applying a system which is considerably less complex than those once considered necessary, and additional effort is being devoted to further simplification of safeguard procedures, including consideration of improved instrumentation techniques.

While complete and full use of the Agency as a supplier of materials would be a significant step in strengthening Agency safeguards, many countries have greater confidence in, and preference for, the bilateral channel. Important as it may be to the Agency for it to serve as a supplier of material, (a question on which there have been different opinions), it is even more important that Agency safeguards become generally applied. It is, therefore, of great significance, in the interests of strengthening the safeguards function of the Agency, that greater emphasis be given to the voluntary application of IAEA safeguards to bilateral transactions.

Nuclear Power

The Advisory Committee's principal recommendation on nuclear power is that "a detailed study to be made within the U.S. Government of steps to be taken to further foreign policy objectives in the field of atomic power." This recommendation is made on the basis of the Committee's judgment that "nuclear power is on the threshold of economic attractiveness in a number of technologically advanced parts of the world." Specifically, the report enumerates five ways in which the U.S. can promote the construction of nuclear power reactors outside the U.S. and suggests that these possibilities be examined to determine their potential advantages and disadvantages.

In general, the AEC agrees with the Committee's premise regarding the approaching economic competitiveness of nuclear power in high fuel-cost areas. Implicit in this premise is the assumption that nuclear power plants will be

constructed in significant numbers in some countries abroad during the next decade. It now seems clear that this will indeed be likely. We are, therefore, reviewing the nature of the gap that exists between the current costs of nuclear power and its economic competitiveness in high-cost fuel areas of the world. The nature of this gap will provide a guide as to the type of assistance that might usefully be given to promote the construction of nuclear power plants and will permit a realistic decision on the desirability of the U.S. offering such assistance.

While it would not be desirable to endeavor to forecast at this stage what this decision might be, I believe that certain considerations may be stated now without prejudice to the conclusions that may be reached. The AEC is inclined to agree with the Advisory Committee's conclusion that it would not be wise for the U.S. to promote the construction of experimental power reactors in countries which do not have a well-developed technology, and that any encouragement to be given the construction of power reactors should be toward well-tested types. With respect to the role which the Agency might play in the encouragement of nuclear power, the Agency cannot be regarded as a potential source of direct financing of nuclear power plants unless a substantial change is to be made in its fiscal structure. There is clearly, on the other hand, a broad role for the Agency in providing technical advice. The extent to which this technical advice should be supplemented by material or financial assistance by the Agency and by the U.S. is the main point raised by the Committee. If any such assistance were to be

provided, I believe one essential requirement would be that its character and level be in keeping with the scope of the Agency's own program and budgetary level. It would not, for instance, be in the interests of either the Agency or the U.S. for the latter to finance through the Agency the construction of a nuclear plant in a given country at an expenditure level several times larger than the Agency's normal budget. This is a somewhat obvious example but whether something less is desirable and practicable will require additional study. We will, of course, advise the Committee of the results of this study.

Current activities of the IAEA

With respect to program activities apart from nuclear power and safeguards, the Advisory Committee's report points up the fact that the Agency's activities have become important and may, irrespective of developments in nuclear power and safeguards, justify continued vigorous U.S. support of the Agency. Among its principal recommendations, the Advisory Committee calls for the U.S. to take the lead in securing international agreement that the Agency be recognized as the instrument most appropriate for certain functions including:

1. The establishment of uniform health and safety standards;
2. The provision of technical assistance;
3. The reconciliation of liability and indemnification practices;
4. The conduct of international research projects; and
5. The promulgation of waste management standards.

Additional more specific suggestions regarding these current activities of the Agency are contained in Chapter II of the Committee's Report.

The U.S. has been an active participant in Agency activities in these fields. We believe that the areas of standards and codes, health and safety, waste management and liability are particularly well suited for Agency programs. All involve problems which may transcend national boundaries and on which there should consequently be international action to establish widely acceptable standards and norms. In our past support of Agency activities, for instance, ten U.S. experts have participated in the panels which the Agency has called together in its health and safety program. These panels helped to prepare the Agency's Health and Safety Measures, Basic Safety Standards, Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials and other codes and standards. Other panels carried out reactor hazard evaluations in Switzerland, the Netherlands, Thailand and the Philippines. Similarly, U.S. experts have participated in all of the Agency's expert panels on waste management and liability questions.

We propose to continue our active support and encouragement of Agency activities in these fields. There has already, in our opinion, been substantial recognition of the Agency as the most appropriate body to carry out these activities internationally and we believe that this recognition will continue to expand.

With respect to the provision of technical assistance, we agree that the IAEA should be recognized as a most appropriate instrument for providing such assistance in nuclear energy. The Advisory Committee itself recognized, however, "that there may well be circumstances in which the bilateral approach may prove a faster and more effective means of furnishing equipment." Similar considerations may hold true for the award of fellowships and the provision of experts.

We feel that the Agency should continue to play an important, but not exclusive, role in this field insofar as the provision of U.S. assistance is concerned. One factor which limits the U.S. reliance upon the Agency as a mechanism for providing technical assistance is the contribution made to the Agency by other nations for such assistance. The Agency's technical assistance is currently financed from the voluntary contributions of Member States and these contributions have consistently fallen short of the target figure. U.S. contributions to these funds have amounted to at least 50% of the amounts collected. I might note, however, that in line with the Advisory Committee's recommendations, the U.S. has supported the Agency's program of technical assistance by offering 305 cost-free fellowships, by making available 24 cost-free experts for technical assignments and by providing equipment valued at \$433,500 for Agency-approved projects. We believe that this support has helped the Agency and brought credit to the U.S. We are gratified at the Advisory Committee's conclusions which support such assistance and which recommended its continuation and expansion.

The research activities of the Agency fall into two categories, those pursued primarily in furtherance of the statutory functions of the Agency, such as health and safety and waste disposal, and those pursued in areas of technical assistance import, such as uses of isotopes in agriculture. To date the Agency has supported some 120 research contracts. We regard this program to be appropriate and desirable, first, in terms of supporting research which is significant to Agency functions and which is not being done by others; second, in terms of the Agency's position of being able to organize projects which require international coordination; and third, in terms of being able to provide useful activity for laboratories in lesser developed areas. Additionally, the fact that the Agency has a research program enhances the Agency's ability to attract a competent technical staff and also provides, through personal contact with laboratory and contractor personnel, access to knowledgeable people who can provide advice and guidance for the Agency's programs.

The U.S. has itself found Agency research projects worthy of special support. Under a joint program with the Agency, the U.S. has financed 20 research contracts and 12 renewals in a total amount of \$398,220. These contracts have had to pass the test of "being in the programmatic interest of the AEC" before funding is undertaken. In view of the many demands for research money, I believe this to be a fair test to apply in order to insure that the best use possible is being made of the funds available.

The Advisory Committee has made additional specific recommendations with respect to Agency activities in the dissemination of information, the use of isotopes and the conduct of study programs upon which I do not believe comment is necessary other than to say that we find them acceptable and will be guided by them in exerting our influence upon the direction of the pertinent Agency programs. Similarly, we find the Committee's suggestions contained in the general comments in Chapter III of the Report to be valid, and to provide useful guidance in our continuing participation in and support of the Agency.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, may I add further emphasis to the importance which should be attached to the Advisory Committee's conclusions regarding safeguards against diversion to military activities. The more the nuclear power industry develops, the greater the dimensions of this problem become and the more crucial is the application of international safeguards. We shall do all we can to help maintain the Agency as an effective organization; one which is technically competent, carrying out well-conceived and administered programs, and a desirable instrument through which the U.S. can carry out its policy in furthering the peaceful uses of atomic energy including international safeguards.

IA: D-TAG

JUL 30 1962

**MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BOARD
COMMISSIONER HANCOCK
COMMISSIONER WILSON**

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER Signed by:
A. A. Wells

**SUBJECT: COMMENTS OF SIR CHRISTOPHER NIXON UPON THE ADVISORY
COMMITTEE REPORT ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD THE IAEA**

I have received a copy of a letter which Sir Christopher Nixon, Chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board of the U.K., recently sent to Mr. Philip Sporn and which comments briefly upon the report of the Advisory Committee on U.S. Policy toward the IAEA.

Sir Christopher doubts, as an initial reaction, whether an effective control of nuclear fuels and fissionable by-products can be exercised through the Agency. His reasons for this are that, as nuclear power plants become more numerous, there will be a free flow of information through commercial and industrial channels and the commercial patterns which control the sales and purchasing of nuclear power plants will, similarly, more and more closely to those established in other industrial fields. Sir Christopher believes that a comprehensive plan such as the French plan might succeed but that a less comprehensive plan is unlikely to be effective.

In other fields considered in the Advisory Committee report, Sir Christopher thinks the Agency can perform a useful function.

cc: G.M.
AGNIA
Secretariat (2)

Signed by:
A. A. Wells
A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

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Congress of the United States
JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

July 25, 1962

Honorable Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Confirming earlier notification given to your staff by the Joint Committee staff, the Joint Committee has scheduled a public hearing on Thursday, August 2, 1962, at 2:00 pm, in Room AE-I of the Capitol. The Committee would like to receive testimony on the recent Report dated May 19, 1962, of the Advisory Committee on U. S. Policy Toward the International Atomic Energy Agency, to be followed by comments by the Department of State and the Atomic Energy Commission on the report, and possible plans to implement its principal recommendations.

It is requested that appropriate representatives of the Commission be present and prepared to testify.

Dr. Haworth, who participated as a member of the Advisory Committee, will receive a separate notification concerning this hearing, and an invitation to be present.

Sincerely yours,

Chet Holifield
Chet Holifield
Chairman

X-06m-7-JCAE

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TA-12-1054

JUL 25 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BOARD

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: IAEA PLANS TO COMMEMORATE THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOMB FILE

We have been informed that the IAEA is planning a special issue of its Quarterly Bulletin to mark the twentieth anniversary of the Bomb File on December 8. Contributions for the issue will be sought from the scientists on the attached list, which was developed by Dr. Milner. You have been included for an article on the early work on transmutation elements and if this agreeable to you we would like to mention that fact in the Mission. A request to make the contribution would then come to you from Dr. Milner.

In informing us of the Agency's plans, the Mission inquired whether the IAEA has plans to commemorate the event which might duplicate or conflict with the Agency's proposal. What the IAEA might do is presently being considered by the Division of Public Information, but it seems clear that it will not duplicate the Agency effort and we are advising the Mission that it may so inform the Agency.

Original signed by
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

Attachments:
List of Scientists

cc: Commissioner Newark
Commissioner Wilson
Secretariat (2) ←

7-25-62

LIST OF SCIENTISTS FROM WHOM CONTRIBUTIONS WILL BE DRAWN FOR
THE SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE IAEA BULLETIN TO MARK THE TWENTIETH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE FERMI LATTICE PILE ON 2 DECEMBER (1942-62)

1. Professor Otto Hahn (on early researches with uranium leading to the achievement of uranium fission)
2. Dr. Lise Meitner (on her work with Hahn, Strassman and Frisch leading to uranium fission and her recognition and interpretation of the phenomenon)
3. Professor Niels Bohr (on early discoveries, especially his theoretical construction of the atomic model from Rutherford's experimental results, researches in Copenhagen under his guidance, his arrival in the USA and discussions with scientists, including Fermi, on the possibilities of a fission chain reaction)
4. Dr. John R. Dunning (on early fission experiments)
5. Professor S. K. Allison (on the work of the Metallurgical Laboratory at Chicago University)
6. Professor Leo Szilard or Professor Eugene P. Wigner (on researches and experiments in the USA leading to the construction of the Chicago pile)
7. Mrs. Laura Fermi (a personal memoir of Fermi's Chicago days)
8. Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg (on the early work on transuranium elements)
9. Dr. Harry D. Smyth (on the general history of work in the USA leading to the Fermi pile and the Smyth Report)
10. Sir John Cockcroft (on the early researches and experiments in Britain and the subsequent development of power reactors)
11. Dr. Bertrand Goldschmidt (on French contribution to early atomic work)
12. Professor Vasily S. Ezhovyanov (on atomic research and reactor development in the USSR)
13. Dr. Hwai J. Shubin (on the consequences of Fermi's achievement in terms of power development, especially for the developing countries)

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JUL 24 1962

**MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN BOARD OF
COMMISSIONERS MANCINI
COMMISSIONER WILSON**

FROM: GENERAL MANAGER Signed by:
A. A. Wells

**SUBJECT: DESIGNATION OF ARGENTINA AS THE LANA BOARD OF GOVERNORS
AS "MOST ADVANCED" IN LATIN AMERICA**

In my memorandum of June 22 on the LANA Board of Governors' meeting, I reported that a panel of three experts was to be appointed by the Chairman of the Board to report on whether Brazil or Argentina is most advanced in atomic energy in Latin America.

The panel was composed of Dr. Rørdam of Norway, Dr. Laurila of Finland and Dr. Gulam of India. It met in Paris from July 5 to 7 and concluded that there is no sufficient basis for stating that either Argentina or Brazil is most advanced.

Prior to the special meeting of the Board on July 15 to consider the designation in the light of the panel's report, Argentina and Brazil reached an agreed solution on resolution of the matter. This permitted the Chairman of the Board to announce that there was a consensus of the Board to designate Argentina as the most advanced for 1962-1963. It is reported from Buenos Aires that the agreement between Argentina and Brazil provides for Argentina holding the seat for a two-year period.

Signed by:
A. A. Wells

A. A. Wells, Director
Division of International Affairs

cc: Secretariat (2) ←

JUL 24 1962

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7-24-62

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File

DATE: July 19, 1962

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary 

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE ATTENDANCE OF DR. JEROME WIESNER AT IAEA GENERAL CONFERENCE, VIENNA

SYMBOL: SECY:JCH

1. At Information Meeting 176 on July 13, 1962, the Chairman noted that he had invited Dr. Jerome Wiesner, Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, to attend the forthcoming IAEA General Conference in Vienna and requested appropriate discussions with the Department of State.

2. The Office of the Secretary was subsequently informed by the Division of International Affairs that the requested discussions will take place at the appropriate time.

cc:

Chairman

General Manager

Deputy General Manager

Asst. General Manager

Asst. Gen. Mgr. for International Activities

Asst. to the Gen. Mgr.

Director, International Affairs

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July 12, 1962

AEC 973/61

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ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE SMYTH REPORT

Note by the Secretary

1. The Office of the Chairman has requested that the attached telegram from the Vienna Mission be circulated for the information of the Commission.

2. The telegram was noted by the Chairman at Information Meeting 174 on July 5, 1962.

W. B. McCool

Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Rec'd June 28, 1962

FROM: VIENNA
TO: SECRETARY OF STATE
NO: 2242, JUNE 28
IAEA, DEPTTEL 2475.

FOLLOWING ARE PRINCIPAL MISSION SUGGESTIONS RE STEPS TO IMPLEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS IAEA ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT:

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS. US SHOULD MAKE CONCENTRATED EFFORT CONCLUDE NEGOTIATION PRIOR SEPT GC FOR TRANSFER AT LEAST ONE BILATERAL AGREEMENT (PROBABLY JAPANESE) TO AGENCY. BELIEVE SUCH IMPETUS NECESSARY IF AGENCY NOT TO LOSE MOMENTUM IN FIELDS FUEL SUPPLY AND SAFEGUARDS. MISSION BELIEVES WE SHOULD NOT RELAX THIS EFFORT BECAUSE OF DIFFICULT PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES ISSUE.

IF OTHER ISSUES RE TRANSFER RESOLVED, UNLIKELY BG WOULD REJECT AGREEMENTS BECAUSE OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES DIFFERENCES. IN ORDER MAKE AGENCY ATTRACTIVE ALTERNATIVE TO BILATERAL ARRANGEMENTS, US SHOULD CONTINUE PRESS SECRETARIAT TO DEVELOP EXPEDITIOUS PROCEDURES FOR MEETING MEMBER REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE, INCLUDING NUCLEAR MATERIALS.

SAFEGUARDS. US SHOULD MEET AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WITH PRINCIPAL ALLIES TO CONSIDER IN DETAIL DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS FOR REACTORS ABOVE 100 MEGAWATTS THERMAL. BELIEVE WE SHOULD, HOWEVER, AVOID FORMAL REQUEST TO SECRETARIAT TO PREPARE DOCUMENTATION FOR BG CONSIDERATION UNTIL GC HAS ACTED ON BG RECOMMENDATION FOR DEFERRAL REVIEW OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENT. US SHOULD ALSO MAKE FURTHER EFFORT WITH WESTERN SUPPLYING COUNTRIES, INCLUDING SMALL SUPPLIERS, TO ACHIEVE AGREEMENT THAT PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES AGENCY SAFEGUARDS SHOULD APPLY IN BILATERAL TRANSFERS NUCLEAR MATERIALS.

STANDARDS. US SHOULD CONTINUE TRY IN UN AGENCIES AND REGIONAL ORGS AND WITH BILATERAL PARTNERS AS APPROPRIATE TO HAVE AGENCY'S STANDARDS ACCEPTED IN FIELDS HEALTH AND SAFETY, WASTE MANAGEMENT, AND LIABILITY.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. US SHOULD ENCOURAGE BROAD RATHER THAN SEGMENTED APPROACH AGENCY ASSISTANCE WITH EMPHASIS ON COUNTRY PROGRAMS ENCOMPASSING VARIOUS TYPES AID. AS CONCOMITANT SHOULD SUPPORT REORGANIZATION SECRETARIAT TO INTEGRATE DIFFERENT SECTIONS RESPONSIBLE VARIOUS PARTS PROGRAM. SHOULD ALSO SUPPORT CLOSER COORDINATION WITH NATIONAL AND OTHER UN ASSISTANCE MECHANISMS. MISSION DOES NOT RECOMMEND FURTHER EXPANSION FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM AT THIS TIME BUT BELIEVES INSTEAD WE SHOULD SEEK ORIENT PROGRAM INCREASINGLY TOWARD PRACTICAL ON-THE-JOB TRAINING ALONG LINES US REACTOR TRAINING PROGRAM. WE SHOULD CONSIDER MAKING SIMILAR OFFERS IN OTHER FIELDS. US SHOULD ENCOURAGE DG CONTINUE DISCUSSIONS WITH AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES RE COOPERATIVE USE SEIBERSDORF FACILITIES.

- 1 -

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AGENCY RESEARCH PROGRAM. WE DOUBT THAT TOTAL AGENCY PROGRAM SHOULD BE SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED BUT BELIEVE THAT US SHOULD CONTINUE REVIEW ITS ORIENTATION AND SCOPE. AGENCY SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED ASSURE IT IS NOT DUPLICATING RESEARCH DONE BY OTHERS. NATIONAL RESEARCH FACILITIES SHOULD BE INCREASINGLY ENLISTED CARRY OUT NEEDED RESEARCH OF INTEREST AGENCY. IN LINE WITH INTEGRATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES BELIEVE GREATER SHARE OF CONTRACTS SHOULD BE PLACED IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

NUCLEAR POWER BELIEVE STUDY RECOMMENDED BY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MOST ESSENTIAL AND SHOULD BE AIMED AT POLICY DECISION ON US ROLE (INCLUDING ACTION THROUGH AGENCY) IN PROMOTION POWER REACTORS ABROAD OVER NEXT 5-10 YEAR PERIOD. PARTICULAR ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE REACTORS. US SHOULD NOMINATE HIGHLY QUALIFIED EXPERT (PERHAPS SOMEONE FROM CURRENT AEC SPECIAL NUCLEAR POWER STUDY GROUP) FOR AGENCY NUCLEAR POWER PANEL SCHEDULED BEGIN WORK IN AUGUST IN CONTEXT LONG-TERM PLANNING EXERCISE. SHOULD ENCOURAGE SECRETARIAT CONTINUE MAKE POWER STUDIES AND COOPERATE WITH OTHER APPROPRIATE UN ORGS IN JOINT ENERGY SURVEYS. SHOULD ALSO PROPOSE AGENCY UNDERTAKE COOPERATIVE EXAMINATION WITH QUALIFIED INTERNATIONAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH EXTERNAL FINANCING MIGHT BE OBTAINED FOR POWER REACTOR PROJECT.

PERSONNEL. US SHOULD REVIEW ITS POLICY AND PROCEDURES RE RECRUITMENT EXPERTS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF TO ASSURE HIGHLY QUALIFIED AMERICANS MADE AVAILABLE.

SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS. US SHOULD SUPPORT KEY ROLE FOR AGENCY IN POSSIBLE 1964 PEACEFUL USES CONFERENCE. SHOULD ALSO SUPPORT REDUCTION OVERALL NUMBER PRESENT CONFERENCES AND OTHER MEETINGS WITH OBJECTIVE ENHANCED QUALITY. SHOULD CONSIDER PROPOSING SERIES ANNUAL LARGE CONFERENCES OF PERHAPS TWO-WEEKS DURATION COVERING PRINCIPAL FIELDS OVER FIVE-YEAR CYCLE, E.G., NUCLEAR POWER; NUCLEAR FUELS, METALLURGY AND REPROCESSING; RADIOISOTOPE APPLICATIONS IN MEDICINE AND AGRICULTURE; RADIOISOTOPES IN INDUSTRY; AND FUSION AND FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICS.

GENERAL CONFERENCE. US SHOULD TAKE INITIATIVE IN PROPOSING THAT PRESENT LARGE SUBSTANTIVE GC BE HELD ONLY EVERY TWO YEARS WITH SMALLER ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MEETING IN ALTERNATE YEARS. MISSION CONSIDERS SOUTH AFRICAN BIENNIAL PROGRAMMING PROPOSAL HAS MUCH MERIT.

AGENCY FINANCES. PRESENT SITUATION WITH ANNUAL SHORTFALLS IN VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS RESULTS INABILITY CARRY OUT MANY ASPECTS APPROVED AGENCY PROGRAM. AS STEP MEET THIS PROBLEM US SHOULD CONTINUE ACTIVELY SUPPORT UK PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ART. XIV PROVIDING FOR SINGLE ASSESSED BUDGET.

AGENCY ITSELF NOW ENGAGED IN LONG-TERM PLANNING STUDY. IMPLEMENTATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN THIS CONTEXT AS WELL AS IN CONTEXT UN DEVELOPMENT DECADE.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT READ WITH MUCH INTEREST BY SECRETARIAT AND DELEGATIONS. BELIEVE US GENERAL DEBATE STATEMENT AT NEXT GC AFFORDS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY SHOW STEPS US HAS UNDERWAY OR PLANS IN IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS.

PORTER

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

DATE: July 9, 1962

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary Original signed
W. B. McCool

SUBJECT: ABC-STATE DEPARTMENT DISCUSSION OF THE SMYTH REPORT ON IAEA

SYMBOL: SECY:JCH

1. At Information Meeting 174 on July 5, 1962, during a discussion of the Joint Committee hearings on the Smyth Report on IAEA scheduled for the latter part of July, the Chairman requested staff follow-up on the recent ABC-State Department discussion of the Report.

2. The General Manager has directed you to take the action required by the above request.

cc:

Chairman

General Manager

Deputy General Manager

Asst. General Manager

Asst. Gen. Mgr. for International Activities

Asst. to the Gen. Mgr.

7-9-62